



Designation: ~~C99-87~~ (Reapproved 2006) Designation: C 99 – 08

Standard Test Method for Modulus of Rupture of Dimension Stone¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 99; 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 test method covers the determination of the modulus of rupture of all types of dimension stone except slate.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C 119 [Terminology Relating to Dimension Stone](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—All definitions are in accordance with Terminology C 119.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful in indicating the differences in modulus of rupture between the various dimension stones. This test method also provides one element in comparing stones of the same type.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine*—The accuracy of the testing machine shall be within 1 % for the range from 10 to 1000 lbf (44 to 4450 N).

5.2 *Knife Edges Load Application and Support Blocks*—The supports for the specimen shall be two knife edges of the rocker type (Fig. 1) with edges at least as long as the width of the specimen. The loading knife edge may be of either the rocker or rigid type with edges at least as long as the width of the specimen. The load application block may be of either the rocker or rigid type. The portions of the load application and support blocks contacting the stone shall be rounded, with a nominal radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm).

6. Sampling

6.1 Select the sample to represent a true average of the type or grade of stone under consideration and of the quality supplied to the market under the type designation to be tested. The sample may be selected by the purchaser or his authorized representative from the quarried stone or taken from the natural ledge and shall be of adequate size to permit the preparation of the desired number of test specimens. When perceptible variations occur, the purchaser may select as many samples as are necessary for determining the variations in modulus of rupture.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 The specimens shall be approximately 4 by 8 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (~~101.6(102 by 203.2203 by 57.257~~ mm) in size and fabricated to tolerances of $\pm\frac{1}{16}$ in. (± 2 mm). They shall be sawed from the sample and finished by grinding to smooth surfaces. The 4 by 8-in. (~~102 by 203-mm~~) faces shall be as nearly plane and parallel as practicable. For loading perpendicular to the rift (Note 1) five specimens shall be prepared with the 4 by 8-in. (~~102 by 203-mm~~) faces parallel to the rift planes (see ~~A₂~~ in Fig. 1), and for loading parallel to the rift, five specimens shall be prepared with the 4 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (~~101.6(102 by 57.257-~~ mm) faces parallel to the rift (Note

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C18 on Dimension Stone and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C18.01 on Test Methods. Current edition approved April 1, 2006-2008. Published April 2006-January 2009. Originally approved in 1931. Last previous edition approved in 2000-2006 as C 99 – 87(2000 ϵ).

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.