



Designation: C 216 – 05a

Standard Specification for Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 216; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers brick intended for use in masonry and supplying structural or facing components, or both, to the structure.

1.2 The property requirements of this standard apply at the time of purchase. The use of results from testing of brick extracted from masonry structures for determining conformance or nonconformance to the property requirements (Section 6) of this standard is beyond the scope of this standard.

1.3 The brick are prismatic units available in a variety of sizes, textures, colors, and shapes. This specification is not intended to provide specifications for paving brick (see Specification C 902).

1.4 Brick are manufactured from clay, shale, or similar naturally occurring earthy substances and subjected to a heat treatment at elevated temperatures (firing). The heat treatment must develop a fired bond between the particulate constituents to provide the strength and durability requirements of this specification (see firing, fired bond, and incipient fusion in Terminology C 43).

1.5 Brick are shaped during manufacture by molding, pressing, or extrusion, and the shaping method is a way to describe the brick.

1.6 Three types of brick in each of two grades are covered.

1.7 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.8 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C15 on Manufactured Masonry Units and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C15.02 on Brick and Structural Clay Tile.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C 43 Terminology of Structural Clay Products

C 67 Test Methods of Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile

C 902 Specification for Pedestrian and Light Traffic Paving Brick

E 835/E 835M Guide for Modular Coordination of Clay and Concrete Masonry Units

3. Grades

3.1 Grades classify brick according to their resistance to damage by freezing when saturated at a moisture content not exceeding the 24-h cold water absorption. Two grades of facing brick are covered and the requirements are given in Section 6.

3.1.1 *Grade SW (Severe Weathering)*—Brick intended for use where high resistance to damage caused by cyclic freezing is desired.

3.1.2 *Grade MW (Moderate Weathering)*—Brick intended for use where moderate resistance to cyclic freezing damage is permissible.

NOTE 1—Measurement of moisture content of brick in buildings indicates that, when the building is designed and constructed to reduce water penetration, the 24-h cold water absorption is unlikely to be exceeded.

4. Types

4.1 Three types of facing brick are covered:

4.1.1 *Type FBS*—Brick for general use in masonry.

4.1.2 *Type FBX*—Brick for general use in masonry where a higher degree of precision and lower permissible variation in size than permitted for Type FBS is required.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

TABLE 1 Physical Requirements

Designation	Minimum Compressive Strength psi, (MPa) gross area		Maximum Water Absorption by 5-h Boiling, %		Maximum Saturation Coefficient ^A	
	Average of 5 brick	Individual	Average of 5 brick	Individual	Average of 5 brick	Individual
Grade SW	3000 (20.7)	2500 (17.2)	17.0	20.0	0.78	0.80
Grade MW	2500 (17.2)	2200 (15.2)	22.0	25.0	0.88	0.90

^A The saturation coefficient is the ratio of absorption by 24-h submersion in cold water to that after 5-h submersion in boiling water.

4.1.3 *Type FBA*—Brick for general use in masonry selected to produce characteristic architectural effects resulting from nonuniformity in size and texture of the individual units.

4.2 When the type is not specified, the requirements for Type FBS shall govern.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Orders for facing brick under this specification shall include the following information:

5.1.1 *Grade (Section 3)*—Grade SW governs when Grade is not specified.

5.1.2 *Type (Section 4)*—Type FBS governs when Type is not specified.

5.1.2.1 For Type FBA, specify chippage (8.4), tolerances (Section 10), or approve a designated sample.

5.1.3 Color, color range, and texture (9.1) by approving a sample.

5.1.3.1 Finish on more than one face and one end (9.2).

5.1.4 *Size (10.1)*—Specify width by height by length.

5.1.5 *Sampling (12.2)*—Person to select samples and place or places of selection of samples for testing.

5.2 Orders for facing brick under this specification may include the following information:

5.2.1 *Strength (6.2)*—Specify only if above minimum compressive strength in Table 1.

5.2.2 *Coring (11.1)*—At option of manufacturer if not specified.

5.2.3 *Frogging (11.2)*—Frog permitted in one bearing face if not specified.

5.2.4 *Costs of Tests (Note 14)*—Party who will pay and conditions for payment of compliance testing.

NOTE 2—Color, color range, and texture are best specified by identifying a particular manufacturer and unit designation. Nominal dimensions should not be used to specify size.

NOTE 3—See sections 6.3 and 7 for optional information.

6. Physical Properties

6.1 *Durability*—When Grade is not specified, the requirements for Grade SW shall govern.

6.1.1 *Physical Property Requirements*—The brick shall conform to the physical requirements for the Grade specified as prescribed in Table 1. For the compressive strength requirements in Table 1, test the unit with the compressive force perpendicular to the bed surface of the unit, with the unit in the stretcher position.

6.1.2 *Absorption Alternate*—The saturation coefficient requirement does not apply, provided the 24-h cold water absorption of each unit of a representative sample of five brick does not exceed 8.0 %.

6.1.3 *Freezing and Thawing Alternative*—The requirements for 5-h boiling water absorption and saturation coefficient do

not apply, provided a representative sample of five brick, meeting the strength requirements of Table 1, passes the freezing and thawing test as described in the Rating Section of the Freezing and Thawing test procedures of Test Methods C 67:

6.1.3.1 *Grade SW—Weight Loss Requirement*—Not greater than 0.5 % loss in dry weight of any individual unit.

NOTE 4—The 50 cycle freezing and thawing test is used as an alternative only when the brick do not conform to either Table 1 requirements for maximum water absorption and saturation coefficient, or to the requirements of the Absorption Alternate in 6.1.2.

6.1.3.2 *Grade SW: Breakage Requirement*—No individual unit separates into two or more significant pieces.

6.1.3.3 *Grade SW: Cracking Requirement*—No individual unit develops a crack that exceeds, in length, the unit's least dimension.

6.1.4 *Low Weathering Index Alternative*—If the brick are intended for use exposed to weather where the weathering index is less than 50 (see Fig. 1), and unless otherwise specified, the requirements given in Table 1 for 5-h boiling water absorption and for saturation coefficient shall not apply, but the minimum average compressive strength requirement of 2500 psi (17.2 MPa) shall apply.

NOTE 5—The effect of weathering on brick is related to the weathering index, which for any locality is the product of the average annual number of freezing cycle days and the average annual winter rainfall in inches (millimetres), defined as follows.³

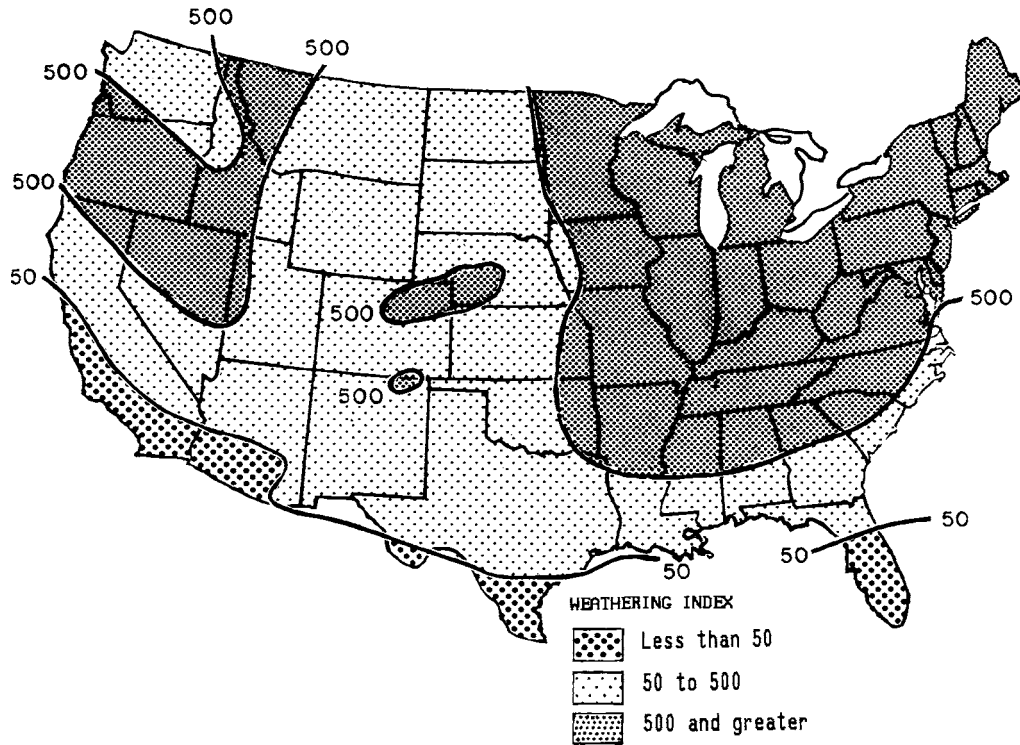
A *Freezing Cycle Day* is any day during which the air temperature passes either above or below 32°F (0°C). The average number of freezing cycle days in a year may be taken to equal the difference between the mean number of days during which the minimum temperature was 32°F or below, and the mean number of days during which the maximum temperature was 32°F or below.

Winter Rainfall is the sum, in inches (millimetres), of the mean monthly corrected precipitation (rainfall) occurring during the period between and including the normal date of the first killing frost in the fall and the normal date of the last killing frost in the spring. The winter rainfall for any period is equal to the total precipitation less one tenth of the total fall of snow, sleet, and hail. Rainfall for a portion of a month is prorated.

Fig. 1 indicates general areas of the United States which correspond to the weathering index categories listed. The index for geographic locations near the 50 line should be determined by analysis of weather bureau local climatological summaries, with due regard to the effect of microclimatic conditions, especially altitude.

The recommended correlation between grade of facing brick, weathering index, and exposure is found in Fig. 1. The specifier may use these recommendations or use the grade descriptions and physical requirements

³ Data needed to determine the weathering for any locality may be found or estimated from tables of Local Climatological Data—Annual Summary with Comparative Data available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



Grade Recommendations for Face Exposures

Exposure	Weathering Index (Note 5)	
	Less than 50	50 and greater
In vertical surfaces:		
In contact with earth	SW or MW	SW
Not in contact with earth	SW or MW	SW
In other than vertical surfaces:		
In contact with earth	SW	SW
Not in contact with earth	SW or MW	SW

FIG. 1 Weathering Indices in the United States

along with use exposure and local climatological conditions to select grade.

6.2 *Strength*—When brick are required having strengths greater than prescribed by this specification, the purchaser shall specify the desired minimum compressive strength.

6.3 *Initial Rate of Absorption (IRA)*—Test results for IRA shall be determined in accordance with the IRA (Suction) (Laboratory Test) of Test Methods C 67 and shall be furnished at the request of the specifier or purchaser. IRA is not a qualifying condition or property of units in this specification. This property is measured in order to assist in mortar selection and material handling in the construction process. See Note 6.

NOTE 6—*Initial Rate of Absorption (Suction)*—Both laboratory and field investigation have shown that strong and watertight joints between mortar and masonry units are not achieved by ordinary construction methods when the units as laid have excessive initial rates of absorption. Mortar that has stiffened somewhat because of excessive loss of mixing water to a unit may not make complete and intimate contact with the second unit, resulting in poor adhesion, incomplete bond, and water-permeable joints of low strength. IRA of the units is determined by the oven-dried procedure described in the IRA (Suction) (Laboratory Test) of

Test Methods C 67. IRA in the field depends on the moisture content of the masonry unit and is determined in accordance with the IRA (Suction)—Field Test of Test Methods C 67. Units having average field IRA exceeding 30 g/min·30 in.² (30 g/min·194 cm²) should have their IRA reduced below 30 g/min·30 in.² prior to laying. They may be wetted immediately before they are laid, but it is preferable to wet them thoroughly 3 to 24 h prior to their use so as to allow time for moisture to become distributed throughout the unit.

NOTE 7—Loose sand, such as mold-release sand in molded brick and parting agents, used in the manufacturing process is not intended as a surface coating. Such loose sand is typically removed during the process of construction and cleaning and is not addressed in this specification.

NOTE 8—The cleaning procedures used on surface-coated brick can have an effect on the appearance of the surface coating. Manufacturers should be consulted for specific cleaning recommendations on these units.

7. Efflorescence

7.1 Brick are not required to be tested for efflorescence to comply with this specification unless requested by the specifier or purchaser. When the efflorescence test is requested by the specifier or purchaser, the brick shall be sampled at the place of manufacture, and tested in accordance with Test Methods C 67,