



Designation: C 1088 – 05a

Standard Specification for Thin Veneer Brick Units Made From Clay or Shale¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1088; 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 specification covers thin veneer brick units made from clay, shale, fire clay, sand, or mixtures thereof, and fired to incipient fusion for use in adhered or fastened veneer applications. Three types of thin veneer brick units in each of two grades are covered. In this specification, the term thin veneer brick shall be understood to mean clay masonry unit with a maximum thickness of 1³/₄ in. (44.45 mm).

NOTE 1—Brick intended for paving should be specified under Specification C 902.

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 5) of this standard is beyond the scope of this standard.

1.3 Brick covered by this specification are manufactured from clay, shale, or similar naturally occurring substances and subjected to a heat treatment at elevated temperatures (firing). The heat treatment must develop sufficient fired bond between the particulate constituents to provide the strength and durability requirements of the specification. (See “firing” and “fired bond” in Terminology C 43.)

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The metric equivalents may be approximate.

1.5 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.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

C 43 Terminology of Structural Clay Products

C 67 Test Methods for 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 Two grades of thin veneer brick units are covered for exposure conditions to weather and are defined in Table 1 as Interior and Exterior.

4. Types

4.1 Three types of thin veneer brick units are covered as follows:

4.1.1 *Type TBS (Standard)*—Thin veneer brick for general use in masonry.

4.1.2 *Type TBX (Select)*—Thin veneer brick for general use in masonry where a higher degree of precision and lower permissible variation in size than permitted for Type TBS is required.

4.1.3 *Type TBA (Architectural)*—Thin veneer 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 TBS will govern.

5. Physical Properties

5.1 *Durability*—The thin veneer brick shall conform to the physical requirements in Table 1 for the grade specified. When the grade is not specified, the requirements for Grade Exterior shall govern. If the water absorption of each unit is less than 8.0 % after submersion in cold water for 24 h, the requirements for saturation coefficient shall be waived. If exterior or interior grade thin veneer brick are intended for use on interiors only, the requirements for water absorption (5-h boiling) and for saturation coefficient for interior grade in Table 1 shall govern.

5.2 *Freezing and Thawing*—The requirements specified in 5.1 for water absorption (5-h boiling) and saturation coefficient shall be waived provided a sample of 5 typical exterior grade thin veneer brick, meeting all other requirements, complies

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.

Current edition approved Dec. 15, 2005. Published January 2006. Originally approved in 1988. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as C 1088–05.

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	Maximum Water Absorption by 5-h Boiling, %		Maximum Saturation Coefficient ^A	
	Average of 5 units	Individual	Average of 5 units	Individual
	Grade Exterior	17.0	20.0	0.78
Grade Interior	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.

with the following requirements when subjected to 50 cycles of the freezing-and-thawing test:

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

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

5.2.3 *Grade Exterior: Cracking Requirement*—No individual unit develops a crack that exceeds, in length, the unit’s least dimension.

5.3 *Low Weathering Index Alternative*—If the thin 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 grade interior shall apply.

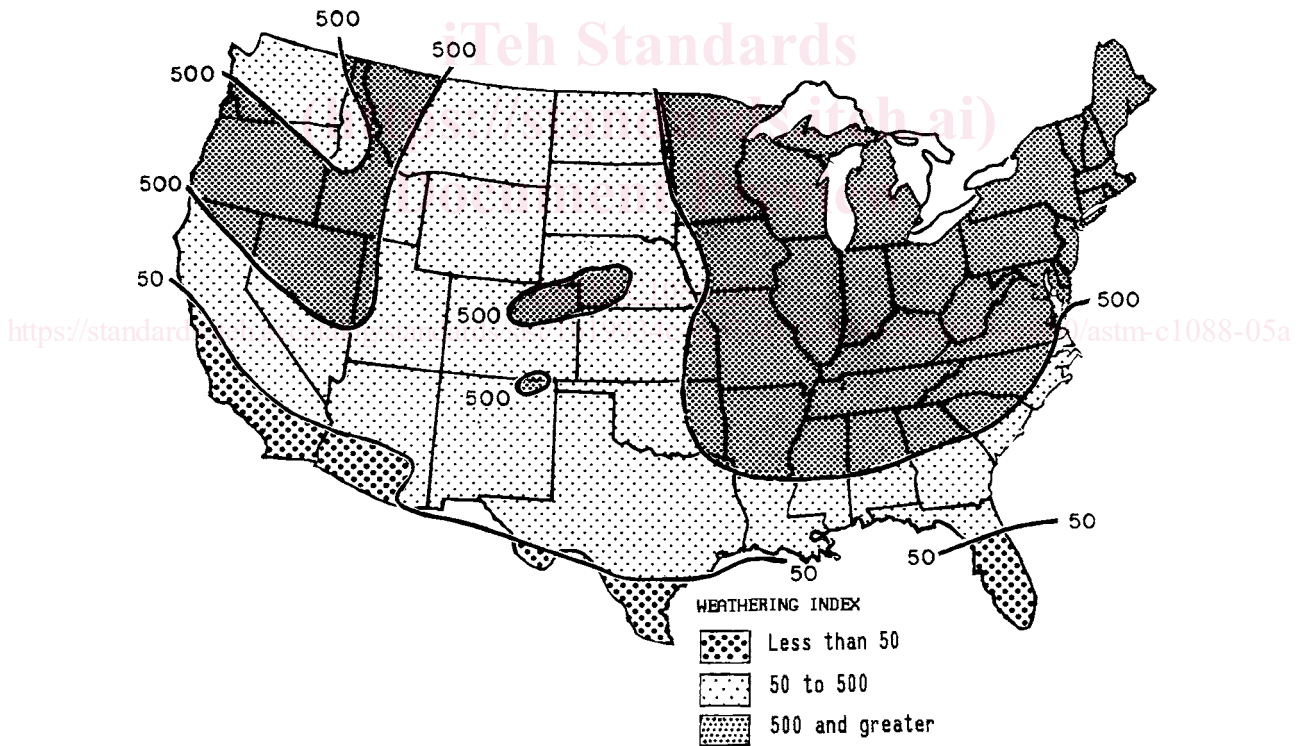
NOTE 2—The effect of weathering on thin brick is related to the weathering index, which for any locality is the product of the average annual number of freezing cycle days and the average annual winter rainfall in inches (millimetres), defined as follows.

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 (0°C) or below, and the mean number of days during which the maximum temperature was 32°F (0°C) 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.

6. Efflorescence

6.1 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



Grade Recommendations for Face Exposures

Exposure	Weathering Index (Note 2)	
	Less than 50	50 and greater
In vertical surfaces:		
In contact with earth	MW	SW
Not in contact with earth	MW	SW
In other than vertical surfaces:		
In contact with earth	SW	SW
Not in contact with earth	MW	SW

FIG. 1 Weathering Indices in the United States