



Designation: C62 – 13a

Standard Specification for Building Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made From Clay or Shale)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C62; 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 U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers brick intended for both structural and nonstructural masonry where external appearance is not a requirement. The brick are prismatic units available in a variety of sizes, shapes, textures, and colors. The specification does not cover brick intended for use as facing units or where surface appearance is a requirement. If brick are required to have a particular color, texture, finish, uniformity, or limits on cracks, warpage, or other imperfections detracting from the appearance they are purchased under Specification C216. This specification does not cover brick intended for use as paving brick (see Specification C902).

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

1.3 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 sufficient fired bond between the particulate constituents to provide the strength and durability requirements of this specification (see Terminology C1232).

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

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.

1.6 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical

conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

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

C216 Specification for Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)

C902 Specification for Pedestrian and Light Traffic Paving Brick

C1232 Terminology of Masonry

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions relating to building brick, refer to Terminology C1232.

4. Classification

4.1 Grades classify brick according to their resistance to damage by freezing when wet, as defined in Note 1. Three grades are covered and the grade requirements are shown in Table 1.

4.1.1 *Grade SW (Severe Weathering)*—Brick intended for use where high and uniform resistance to damage caused by cyclic freezing is desired and where the brick may be frozen when saturated with water.

4.1.2 *Grade MW (Moderate Weathering)*—Brick intended for use where moderate resistance to cyclic freezing damage is permissible or where the brick may be damp but not saturated with water when freezing occurs.

4.1.3 *Grade NW (Negligible Weathering)*—Brick with little resistance to cyclic freezing damage but which are acceptable for applications protected from water absorption and freezing.

NOTE 1—The word “saturated,” with respect to this standard, refers to the condition of a brick that has absorbed water to an amount equal to that resulting from submersion in room temperature water for 24 h.

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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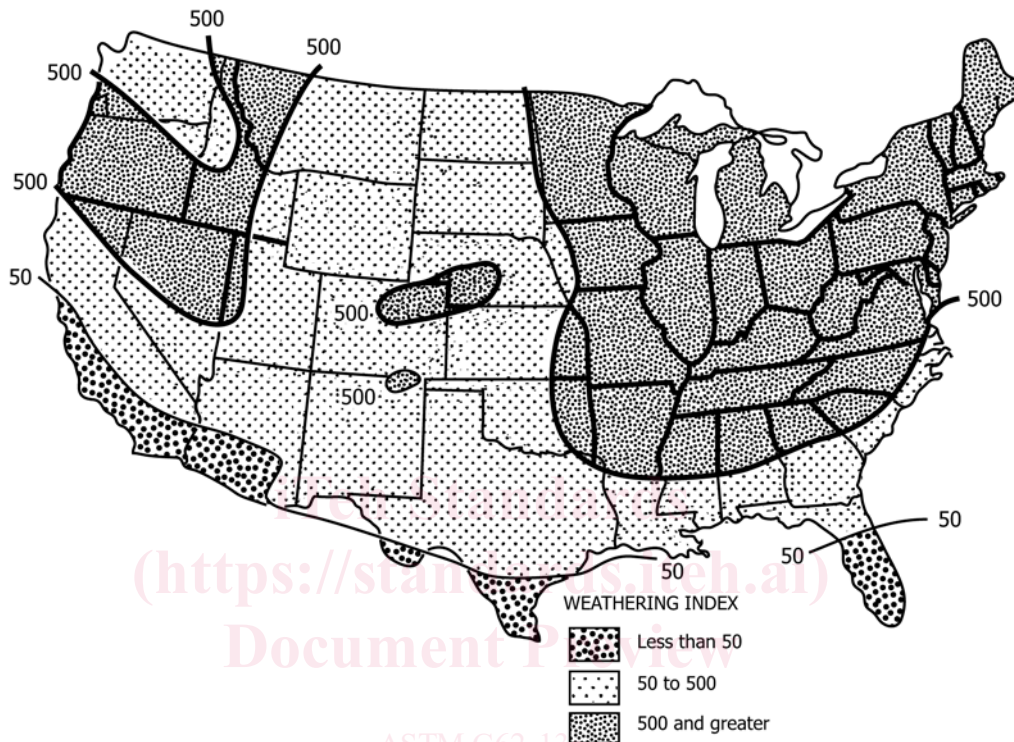
² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

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

TABLE 1 Physical Requirements

Designation	Minimum Compressive Strength gross area, psi (MPa)		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
Grade NW	1500 (10.3)	1250 (8.6)	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit

^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.



Grade Recommendations for Face Exposures

Exposure	Weathering Index		
	Less than 50	50 to 500	500 and greater
In vertical surfaces:			
In contact with earth	MW or SW	SW	SW
Not in contact with earth	MW or SW	SW	SW
In other than vertical surfaces:			
In contact with earth	SW	SW	SW
Not in contact with earth	MW or SW	SW	SW

FIG. 1 Weathering Indices in the United States

5. Physical Properties

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

5.1.1 *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.

5.1.2 *Absorption Alternate*—The saturation coefficient requirement does not apply, provided that the 24-h cold water absorption of each of the five units tested does not exceed 8.0 %.

5.1.3 *Freezing and Thawing Alternative*—The requirements for 5 h boiling water absorption and saturation coefficient do not apply, provided a sample of five brick, meeting the strength requirements of Table 1, passes the freezing and thawing test as