~~Designation:C1072–06~~

~~Standard Test Method for~~ Designation: C1072 – 10

Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Masonry Flexural Bond Strength[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1072; 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*

~~1.1This test method covers the determination of flexural bond strength of nonreinforced masonry by physical testing of each joint of masonry prisms.~~

~~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.*~~

1.1 These test methods evaluate the flexural bond strength, normal to the bed joints, of masonry built of manufactured masonry units. Sampling and testing procedures are referenced, and terms are defined. Three different specimen fabrication methods are specified, each for a different purpose:

1.1.1 The first method is the "Test Method for Laboratory-Prepared Specimens." Its purpose is to compare the bond strengths (under the given conditions) of masonry mortars. It could be used, for example, to check the quality of mortar products after production, or to indicate the bond strength (under the given conditions) of a mortar product without requiring the product to be tested in combination with many different units. It is not intended to represent field conditions. It uses standard concrete masonry units. Mortars are batched by weight equivalents of volume proportions and are mixed to a prescribed flow. Prisms are constructed using a jig and are bag-cured.

1.1.2 The second method is the "Test Method for Field-Prepared Specimens." Its purpose is to evaluate the bond strength (under the given conditions) of a particular unit-mortar combination, either for preconstruction evaluation of materials or for quality control purposes during construction. Mortars are batched conventionally, and the flow is not prescribed. Prisms are constructed conventionally (no jig) and are bag-cured.

1.1.3 The third method is the "Test Method for Prisms Removed from Existing Masonry." Its purpose is to evaluate the bond strength of unit-mortar combinations of prisms cut from existing walls.

1.1.4 The three methods are not consistent, nor are they intended to be. They are intended to be used for three different purposes. To make this clear, the three methods are presented separately.

1.1.5 Appendix X1 suggests two possible criteria for assessing the bond strength values obtained using these test methods. These possible evaluation criteria are given for illustration only and are not mandatory.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *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]

C67 Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile

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[1] ~~This~~These test ~~method is~~methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C15 on Manufactured Masonry Units and ~~is~~are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C15.04 on Research.

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[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.**

C140 Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units
C230/C230M Specification for Flow Table for Use in Tests of Hydraulic Cement
C270 Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
C780 Test Method for Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry
~~C1357Test Methods for Evaluating Masonry Bond Strength~~
C1232 Terminology of Masonry
C1437 Test Method for Flow of Hydraulic Cement Mortar
C1532 Practice for Selection, Removal, and Shipment of Manufactured Masonry Units and Masonry Specimens from Existing Construction

2.2 *Other Documents:*
TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures[3]
NBS Handbook 91[4]

3. ~~Significance and Use~~

~~3.1This test method is intended to provide a simple and economical means for the determination of comparative values of flexural bond strength. It may be used either on specimens especially fabricated for bond strength evaluation or on specimens cut from existing masonry.~~

~~3.2The bond strengths determined from this test method can be used as a means of evaluating the compatibility of mortars and masonry units. It may also be used to determine the effect on flexural bond strength of such factors as masonry unit and mortar properties, workmanship, curing conditions, coatings on masonry units, or any other factors that may be of concern.~~

~~3.3Flexural bond strength determined by this test method should not be interpreted as the flexural bond strength of a wall constructed of the same material. However, results may be used to predict the flexural strength of a wall. Nor should it be interpreted as an indication of extent of bond for purposes of water permeance evaluation.~~ Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *lot*, *n*—material of a given quantity of a single type, grade, class, and brand and practically of the same nominal size, color range, texture, and composition produced by a single source by virtually the same process and under essentially the same conditions.

3.2 For additional terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology C1232.

TEST METHOD FOR LABORATORY-PREPARED SPECIMENS

4. ~~Apparatus~~

~~4.1The test apparatus is shown in Figs. 1-4. The upper and lower clamping mechanisms shall be constructed as shown, except that the hex head bolts are permitted to be replaced by other tightening devices of equal, or greater, strength and stiffness. The support frame shall be constructed as shown or shall be constructed using configurations and materials of equal, or greater, strength and stiffness. The testing apparatus shall be constructed to apply the load vertically downward on the upper clamping system in such a manner that the upper and lower clamp do not come in contact during the tests. The prism support system shall be able to accommodate the size of the prism to be tested.~~ Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is for evaluating the flexural bond strength (under the given conditions) of masonry built of standard masonry units. It uses standard concrete masonry units. Mortars are batched by weight equivalents of volume proportions and are mixed to a prescribed flow. Prisms are constructed using a jig and are bag-cured.

NOTE 1—Standard fired clay masonry units are under development but are not now available. When their development is complete, they will be incorporated into these test methods.

5. ~~Sampling and Testing~~

~~5.1*Brick Masonry Units*—Representative brick masonry units shall be sampled and tested in accordance with Test Methods C67~~Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended for use in comparing the bond strengths (under the given conditions) of masonry mortars.

5.2 This test method could be used, for example, to check one aspect of the quality of mortar products after production, or to indicate the bond potential of a mortar product without requiring the product to be tested in combination with many different units.

5.3 This test method uses controlled conditions of fabrication and curing that are not intended to represent field conditions.

5.4 This test method uses standard concrete masonry units. Mortars are batched by weight equivalents of volume proportions and are mixed to a prescribed flow. Prisms are constructed using a jig and are bag-cured.

5.5 Flexural bond strength determined by this test method shall not be interpreted as the flexural bond strength of a wall (because standard units are not used for wall construction), nor shall it be interpreted as an indication of extent of bond for purposes of water permeability evaluation.

[3] Available from the Masonry Standards Joint Committee, http://www.masonrystandards.org.
[4] Natrella, M. G., *Experimental Statistics*, National Bureau of Standards Handbook 91, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1, 1963, pp. 2–14.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Prism Alignment Jig*, as described in Annex A2 and shown in Fig. A2.1.

6.2 *Mortar Joint Template*, as described in Annex A2 and shown in Fig. A2.2.

6.3 *Drop Hammer*, as described in Annex A2 and shown in Fig. A2.3.

6.4 *Mechanical Paddle-Type Mortar Mixer*, of no less than 0.6 ft^3 (18 L) capacity.

6.5 *Flow Table, Flow Mold, and Caliper*, conforming to the requirements of Specification C230/C230M.

6.6 *Cone Penetrometer, Unit Measure, Straightedge, Spatula, Tapping Stick, and Spoon*, conforming to the requirements of Test Method C780.

6.7 *Bond Strength Test Apparatus*, conforming to the requirements of Annex A3.

7. Materials

7.1 Select representative samples of each lot of mortar materials. Each sample of material shall be of sufficient quantity to build a set of test prisms. Use standard concrete masonry units meeting the requirements of Annex A1.

7.2 Mortar materials (including water) shall be at an equilibrium temperature with laboratory air (see Section 8).

8. Temperature and Humidity

8.1 Maintain the temperature of laboratory air in the vicinity of mixing of mortar, fabrication of specimens, curing, and testing of specimens at 75 ± 15°F (24 ± 8°C).

8.2 Maintain the relative humidity of laboratory air in the vicinity of mixing of mortar, fabrication of specimens, and testing of specimens between 30 and 80 %.

9. Procedure

9.1 Fabricate a set of stack-bonded test prisms (any convenient number of prisms) containing a total of not less than 15 mortar joints. Each prism shall have no more than 5 joints.

9.1.1 Proportion mortar materials by weights equivalent to volume proportions to be used in prism construction. Use unit weights for individual materials as given in Specification C270. Sand shall be permitted to be used in a damp loose condition, provided that moisture content of sand is determined with reference to the oven-dried condition and batch proportions are adjusted accordingly. Record weight of ingredients (including water) added to the batch of mortar.

9.1.2 Mix mortar in a mechanical paddle-type mortar mixer. Time periods referenced below are measured from when water and cementitious materials are combined.

9.1.2.1 For standard concrete masonry units, add an estimated amount of water to the mortar to achieve a flow of 127 ± 3 determined in accordance with Test Method C1437. Mix mortar for 3 min and determine flow. Once flow is recorded, return the material used to measure flow to the mixer. If the flow is 127 ± 3, continue mixing the batch for an additional 2 min. If the flow is less than 124, add water to the batch, mix for 1 min, and determine flow. Once flow is recorded, return the material used to measure flow to the mixer. If the flow is 127 ± 3, continue mixing the batch for 1 min.

9.1.2.2 If after the one-time addition of water the flow is not 127 ± 3, discard the batch.

9.1.2.3 If the measured flow exceeds 130 at any time, discard the batch.

9.1.3 Immediately after mixing the mortar, determine its initial cone penetration in accordance with Test Method C780. Determine the cone penetration of the mortar every 15 ± 5 min. If the cone penetration is less than 80 % of its initial value, discard the remaining portion of the mortar without constructing additional mortar joints.

9.1.4 Use standard concrete masonry units as defined in Annex A1. Clean the bed surface of units of dirt, loose sand, or other contaminants.

9.1.5 Fabricate prism specimens as described in Annex A2.

9.1.6 Cure prism specimens in accordance with Annex A2.

9.2 Conduct bond-wrench tests on prism specimens.

9.2.1 Test the prisms in the same facility where they were built.

9.2.2 Test masonry prisms in accordance with Annex A3. Determine the flexural tensile strength of each mortar joint tested, as described in Annex A3.

~~NOTE 1—Brick properties for which there are methods of test in Test Methods C67 that may be of interest are cold-water absorption, boiling-water absorption, initial rate of absorption, and compressive strength.~~

~~5.2 *Concrete Masonry Units*—Representative concrete masonry units shall be sampled and tested in accordance with Test Methods C140~~ 2—When test ages other than 28 days are specified, the general relationship between the strength at the specified test age and that at 28 days is generally established by test. That relationship may vary with different materials and curing conditions.

10. Report

10.1 Report the following information:

10.1.1 Identify mortar materials and units tested, including as applicable the manufacturer's name, brand name, type, grade, source of sample, date sampled, and date tested.