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Standard Terminology of Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry[1]

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1. Scope

1.1 This terminology contains terms, definitions of terms, descriptions of terms, nomenclature, and explanations of abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols specifically associated with standards under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C12 on Mortars for Unit Masonry.

1.2 The definitions and descriptions of terms in this terminology pertain to Test Methods C 780, C 952, C 1019, and C 1148 and Specifications C 144, C 270, C 404, C 476, C 887, C 1142, and C 1384.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

C 144 Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar[2]
C 270 Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry[2]
C 404 Specification for Aggregates for Masonry Grout[2]
C 476 Specification for Grout for Masonry[2]
C 780 Test Method for Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry[2]
C 887 Specification for Packaged, Dry, Combined Materials for Surface Bonding Mortar[2]
C 952 Test Method for Bond Strength of Mortar to Masonry Units[2]
C 1019 Test Method of Sampling and Testing Grout[2]
C 1142 Specification for Extended Life Mortar for Unit Masonry[2]
C 1148 Test Method for Measuring the Drying Shrinkage of Masonry Mortar[2]
C 1384 Specification for Modifiers for Masonry Mortars[2]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

aggregates, *n*—a granular mineral material such as natural sand, manufactured sand, gravel, crushed stone, and air cooled blast furnace slag.

cementitious material, *n*—when proportioning masonry mortars, the following are considered cementitious material: portland cement, blended hydraulic cement, masonry cement, lime putty, and hydrated lime.

cementitious material, hydraulic, *n*— an inorganic material or a mixture of inorganic materials, that sets and develops strength by chemical reaction with water forming hydrates and is capable of doing so under water.

compressive strength, *n*—the maximum compressive load which a specimen will support divided by the cross sectional area of the specimen.

durability, *n*—the ability of a material to resist weathering action, chemical attack, abrasion, and other conditions of service.

flow, *n*—a laboratory measured mortar property that indicates the percent increase in diameter of the base of the truncated cone of mortar when it is placed on a flow table, and mechanically raised and dropped specified times under specified conditions.

gradation, *n*—the particle size distribution of aggregate as determined by separation with standard screens. Gradation of aggregate is expressed in terms of the individual percentages passing standard screens. Sieve analysis and screen analysis are synonyms when referring to gradation of aggregate.

grout, *n*—a mixture of cementitious materials, aggregates, water, with or without admixtures, initially produced to pouring consistency without segregation. Requirements for grout are contained in Specification C 476.

mortar, *n*—a mixture consisting of cementitious materials, fine aggregate, water, and with or without admixtures, that is used to construct unit masonry assemblies.

mortar bond or grout bond, *n*—adhesion between mortar or grout and masonry units, reinforcement, or connectors.

repoint, *v*—to remove defective mortar and place properly prehydrated plastic mortar into mortar joints.

shrinkage, *n*—a decrease in volume due to chemical reaction or drying.

tuck point, *v*—*(1) (historical)* to point masonry with a flush mortar joint that approximates the color of the masonry units and then add a mortar strip of contrasting color such that a narrow mortar joint width is simulated. *(2)* regional term for repoint.

workability, *n*—the ability of mortar to be easily placed and spread.

[1] This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C12 on Mortars and Grouts for Unit Masonry and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C12.08 on Terminology.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards,* Vol 04.05.