



Designation: ~~C1532—06~~ C1532/C1532M – 12

Standard Practice for Selection, Removal, and Shipment of Manufactured Masonry Units and Masonry Specimens from Existing Construction¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ~~C1532~~; C1532/C1532M; 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 practice covers the process of selection, removal, and shipment of masonry specimens from existing construction that are intended for testing. These specimens can be either individual masonry units or assemblages. Assemblages are a portion of existing masonry, typically consisting of masonry units, mortar, grout, reinforcing steel, collar joint, and masonry accessories. The specimens may be taken from single- or multiple-wythe construction, or portions thereof. This practice also covers procedures for reporting as part of this process.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as the standard. ~~The values given in parentheses are for information only.~~ Values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the 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 requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

~~C43 Terminology of Structural Clay Products (Withdrawn 2009)~~³

~~C1180 Terminology of Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry~~

~~C1209 Terminology of Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units (Withdrawn 2009)~~³

~~C1232 Terminology of Masonry~~

~~E122 Practice for Calculating Sample Size to Estimate, With Specified Precision, the Average for a Characteristic of a Lot or Process~~

ASTM C1532/C1532M-12

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ce26a644-49dd-4759-9b5f-3a55ed528ef3/astm-c1532-c1532m-12>

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C15 on Manufactured Masonry Units and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C15.04 on Research. Current edition approved ~~June 1, 2006~~ June 1, 2012. Published ~~July 2006~~ July 2012. Originally approved in 2002. Last previous edition approved in ~~2005~~ 2006 as C1532-05-06. DOI: ~~10.1520/C1532-06~~ 10.1520/C1532_C1532M-12.

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

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of other terms used in this practice, refer to Terminologies ~~E43~~, ~~C1180~~, ~~E1209~~, and ~~C1232~~.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Masonry specimens are sometimes removed as part of an assessment of the condition of masonry construction. Such specimens are commonly prepared for shipment to a laboratory where the specimens are assessed with visual techniques, petrographic techniques, or standard test methods. The process of selecting, removing, and shipping the specimens can have an effect on test results. This practice provides procedures for selecting, removing, and shipping masonry specimens removed from existing construction.

4.2 The selection and removal processes described in this practice are primarily intended for walls. Selection and removal of masonry specimens from locations other than walls requires user judgment in order to obtain appropriate specimens.

4.3 This practice also covers reporting of the selection, removal, and shipping processes. This information allows interested parties to assess the impact of these processes on test results.

4.4 This practice does not address the use of test results conducted on removed masonry specimens. This practice does not determine whether the removed masonry materials met original specification requirements.

5. Selection and Removal

5.1 Selection of Test Samples:

5.1.1 *Visual Assessment*—Prior to selecting specimens for removal, perform a visual survey of the exposed surface to assess the in-place, undisturbed condition of the masonry wall and other related construction.

5.1.1.1 Record observations from the visual survey with photographs or drawings, or both, that represent the appearance of the masonry. Include sample locations identified in 5.2.

5.1.1.2 Conduct the visual assessment either over the whole construction or on a representative sample of the whole. Examine locations with different exposures.

NOTE 1—Locations with different exposures, such as walls exposed to rain and walls protected from rain may be used to distinguish different segments of construction to be examined.

5.1.2 *Sampling*—Select specimens representative of the entire masonry construction or a portion thereof. Sample by one or more of the following techniques:

NOTE 2—When sampling a portion of the entire construction consider aspects such as the orientation of the units (for example, stretcher, header, or soldier); location in the structure (for example, parapet, corbel, or quoin); or where different masonry units are blended to produce a range of color, architectural effect within the entire construction; and required specimen size to accommodate further testing.

5.1.2.1 *Random Sampling*—Within the entire construction, or in a selected part of the entire construction, select specimen sample locations based on a random sampling process. Designate a numbering system associated with specimen locations and randomly select numbers, or use a similar random sampling method.

NOTE 3—When specimens are to be removed for testing in accordance with test methods that include requirements for selection and sampling of samples, those requirements should be replaced with 5.1 of this practice.

NOTE 4—Practice E122 provides information on how to calculate the number and locations of samples necessary in order to estimate with a prescribed precision, a measure of quality representing all the sampling area.

5.1.2.2 *Location-Specific Sampling*—Select specimens sample locations specific to a particular installed location.

5.1.2.3 *Condition-Specific Sampling*—Select specimen sample locations specific to a physical condition of the masonry, such as units or mortar visually assessed to be deteriorated or units or mortar visually assessed to be undamaged.

NOTE 5—Selecting specimens for condition-specific sampling could include considering masonry visually assessed to be deteriorated, or masonry assessed to be undamaged, for examples.

NOTE 6—Sampling is useful for identification of differences in masonry construction in different locations or exposures, that is, the difference between the masonry on different building elevations, or the difference between masonry exposed to environmental or atmospheric conditions and those not exposed. Under these circumstances, sampling should be representative of each usage condition. For example, select masonry visually considered to be in the best physical condition, in the worst physical condition, and the most representative of the overall physical condition.

5.2 *Identification*—Identify each specimen on the wall with a permanent marker and photograph before removal. Do not mark on more than 10 % of any face of the specimen. Reference the marked specimen to the specific location where the specimen was obtained as recorded in 5.1.1.1.

5.3 *Pre-removal Documentation*—Prior to removing specimens, thoroughly document the visual condition of the masonry within the proposed sampling locations. Prepare a sketch of or photograph each sample location. Trace over any cracks on the specimens with a felt-tipped marker and document the cracks' maximum width(s). Trace along the outer limits of all other areas of distress using a felt tip pen and document the approximate depth of the distress at each individual location, if any.