



Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C140/C140M; 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 These test methods provide various testing procedures commonly used for evaluating characteristics of concrete masonry units and related concrete units. Methods are provided for sampling, measurement of dimensions, compressive strength, absorption, unit weight (density), moisture content, flexural load, and ballast weight. Not all methods are applicable to all unit types, however.

1.2 Specific testing and reporting procedures are included in annexes to these test methods for the following specific unit types:

Annex A1—Concrete masonry units (Specifications **C90**, **C129**)

Annex A2—Concrete and calcium silicate brick
(Specifications **C55**, **C73**, **C1634**)

Annex A3—Segmental retaining wall units (Specification **C1372**)

Annex A4—Concrete interlocking paving units
(Specification **C936/C936M**)

Annex A5—Concrete grid paving units (Specification **C1319**)

Annex A6—Concrete roof pavers (Specification **C1491**)

Annex A7—Dry-cast articulating concrete block
(Specification **D6684**)

1.3 The test procedures included in these test methods are also applicable to other types of units not referenced in these test methods, but specific testing and reporting requirements for those units are not included.

1.4 These test methods include the following sections:

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NOTE 1—The testing laboratory performing these test methods should be evaluated in accordance with Practice **C1093**.

1.5 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The 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.

1.6 *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

C55 Specification for Concrete Building Brick

C73 Specification for Calcium Silicate Brick (Sand-Lime Brick)

C90 Specification for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units

C129 Specification for Nonloadbearing Concrete Masonry Units

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



C143/C143M Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
 C936/C936M Specification for Solid Concrete Interlocking Paving Units
 C1093 Practice for Accreditation of Testing Agencies for Masonry
 C1232 Terminology of Masonry
 C1319 Specification for Concrete Grid Paving Units
 C1372 Specification for Dry-Cast Segmental Retaining Wall Units
 C1491 Specification for Concrete Roof Pavers
 C1552 Practice for Capping Concrete Masonry Units, Related Units and Masonry Prisms for Compression Testing
 C1634 Specification for Concrete Facing Brick
 D6684 Specification for Materials and Manufacture of Articulating Concrete Block (ACB) Revetment Systems
 E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines
 E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing

3. Terminology

3.1 Terminology defined in Terminologies C1232 and E6 shall apply for these test methods.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *lot, n*—any number of concrete masonry units or related units, designated by the producer, of any configuration or dimension manufactured by the producer using the same materials, concrete mix design, manufacturing process, and curing method.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 These test methods provide general testing requirements for application to a broad range of concrete products. Those general testing requirements are included in the body of this standard.

NOTE 2—Consult manufacturer, supplier, product specifications, or other resources for more specific measurement or testing guidelines for those products not addressed with the annex of this standard.

4.2 These test methods provide specific testing requirements in two distinct sections, the requirements applicable to all units covered by these test methods and those applicable to the specific unit types. The requirements applicable to all units are included in the body of these test methods and those applicable to the specific unit types are included within the annexes.

5. Sampling

5.1 Selection of Test Specimens:

5.1.1 For purposes of testing, full-sized units shall be selected by the purchaser or authorized representative. The selected specimens shall be of similar configuration and dimensions. Specimens shall be representative of the whole lot of units from which they are selected.

5.2 Number of Specimens:

5.2.1 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, a set of units shall consist of six full-size units.

5.3 Remove loose material from the specimens (including the cores) prior to determining the received weight.

NOTE 3—An abrasive stone or wire brush is typically used to remove loose material.

5.4 *Identification*—Mark each specimen so that it may be identified at any time. Markings shall cover not more than 5 % of the surface area of the specimen.

5.5 *Received Weight*—Weigh each specimen immediately after sampling and marking, and record as w_r (received weight). Record time and place w_r was measured.

NOTE 4—Received weights often have direct relationships with other unit properties and are therefore a useful method of evaluating results or for sorting purposes. The weight of a concrete masonry unit and related unit changes with time and exposure conditions, primarily as a result of the moisture within the unit. Therefore, to understand the context of a received weight value, it is also important to understand the point in time and the frame of reference when that weight was determined. “Time and place” should not refer to when and where the unit was sampled but when and where the received weights were determined. In addition to date and time references, it is also important to know if those weights were determined after units reached equilibrium with lab environment, or before units were shipped, or after delivery to the job site, and so forth.

6. Measurement of Dimensions

6.1 Apparatus:

6.1.1 *Measurement Devices*—Devices used to measure specimen dimensions shall have divisions not greater than 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] when the dimension is to be reported to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] and not greater than 0.01 in. [0.25 mm] when the dimension is to be reported to the nearest 0.01 in. [0.25 mm].

6.1.2 Measuring devices shall be readable and accurate to the division required to be reported. Accuracy shall be verified at least once annually. Verification record shall include date of verification, person or agency performing verification, identification of reference standard used, test points used during verification, and readings at test points.

6.2 *Specimens*—Three full-size units shall be selected for measurement of dimensions.

6.3 *Measurements*—Measure specimens in accordance with the applicable annex of this standard. For those products not covered by the annexes of this standard, measure overall dimensions (width, height, length) in at least two locations on opposite sides of the specimen to the nearest division required to be reported. Document location of each measurement on a sketch or photograph of the specimen.

NOTE 5—Specimens used for measurement of dimensions may be used in other tests.

NOTE 6—Calipers, micrometers, and steel scales and dividers of the appropriate accuracy and readability have been shown to be adequate for these measurements.

7. Compressive Strength

7.1 Test Apparatus:

7.1.1 The testing machine shall have an accuracy of ± 1.0 % over the anticipated load range. The upper platen shall be a spherically seated, hardened metal block firmly attached at the center of the upper head of the machine. The center of the sphere shall lie at the center of the surface held in its spherical seat but shall be free to turn in any direction, and its perimeter shall have at least 0.25 in. [6 mm] clearance from the head to accommodate specimens whose bearing surfaces are not parallel. The diameter of the upper platen (determined in accordance with Annex A8) shall be at least 6 in. [150 mm]. A



hardened metal bearing plate may be used beneath the specimen to minimize wear of the lower platen of the machine.

7.1.2 When the bearing area of the upper platen or lower platen is not sufficient to cover the area of the specimen, a single steel plate with a thickness equal to at least the distance from the edge of the platen to the most distant corner of the specimen shall be placed between the platen and the capped specimen. The length and width of the steel plate shall be at least 0.25 in. [6 mm] greater than the length and width of the units. See [Annex A8](#) for information on determining the required minimum bearing plate thickness, t_{BP} . The provided bearing plate (when needed) shall have a thickness at least equal to the value of t_{BP} as determined in [Annex A8](#).

7.1.3 The surfaces of the platen or plate intended for contact with the specimen shall have a hardness not less than HRC 60 (BHN 620). The surfaces of the platen and plate shall not depart from plane surfaces by more than 0.001 in. [0.025 mm] in any 6 in. [150 mm] dimension.

NOTE 7—Research has shown that thickness of bearing plates has a significant effect on the tested compressive strength of masonry units when the bearing area of the platen is not sufficient to cover the area of the specimen. Plate bending results in nonuniform stress distributions that can influence the failure mechanisms of the tested specimens. The magnitude of this effect is controlled by the stiffness of the plate, the size of the specimen tested, and the strength of the specimen. Tested compressive strengths will typically increase with increased plate thickness and with reduced distance to the furthest corner of the specimen. Some testing laboratories have limitations that limit the practicality of eliminating plate bending entirely. Therefore the plate thickness requirements in [7.1](#) are intended to provide an adequate level of accuracy in the compression test results so as to conform to the limits of practicality of the testing laboratory.

7.1.4 The testing machine shall be verified in accordance with Practices [E4](#) at a frequency defined by Practice [C1093](#).

7.2 Test Specimens:

7.2.1 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, test three specimens in compression.

7.2.2 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, specimens shall be full-sized units except when the units cannot be tested full-size due to specimen configuration or testing machine requirements. In these cases, reduce the specimen size in accordance with [Annex A1](#).

7.2.3 After delivery to the laboratory, store compression specimens (unstacked and separated by not less than 0.5 in. [13 mm] on all sides) continuously in air at a temperature of $75 \pm 15^\circ\text{F}$ [$24 \pm 8^\circ\text{C}$] and a relative humidity of less than 80 % for not less than 48 h. Alternatively, if compression results are required sooner, store units unstacked in the same environment described above with a current of air from an electric fan passing over them for a period of not less than 4 h. Continue passing air over the specimens until two successive weighings at intervals of 2 h show an increment of loss not greater than 0.2 % of the previously determined weight of the specimen and until no moisture or dampness is visible on any surface of the unit. Specimens shall not be subjected to oven-drying.

NOTE 8—In this test method, net area (other than certain solid units, see [9.4](#)) is determined from specimens other than those subjected to compression testing. The compressive strength method is based on the assumption that units used for determining net volume (absorption specimens) have

the same net volume as units used for compression testing. Sampled split face units, which have irregular surfaces, should be divided at the time they are sampled from the lot, such that the absorption test specimens have a net volume that is visually representative and a weight that is representative of the compression test specimens.

7.2.4 Where saw-cutting of test specimens is allowed or required by the standard or applicable annex, sawing shall be performed in an accurate, competent manner, subjecting the specimen to as little saw vibration as possible. Use a diamond saw blade of proper hardness. Following cutting, residue from the cutting operation shall be removed prior to continuing testing (see [Note 9](#)). If the specimen is wetted during sawing, allow the specimen to dry to equilibrium with laboratory air conditions before testing, using the procedures outlined in [7.2.3](#).

NOTE 9—For specimens cut with a wet saw, rinsing with clean water is typically sufficient for removing cutting residue. For specimens cut with a dry saw, brushing with a soft-bristle brush is typically sufficient for removing cutting residue.

7.2.5 If compression test specimens have been saw-cut from full-sized units and the net area of the compression test specimens can not be determined by [9.4.1](#), saw-cut an additional three units to the dimensions and configuration of the three compression test specimens. The average net area for the saw-cut compression specimens shall be taken as the average net area of the additional three saw-cut units calculated as required in [9.4](#). Calculated net volumes of saw-cut specimens shall not be used in calculating equivalent thickness.

7.3 *Capping*—Cap test specimens in accordance with Practice [C1552](#).

7.4 Compression Testing Procedure:

7.4.1 *Position of Specimens*—Test specimens with the centroid of their bearing surfaces aligned vertically with the center of thrust of the spherically seated steel bearing block of the testing machine ([Note 10](#)). Except for special units intended for use with their cores in a horizontal direction, test all hollow concrete masonry units with their cores in a vertical direction. Test masonry units that are 100 % solid and special hollow units intended for use with their hollow cores in a horizontal direction in the same direction as in service. Prior to testing each unit, ensure that the upper platen moves freely within its spherical seat to attain uniform seating during testing.

NOTE 10—For those masonry units that are symmetrical about an axis, the location of that axis can be determined geometrically by dividing the dimension perpendicular to that axis (but in the same plane) by two. For those masonry units that are nonsymmetrical about an axis, the location of that axis can be determined by balancing the masonry unit on a knife edge or a metal rod placed parallel to that axis. If a metal rod is used, the rod shall be straight, cylindrical (able to roll freely on a flat surface), have a diameter of not less than 0.25 in. [6 mm] and not more than 0.75 in. [19 mm], and its length shall be sufficient to extend past each end of the specimen when placed upon it. The metal rod shall be placed on a smooth, flat, level surface. Once determined, the centroidal axis shall be marked on the end of the unit using a pencil or marker having a marking width of not greater than 0.05 in. [1.5 mm]. A tamping rod used for consolidation of concrete and grout for slump tests performed in accordance with Test Method [C143/C143M](#) is often used as a balancing rod.

7.4.2 *Moisture Condition of Specimens*—At the time the specimens are tested, they shall be free of visible moisture or dampness.



7.4.3 *Speed of Testing*—Apply the load (up to one half of the expected maximum load) at any convenient rate, after which adjust the controls of the machine as required to give a uniform rate of travel of the moving head such that the remaining load is applied in not less than 1 nor more than 2 min. The results of the first specimen shall not be discarded so long as the actual loading time for the second half of the actual load is greater than 30 s.

NOTE 11—The allowance for a loading rate outside of 1 to 2 min for the first specimen acknowledges that the expected load may be different than the actual maximum load. The load rate for the remaining two specimens should be adjusted based on the first specimen results.

7.4.4 *Maximum Load*—Record the maximum compressive load in pounds [newtons] as P_{max} .

8. Absorption

8.1 *Apparatus*—Unless specified otherwise in the appropriate annex, the balance used shall be readable and accurate to 0.1 % of the smallest specimen tested.

8.2 Test Specimens:

8.2.1 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, test three specimens in absorption.

8.2.2 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, tests shall be performed on full-sized units or specimens saw-cut from full-sized units. Calculated values for absorption and density of reduced-size absorption specimens shall be considered as representative of the whole unit.

8.2.2.1 When test specimens are saw-cut from full-sized units, the test specimen shall have an initial weight after cutting of no less than 20 % of the initial received weight of the full-sized unit.

NOTE 12—When performing absorption tests on reduced-sized specimens, it is preferable to have a test specimen that is as large as practically possible and can be accommodated by laboratory equipment. This helps to reduce any location-specific variability from the absorption results.

8.3 Procedure:

8.3.1 Immerse the test specimens in water at a temperature of 60 to 80°F [15 to 27°C] for 24 to 28 h such that the top surfaces of the specimens are at least 6 in. [150 mm] below the surface of the water. Specimens shall be separated from each other and from the bottom of the immersion tank by at least 0.125 in. [3 mm], using wire mesh, grating, or other spacers so that not more than 10 % of the surface area of the specimen is in contact with the spacer.

8.3.2 Weigh the specimens while suspended by a metal wire and completely submerged in water and record w_i (immersed weight).

8.3.3 Remove the specimens from water and allow to drain by placing them on a 0.375-in. [10-mm] or coarser wire mesh. While the specimen is draining and before weighing, remove visible surface water with a damp cloth. Weigh specimens 60 ± 5 s following removal from water. Record as w_s (saturated weight).

8.3.4 Subsequent to saturation, dry all specimens in a ventilated oven at 230 ± 9°F [110 ± 5°C] for not less than 24 h and until two successive weighings at intervals of 2 h show an increment of loss not greater than 0.2 % of the last

previously determined weight of the specimen. Record weight of dried specimens as w_d (oven-dry weight).

9. Calculations

9.1 *Absorption*—Calculate absorption as follows:

$$\text{Absorption, lb/ft}^3 = [(w_s - w_d)/(w_s - w_i)] \times 62.4 \quad (1)$$

$$[\text{Absorption, kg/m}^3 = [(w_s - w_d)/(w_s - w_i)] \times 1000]$$

$$\text{Absorption, \%} = [(w_s - w_d)/w_d] \times 100$$

where:

w_s = saturated weight of specimen, lb [kg],
 w_i = immersed weight of specimen, lb [kg], and
 w_d = oven-dry weight of specimen, lb [kg].

9.2 *Moisture Content*—Calculate the moisture content of the unit at the time it is sampled (when w_r is measured) as follows:

Moisture Content, % of total absorption =

$$[(w_r - w_d)/(w_s - w_d)] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where:

w_r = received weight of unit, lb [kg],
 w_d = oven-dry weight of unit, lb [kg], and
 w_s = saturated weight of unit, lb [kg].

NOTE 13—When determining the moisture content of a unit or set of units, the value determined is a measure of the water content of a unit based upon the received weight of the unit w_r . Thus, the moisture content calculation above is only applicable to the unit moisture content at the time the received weight, w_r , is obtained.

9.3 *Density*—Calculate oven-dry density as follows:

$$\text{Density (D), lb/ft}^3 = [w_d / (w_s - w_i)] \times 62.4 \quad (3)$$

$$[\text{Density (D), kg/m}^3 = [w_d / (w_s - w_i)] \times 1000]$$

where:

w_d = oven-dry weight of specimen, lb [kg],
 w_s = saturated weight of specimen, lb [kg], and
 w_i = immersed weight of specimen, lb [kg].

9.4 *Average Net Area*—Calculate average net area as follows:

$$\text{Net Volume (V}_n\text{), ft}^3 = w_d / D = (w_s - w_i) / 62.4 \quad (4)$$

$$[\text{Net Volume (V}_n\text{), cm}^3 = (w_d / D) \times 10^6 = (w_s - w_i) \times 10^3]$$

$$\text{Average Net Area (A}_n\text{), in.}^2 = (V_n \times 1728) / H \quad (5)$$

$$[\text{Average Net Area (A}_n\text{), mm}^2 = (V_n \times 10^3) / H]$$

where:

V_n = net volume of specimen, ft³ [cm³],
 w_d = oven-dry weight of specimen, lb [kg],
 D = oven-dry density of specimen, lb/ft³ [kg/m³],
 w_s = saturated weight of specimen, lb [kg],
 w_i = immersed weight of specimen, lb [kg],
 A_n = average net area of specimen, in.² [mm²], and
 H = average height of specimen, in. [mm].

NOTE 14—In SI units, net volume is calculated in terms of cubic centimetres to be consistent with the reporting requirements of this standard. Net area, however, is calculated in terms of square millimetres in order to facilitate calculation of compressive strength in MPa which is defined as N/mm².



9.4.1 Except for irregularly shaped specimens, such as those with split surfaces, calculate the net area of coupons and those specimens whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is the gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane, as follows:

$$\text{Net Area } (A_n), \text{ in.}^2 [\text{mm}^2] = L \times W \quad (6)$$

where:

A_n = net area of the coupon or specimen, in.² [mm²],
 L = average length of the coupon or specimen, in. [mm],
 and
 W = average width of the coupon or specimen, in. [mm].

9.5 *Gross Area*—Calculate gross area as follows:

$$\text{Gross Area } (A_g), \text{ in.}^2 [\text{mm}^2] = L \times W \quad (7)$$

where:

A_g = gross area of the specimen, in.² [mm²],
 L = average length of the specimen, in. [mm], and
 W = average width of the specimen, in. [mm].

9.5.1 The gross cross-sectional area of a specimen is the total area of a section perpendicular to the direction of the load, including areas within cells and reentrant spaces, unless these spaces are to be occupied in the masonry by portions of adjacent masonry.

9.6 *Compressive Strength*:

9.6.1 *Net Area Compressive Strength*—Calculate the net area compressive strength of the specimen as follows:

$$\text{Net Area Compressive Strength, psi [MPa]} = P_{max}/A_n \quad (8)$$

where:

P_{max} = maximum compressive load, lb [N], and
 A_n = average net area of specimen, in.² [mm²].

9.6.2 *Gross Area Compressive Strength*—Calculate the gross area compressive strength of the specimen as follows:

$$\text{Gross Area Compressive Strength, psi [MPa]} = P_{max}/A_g \quad (9)$$

where:

P_{max} = maximum compressive load, lb [N], and
 A_g = gross area of specimen, in.² [mm²].

10. Report

10.1 For the purpose of reporting test results, all observed or calculated values shall be rounded using the following procedure:

10.1.1 When the digit immediately after the last place to be retained is less than 5, retain unchanged the digit in the last place retained.

10.1.2 When the digit immediately after the last place to be retained is greater than or equal to 5, increase by 1 the digit in the last place retained.

NOTE 15—As an example, density results are required to be reported to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] in 10.3.7. For inch-pound units, a calculated value of 130.85 lb/ft³ should be reported as 130.9 lb/ft³. For SI units, a calculated value of 2095.85 kg/m³ should be reported as 2096 kg/m³.

10.2 A complete report shall include the following general information:

- 10.2.1 Name and address of the testing laboratory,
- 10.2.2 Identification of the report and the date of issue,
- 10.2.3 Name and address of the client or the identification of the project,
- 10.2.4 Description and identification of the test sample,
- 10.2.5 Date of receipt of the test sample,
- 10.2.6 Date(s) of test performance,
- 10.2.7 Identification of the standard test method used and a notation of any known deviation from the test method,
- 10.2.8 Name of the person(s) accepting technical responsibility for the test report,
- 10.2.9 Age of test specimens, if known,
- 10.2.10 Identification of subcontractor test results, and
- 10.2.11 A photograph, sketch, or description of the configuration of the unit.

10.3 Unless specified otherwise in the applicable annex, a complete report shall include the following test results for the tests performed:

10.3.1 The average width, height and length to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.2 The net area to the nearest 0.1 in.² [50 mm²] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.3 The maximum load separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested. Record the load as indicated to the nearest 10 lb [50 N] or the minimum resolution of the test machine as used during testing, whichever is greater.

10.3.4 The net area compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi [0.1 MPa] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.5 The immersed, saturated, and oven dry weights (w_i , w_s , and w_d) to the nearest 0.1 lb [0.05 kg] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.6 The absorption to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.7 The density to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

10.3.8 When required, the received weight (w_r) to the nearest 0.1 lb [0.05 kg] and the moisture content to the nearest 0.1 % separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested. The time when the moisture content is determined (when w_r is measured) shall also be reported.

10.3.9 The size and configuration of the specimens tested for compressive strength and absorption.

10.4 Provide a summary report that includes the information necessary to determine compliance with the applicable product specification for the properties evaluated.

10.5 A complete report shall also include the other reporting requirements from the applicable annex.

NOTE 16—This summary report can be included as part of the test report or provided separately as a cover letter. See Appendix X1 for an example of a test report with summary section for concrete masonry units.



11. Keywords

11.1 absorption; compressive strength; concrete masonry units; density; equivalent thickness; face shell; moisture content; roof paver; web area; webs; web thickness

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

A1.1 Scope

A1.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for concrete masonry units that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: **C90**, **C129**.

A1.2 Measurement

A1.2.1 For each unit, measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at mid-length, height (H) at mid-length of each face, and length (L) at mid-height of each face to the nearest division required to be reported.

A1.2.2 For each unit, measure the face shell thicknesses (t_{fs}) at the thinnest point 0.50 in. [13 mm] down from the top surface of the unit as manufactured (typically the bottom surface of the unit as laid) and record to the nearest division required to be reported. Disregard grooves, scores, and similar details in the face shell thickness measurements.

A1.2.3 For each unit, when the thinnest point of opposite face shells differ in thickness by less than 0.125 in. [3 mm], calculate the minimum face shell thickness by averaging the recorded measurements. When the thinnest points differ by more than 0.125 in. [3 mm], the minimum face shell thickness shall be taken as the smaller of the two recorded measurements.

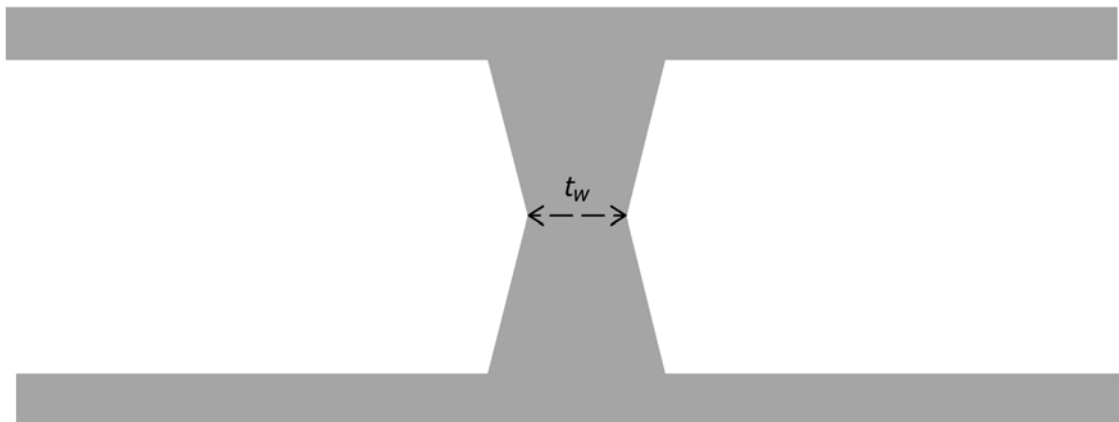
A1.2.4 For each unit, measure the web thickness (t_w) at the minimum thickness of each web to the nearest 0.01 in. [0.25 mm].

A1.2.5 For each unit, determine the minimum web area using one of the following methods:

A1.2.5.1 For units with rectangular webs, measure the web height (t_h) at the minimum height of each web to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm]. For each unit, calculate the minimum web area for each web (A_w) by multiplying the minimum web thickness (t_w) and minimum web height (t_h) for measured web dimensions of 0.75 in. [19 mm] or greater. For each unit, calculate the total minimum web area (A_{wt}) by summing the web area (A_w) of each web.

A1.2.5.2 For units with webs that are not rectangular, disregard portions of the web that have a thickness of less than 0.75 in. [19 mm]. Make necessary measurements to determine the web area of each web at the minimum area based on the configuration of the web (see **Note A1.2**). For each unit, calculate the total minimum web area (A_{wt}) by summing the web area (A_w) of each web.

NOTE A1.1—Webs with minimum heights over their entire length or thickness over their entire height of less than 0.75 in. [19 mm] do not typically contribute to the unit's structural stability. Such webs should not be included in the minimum web area calculation. When a web has a portion that is less than 0.75 in. [19 mm] in thickness, the web area should



NOTE 1—If t_w is less than 0.75 in. [19 mm] over the entire height of the web, disregard entire area of that web when determining minimum web area.

FIG. A1.1 Example of Web with Irregular Cross-section—Plan View

be determined based only on the portions of the web that are larger than 0.75 in. [19 mm] in thickness. See Fig. A1.1 and Fig. A1.2.

NOTE A1.2—It can be difficult on some units to access the minimum web area. If necessary, the unit can be saw-cut along the length at the minimum web area to facilitate measurements. Fig. A1.2 shows an example of a non-rectangular web, where the upper portion would be discarded from the measurement because it is less than 0.75 in. [19 mm] in thickness, and the lower portion would be used to determine web area because it is greater than 0.75 in. [19 mm] in thickness.

A1.3 Compressive Strength Testing

A1.3.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be full-sized units unless full-size units cannot be tested due to specimen configuration or testing machine requirements. When necessary, modify specimens as required in A1.3.1.1 through A1.3.1.3.

A1.3.1.1 Unsupported projections having a length greater than the thickness of the projection shall be removed by saw-cutting. For units with recessed webs, the face shell projecting above the web shall be removed by saw-cutting to provide a full bearing surface over the net cross section of the unit. Where the resulting unit height would be reduced by more than one-third of the original unit height, the unit shall be coupon tested in accordance with A1.3.1.3.

A1.3.1.2 When compression testing full-sized units that are too large for the test machine's bearing block and platens or are beyond the load capacity of the test machine, saw-cut the units to properly size them to conform to the capabilities of the testing machine. The resulting specimen shall have no face shell projections or irregular webs and shall be fully enclosed in a four-sided cell or cells. The compressive strength of the segment shall be considered to be the compressive strength of the whole unit.

A1.3.1.3 When compression testing units of unusual size and shape where a suitable reduced-size specimen in accor-

dance with A1.3.1.2 cannot be obtained, (see Note A1.3 and Note A1.4), the specimens shall be saw-cut to remove any face shell projections. The resulting specimen shall be a cell or cells containing four sides that will ensure a 100 % bearing surface. Where saw-cutting will not result in an enclosed four-sided unit, the specimen shall be a coupon cut from a face shell of each unit. The coupon size shall have a height to thickness ratio of 2 to 1 before capping and a length to thickness ratio of 4 to 1. The thickness of the coupon shall be as large as possible based on the configuration of the unit and the capacities of the testing machine and shall not be less than 1.25 in. [30 mm]. The coupon shall be cut from the unit such that the coupon height dimension is in the same direction as the unit's height dimension. The compressive strength of the coupon shall be the net area compressive strength of the whole unit.

NOTE A1.3—Examples of units having unusual size or shape include, but are not limited to, bond beam units, open end units, and pilaster units.

NOTE A1.4—A full-size unit should be tested if feasible. If that is not feasible, then a reduced-size unit should be tested. If it is not feasible to test a full-size or reduced-size unit, then a coupon should be tested.

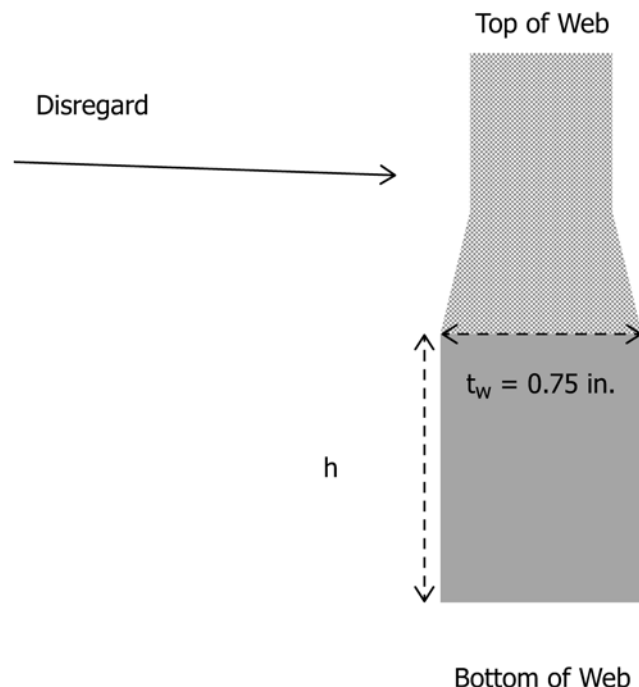
A1.3.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with 7.3 and 7.4.

A1.4 Absorption Testing

A1.4.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be in accordance with 8.2 except as modified in A1.4.1.1.

A1.4.1.1 Tests shall be performed on full-size units when test results are to be used to determine moisture content in accordance with 9.2 or equivalent thickness in accordance with A1.5.3.

A1.4.2 *Testing*—Perform absorption tests in accordance with 8.3.



NOTE 1—Web Area = $t_w * h$

FIG. A1.2 Example of Irregular Web Area Calculation—Section View



A1.5 Calculations

A1.5.1 Calculate absorption, moisture content, density, average net area, and net area compressive strength in accordance with Section 9.

A1.5.2 *Normalized Web Area*—Calculate the normalized web area (A_{wn}) of each unit by dividing the total minimum web area (A_{wt}) by the nominal length and height of the unit as follows:

$$A_{wn}(\text{in.}^2 / \text{ft}^2) = \frac{A_{wt}}{(L_n \times H_n)} \times 144 \quad (\text{A1.1})$$

$$\left[A_{wn} (\text{mm}^2 / \text{m}^2) = \frac{A_{wt}}{(L_n \times H_n)} \times 10^6 \right]$$

where:

A_{wn} = normalized web area, $\text{in.}^2/\text{ft}^2$ [mm^2/m^2],
 A_{wt} = total minimum web area, in.^2 [mm^2] (see A1.2.5),
 L_n = nominal length of unit, in. [mm], and
 H_n = nominal height of unit, in. [mm].

NOTE A1.5—Minimum web area does not apply to the portion of the unit to be filled with grout. The portion of the unit to be filled with grout should be deducted from the calculation of the normalized web area.

A1.5.3 *Equivalent Thickness*—Equivalent thickness for concrete masonry is defined as the average thickness of solid material in the unit and is calculated as follows:

$$T_e, \text{ in.} = (V_n / (L \times H)) \times 1728 \quad (\text{A1.2})$$

$$[T_e, \text{ mm} = (V_n / (L \times H))]$$

where:

T_e = equivalent thickness, in. [mm],
 V_n = average net volume of full-size units, ft^3 [mm^3] (see 9.4),
 L = average length of full-size units, in. [mm] (see A1.2.1), and
 H = average height of full-size units, in. [mm] (see A1.2.1).

A1.5.3.1 Equivalent thickness shall only be calculated and reported for full-size concrete masonry units.

A1.5.4 *Percent Solid*—Calculate the percent solid as follows:

$$\text{Percent solid, ft}^3 (\%) = \left(\frac{(V_n \times 1728)}{(L \times W \times H)} \right) \times 100 \quad (\text{A1.3})$$

$$\left[\text{Percent solid, mm}^3 (\%) = \left(\frac{V_n}{(L \times W \times H)} \right) \times 100 \right]$$

where:

V_n = net volume of specimen, ft^3 [mm^3] (see 9.4),

L = average length of specimen, in. [mm] (see A1.2.1),

W = average width of specimen, in. [mm] (see A1.2.1), and

H = average height of specimen, in. [mm] (see A1.2.1).

NOTE A1.6—This calculation determines the percentage of concrete in the gross volume of the unit. It is a useful reference value, but it is not a requirement of unit specifications. This value is not comparable to the definition of a solid unit in C90 and C129, which refers to the net cross-sectional area of every plane parallel to the bearing surface relative to the gross cross-sectional area of the same plane.

A1.5.5 Maximum Variation from Specified Dimensions:

A1.5.5.1 Determine the variation from each specified dimension by calculating the average width, height, and length of each specimen and comparing each average to the respective specified dimension, resulting in three variation results for each unit and nine results for a set of units. Determine the maximum variation for the set by identifying the maximum of the nine values.

A1.5.5.2 Specified dimensions shall be obtained from the unit manufacturer.

A1.6 Report

A1.6.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Sections 10.2, 10.3, and the following:

A1.6.1.1 The minimum face shell thickness to the nearest 0.01 in. [0.25 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.2 The minimum web thickness to the nearest 0.01 in. [0.25 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.3 The normalized web area to the nearest 0.1 $\text{in.}^2/\text{ft}^2$ [$500 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}^2$] as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.4 The equivalent thickness to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.5 The percent solid results to the nearest 0.1 % separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.6 Maximum variation from specified dimensions to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] for the set of specimens tested.

A1.6.1.7 The gross area to the nearest 0.1 in.^2 [50 mm^2] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.8 The gross area compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi [0.1 MPa] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A1.6.1.9 The net volume to the nearest 0.01 ft^3 [250 cm^3] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.



A2. TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONCRETE AND CALCIUM SILICATE BRICK

A2.1 Scope

A2.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for concrete brick that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: **C55**, **C73**, and **C1634**.

A2.2 Measurement of Dimension

A2.2.1 For each unit, measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at mid-length, height (H) at mid-length of each face, and length (L) at mid-height of each face to the nearest division required to be reported.

A2.2.2 For brick containing cores, measure 0.5 in. [13 mm] down from the top surface of the unit and record the minimum distance from the any edge of each brick to the nearest edge of the nearest core to the nearest division required to be reported.

A2.3 Compressive Strength Testing

A2.3.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be full-sized units except as modified in **A2.3.1.1** and **A2.3.1.2**.

A2.3.1.1 When compression testing full-sized units that are too large for the test machine's bearing block and platens or are beyond the load capacity of the test machine, saw-cut the units to properly size them to conform to the capabilities of the testing machine. The resulting specimen shall have no projections or irregular features and cores shall be fully enclosed. The compressive strength of the segment shall be considered to be the compressive strength of the whole unit.

A2.3.1.2 Test specimens shall have an aspect ratio (height divided by its least lateral dimension, H_s/W_s) of 0.6 ± 0.1 . If full-size units are not within that dimensional ratio requirement, the units shall be saw-cut to produce a compression test specimen with that dimensional ratio prior to capping. The height of the compression specimen shall be greater than or equal to 2 in. [50 mm].

A2.3.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with **7.3** and **7.4**.

A2.4 Absorption Testing

A2.4.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be in accordance with **8.2** except as modified in **A2.4.1.1**.

A2.4.1.1 Tests shall be performed on full-size units when test results are to be used to determine equivalent thickness.

A2.4.2 *Testing*—Perform absorption tests in accordance with **8.3**.

A2.5 Calculations

A2.5.1 Calculate absorption, moisture content, and density in accordance with Section **9**.

A2.5.2 For units tested to determine compliance with Specifications **C55** or **C1634**, calculate net area in accordance with **9.4** and net area compressive strength in accordance with **9.6.1**.

A2.5.3 For units tested to determine compliance with Specification **C73**, calculate gross area in accordance with **9.5** and gross area compressive strength in accordance with **9.6.2**.

A2.5.4 *Equivalent Thickness*—Equivalent thickness is defined as the average thickness of solid material in the unit and is calculated as follows:

$$T_e, \text{ in.} = (V_n / (L \times H)) \times 1728 \quad (\text{A2.1})$$

$$[T_e, \text{ mm} = (V_n / (L \times H))]$$

where:

T_e = equivalent thickness, in. [mm],

V_n = average net volume of full-size units, ft³ [mm³] (see **9.4**),

L = average length of full-size units, in. [mm] (see **A2.2.1**), and

H = average height of full-size units, in. [mm] (see **A2.2.1**).

A2.5.4.1 Equivalent thickness shall only be calculated and reported for full-size concrete brick.

A2.5.5 *Percent Solid*—Calculate the percent solid as follows:

$$\text{Percent solid, ft}^3 (\%) = \left(\frac{(V_n \times 1728)}{(L \times W \times H)} \right) \times 100 \quad (\text{A2.2})$$

$$\left[\text{Percent solid, mm}^3 (\%) = \left(\frac{V_n}{(L \times W \times H)} \right) \times 100 \right]$$

where:

V_n = net volume of specimen, ft³ [mm³] (see **9.4**),

L = average length of specimen, in. [mm] (see **A2.2.1**),

W = average width of specimen, in. [mm] (see **A2.2.1**), and

H = average height of specimen, in. [mm] (see **A2.2.1**).

NOTE A2.1—This calculation determines the percentage of concrete in the gross volume of the unit. It is a useful reference value, but it is not a requirement of unit specifications. This value is not comparable to the definition of a solid unit in **C55** and **C1634**, which refers to the net cross-sectional area of every plane parallel to the bearing surface relative to the gross cross-sectional area of the same plane.

A2.6 Report

A2.6.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Sections **10.2**, **10.3**, and the following:

A2.6.1.1 For cored units, the minimum distance from the edge of the brick to the nearest core to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A2.6.1.2 The equivalent thickness to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] as the average for the three specimens tested.

A2.6.1.3 The percent solid results to the nearest 0.1 % separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A2.6.1.4 The gross area to the nearest 0.1 in² [50 mm²] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A2.6.1.5 The gross area compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi [0.1 MPa] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A2.6.1.6 The net volume to the nearest 0.01 ft³ [250 cm³] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3. TEST PROCEDURES FOR SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL UNITS

A3.1 Scope

A3.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for segmental retaining wall units that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: **C1372**.

A3.2 Sampling

A3.2.1 A set shall consist of a minimum of three full-size units, unless freeze-thaw durability testing is required. When freeze-thaw durability testing is required, a set shall consist of a minimum of five full-size units.

A3.3 Measurement of Dimensions

A3.3.1 For each unit, measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at mid-length and length (L) at mid-height at the front and back of the specimen to the nearest division required to be reported.

A3.3.2 For each unit, measure and record the height (H) at the four bearing corners and mid-length of each face to the nearest division required to be reported (see **Fig. A3.1**). If lips or similar projections are present, the projection shall be ignored and the height measurements taken from the bearing surface behind or in front the projection on the main bearing surface of the unit (see **Fig. A3.2**).

NOTE A3.1—When a projection is present, the height can be determined from the height at the inside of the core (if present) or by taking the total

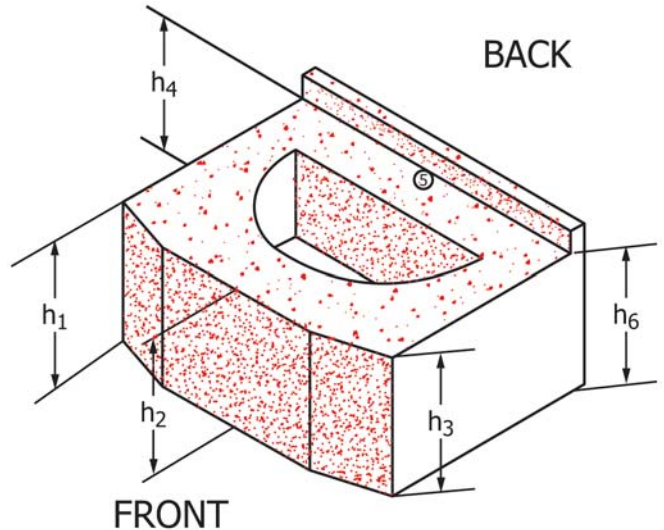


FIG. A3.2 Height Measurements for SRW Units with Raised Lip

unit height (including the projection) and subtracting the height of the projection.

A3.4 Compressive Strength Testing

A3.4.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be a saw-cut coupon with an aspect ratio (height divided by its least lateral dimension, H_s/W_s) of 2.0 ± 0.1 before capping and length to thickness ratio (L_s/W_s) of 4.0 ± 0.1 . The coupon width shall be as close to 2 in. [50 mm] as possible, but in no case less than 1.5 in. [40 mm]. Coupon dimensions shall not differ by more than 0.125 in. [3 mm] from the targeted dimension. The compressive strength of the coupon shall be considered to be the compressive strength of the whole unit. Saw-cutting shall be performed in accordance with **7.2.4** and **7.2.5**.

NOTE A3.2—The compressive strength of coupons saw-cut from segmental retaining wall units can be measurably influenced by the unit configuration and location of the sample. Due to the variety of unit configurations available, it is not possible to specify exact locations for obtaining coupons. In order to compare results within a set or between independently performed tests, coupons should be consistently obtained from the same location for a given unit configuration. Suppliers should be consulted for the recommended coupon sample location for a given unit configuration.

A3.4.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with **7.3** and **7.4**.

A3.5 Absorption Testing

A3.5.1 Perform absorption tests in accordance with **8.3**.

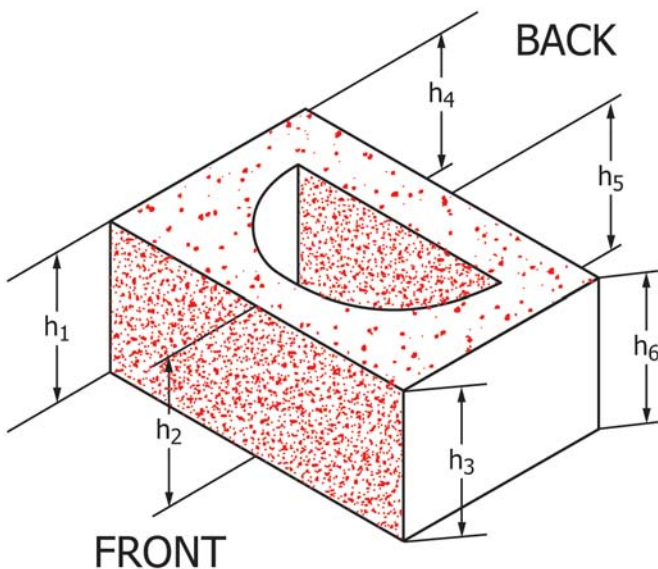


FIG. A3.1 Height Measurements for SRW Units

A3.6 Calculations

A3.6.1 Calculate absorption, density, net area, and net area compressive strength in accordance with Section 9.

A3.7 Report

A3.7.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in 10.2 and the following:

A3.7.1.1 The average width and height to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.2 The front length to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.3 The rear length to the nearest 0.1 in. [2.5 mm] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.4 The net area to the nearest 0.1 in.² [50 mm²] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.5 The maximum load separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested. Record the load as indicated to the nearest 10 lb [50 N] or the minimum resolution of the test machine as used during testing, whichever is greater.

A3.7.1.6 The net area compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi [0.1 MPa] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.7 The immersed, saturated, and oven dry weights (w_i , w_s , and w_d) to the nearest 0.1 lb [0.05 kg] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.8 The absorption to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.9 The density to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

A3.7.1.10 The size and configuration of the specimens tested for compressive strength and absorption.

A4. TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONCRETE INTERLOCKING PAVING UNITS

A4.1 Scope

A4.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for concrete interlocking paving units that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: C936/C936M.

A4.2 Measurement of Dimensions

A4.2.1 For each full-sized unit sampled for compressive strength testing, using a caliper readable and accurate to 0.002 in. [0.1 mm], measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom surfaces at mid-length, thickness (T) at mid-length of each side, and length (L) across the top and bottom surfaces at mid-width.

A4.2.1.1 Disregard spacer tabs when performing length and width measurements.

A4.2.1.2 The width (W) is the smaller average lateral dimension and the length (L) is the larger average lateral dimension.

A4.2.2 For pavers with chamfers, disregard the chamfer and measure thickness from the bottom surface to the top surface of the specimen along the portion of the top surface without the chamfer. See Fig. A4.1.

A4.3 Compressive Strength Testing

A4.3.1 *Test Specimens*—Test full size units that comply with all the requirements of A4.3.1.2. If full size units do not comply with all of the requirements of A4.3.1.2, then cut a rectangular full-height specimen from the units by reducing the width or length or both to meet all of the requirements of A4.3.1.2. If the smoothness or the aspect ratio required in



FIG. A4.1 Measuring Thickness of Paver with Chamfer (Section view from end of paver)



A4.3.1.2 cannot be achieved with a full-height specimen, cut the specimen height to achieve the required smoothness and aspect ratio. If saw-cutting is required to achieve specimen size or configuration requirements in **A4.3.1.2**, follow the procedures in **7.2.4**.

A4.3.1.1 For any cuts that reduce the thickness of the pavers, cut off the top of the paver and discard. Verify the accuracy of cut by measuring and recording as T_c the thickness of the cut specimen at mid-length of each side. Discard any specimen if the difference in T_c at the two different points is greater than 0.08 in. [2.0 mm].

A4.3.1.2 Compression specimens shall (1) have a cross-section about any principal axis that is a rectangle; (2) have a face area with a length no greater than 2.1 times the width; (3) have no grooves, chamfers, or dummy joints on the top face, except those intentionally manufactured on the edges of the specimen; (4) have no texture on the top surface where the difference in height between the highest and lowest point across the surface face is greater than 0.06 in. [1.5 mm] except for chamfers intentionally manufactured on the edges of the specimen; and (5) have an aspect ratio (thickness divided by width of the compression specimen, T_s / W_s) of 0.60 to 1.20.

A4.3.1.3 If saw-cutting is required to achieve specimen size and configuration requirements, measure and record to the nearest 0.002 in. [0.1 mm] for each specimen the width (W_s) across the top and bottom surfaces at mid-length, thickness (T_s) at mid-length of each side, and length (L_s) across the top and bottom surfaces at mid-width. When full-size specimens are tested in compression, consider T_s , W_s , and L_s to be T , W , and L , respectively, as measured in **A4.2.1**.

A4.3.2 Capping—Cap test specimens in accordance with Practice **C1552** except as modified below.

A4.3.2.1 Use high strength gypsum cement capping material only.

A4.3.2.2 The average cap thickness for each unit shall not exceed 0.06 in. [1.5 mm].

A4.3.2.3 Determine the average thickness of the cap as follows: after capping both sides of the specimen, measure and record the thickness of the capped specimen to the nearest 0.002 in. [0.1 mm] at the same two points where thickness of the uncapped specimen was measured in accordance with either (1) **A4.2.1** if the pavers were not cut to reduce thickness or (2) **A4.3.1.1** if the pavers were cut to reduce thickness. Calculate the difference in thickness for each point and divide by 2 to determine the calculated cap thickness at each point. Calculate the average cap thickness for the whole specimen by taking the average of the calculated cap thickness at each of the two points.

NOTE A4.1—An important factor in producing high-quality gypsum caps is to use a water-to-cement ratio that yields a capping material that is fluid enough to spread while being viscous enough to allow the paver to be pushed into it forming a consistent thin cap.

A4.3.3 Testing—Test specimens in accordance with **7.4**.

A4.4 Absorption Testing

A4.4.1 Perform absorption tests in accordance with **8.3** except as modified in **A4.4.2** and **A4.4.3**.

A4.4.2 The balance used shall be readable and accurate to 0.05 % of the smallest specimen tested.

A4.4.3 Record the immersed, saturated, and oven dry weights (w_i , w_s , and w_d) to the accuracy required in **Table A4.1**.

A4.5 Calculations

A4.5.1 Calculate the absorption and density in accordance with Section **9**.

A4.5.2 Calculate net area compressive strength of the specimen as follows:

$$\text{Net Area } (A_n) \text{ in.}^2 [\text{mm}^2] = L_s \times W_s \quad (\text{A4.1})$$

$$\text{Aspect Ratio } (R_a) = T_s / W_s \quad (\text{A4.2})$$

$$\text{Aspect Ratio Factor } (F_a) = (-0.374 / R_a) + 1.611 \quad (\text{A4.3})$$

$$\text{Net Area Compressive Strength, psi [MPa]} = (P_{max} / A_n) \times F_a \quad (\text{A4.4})$$

where:

A_n = average net area of specimen, in.² [mm²],

L_s = average length of the final test specimen, in. [mm],

W_s = average width of the final test specimen, in. [mm],

R_a = aspect ratio,

T_s = average uncapped thickness of the final test specimen, in. [mm],

F_a = aspect ratio factor (see **Note A4.2**), and

P_{max} = maximum compressive load, lb [N].

NOTE A4.2—The aspect ratio factors are normalized so that a common 2.36-in. [60-mm] thick rectangular 3.86 × 7.80 in. [98 × 198 mm] paver with an aspect ratio of 0.612 has an aspect ratio factor of 1.00. Based on **Eq A4.3**, the aspect ratio factors for rectangular 3.86 × 7.80 in. [98 × 198 mm] pavers of various thicknesses are shown in the following table:

Thickness, in. [mm]	Aspect Ratio (R_a)	Aspect Ratio Factor (F_a)
2.36 [60]	0.612	1.00
2.76 [70]	0.714	1.09
3.15 [80]	0.816	1.15
3.54 [90]	0.918	1.20
3.94 [100]	1.020	1.24
4.33 [110]	1.122	1.28
4.72 [120]	1.224	1.31

A4.6 Report

A4.6.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Section **10.2** and the following:

A4.6.1.1 The average width, W , thickness, T , and length, L , to the nearest 0.002 in. [0.1 mm] separately for each full-sized, sampled unit and as the average for the three units tested.

A4.6.1.2 The dimensions of the compression specimens (W_s , T_s , and L_s), to the nearest 0.002 in. [0.1 mm], if different from the full-size units, including the difference in T_c value across the face of the paver if the specimen was cut to reduce thickness.

A4.6.1.3 The net area to the nearest 0.1 in.² [50 mm²] separately for each compression specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested.

TABLE A4.1 Required Accuracy for Recording and Reporting Specimen Weights

Absorption Specimen	Required Accuracy
Less than 10 lb [4 kg]	0.002 lb [0.001 kg]
10 to 20 lb [4 to 10 kg]	0.005 lb [0.002 kg]
Greater than 20 lb [10 kg]	0.01 lb [0.005 kg]

A4.6.1.4 The average cap thickness to the nearest 0.002 in. [0.1 mm] for each compression specimen and as the average for the set of three specimens tested.

A4.6.1.5 The maximum load separately for each specimen and as the average for the three specimens tested. Record the load as indicated to the nearest 10 lb [50 N] or the minimum resolution of the test machine as used during testing, whichever is greater.

A4.6.1.6 The aspect ratio, R_a , and aspect ratio factor, F_a , for each compressive strength test specimen.

A4.6.1.7 The net area compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi [0.1 MPa] separately for each specimen and as the average for three specimens tested.

A4.6.1.8 The immersed, saturated, and oven dry weights (w_i , w_s , and w_d) to the accuracy required in [Table A4.1](#) separately for each specimen and as an average for the three specimens tested.

A4.6.1.9 The absorption results to the nearest 0.1 % and density results to the nearest 0.1 lb/ft³ [1 kg/m³] separately for each unit and as the average for the three specimens tested. If absorption tests are performed on specimens other than full-size units, report the reason for testing reduced-size units.

A4.6.1.10 Two sample test reports showing examples of reports that meet all of the requirements of this section are shown in the nonmandatory [Appendix X2](#).

A5. TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONCRETE GRID PAVING UNITS

A5.1 Scope

A5.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for concrete grid paving units that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: [C1319](#).

A5.2 Sampling

A5.2.1 *Sampling*—A minimum of six specimens shall be selected for each test set.

A5.3 Measurement of Dimensions

A5.3.1 Three full-size units shall be selected for measurement.

A5.3.2 For each unit, measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at the maximum width of the unit, height (H) at mid-length of each face, and length (L) at the maximum length of the unit across the top and bottom bearing surfaces to the nearest division required to be reported. See [Fig. A5.1](#).

NOTE A5.1—[Fig. A5.1](#) shows a representative example of how to properly measure and obtain specimens from a common unit shape. There are many other shapes and sizes of grid paving units available which may require different procedures for measuring and obtaining specimens. Suppliers should be consulted for recommended specimen sampling procedures.

A5.3.3 For each unit, measure the width of each web at the thinnest point. Record the minimum value measured. For the web with the minimum thickness, measure and record two additional web readings. The two additional readings shall be at the maximum width of the web and at mid-height of the web. Measure and record all web width measurements to the nearest division required to be reported. Disregard grooves, scores, and similar details in the measurements.

A5.4 Compressive Strength Testing

A5.4.1 *Test Specimens*—Three units shall be tested for compressive strength. Specimens shall be full-sized units or reduced-size units as modified in [A5.4.1.1](#).

A5.4.1.1 When compression testing full-sized units that are too large for the test machine's bearing block and platens or are beyond the load capacity of the test machine, saw-cut the units to properly size them to conform to the capabilities of the testing machine. The resulting specimen shall be symmetrical, have no projections or irregular features, and shall be a fully enclosed cell or cells. The compressive strength of the segment shall be considered to be the compressive strength of the whole unit.

A5.4.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with [7.3](#) and [7.4](#).

A5.5 Absorption Testing

A5.5.1 Three units shall be tested for absorption.

A5.5.2 Perform absorption tests in accordance with [8.3](#). When compression specimens are other than full-size units, absorption testing shall be performed on specimens saw-cut from full-size units with the same configuration as the reduced-size compression specimens.

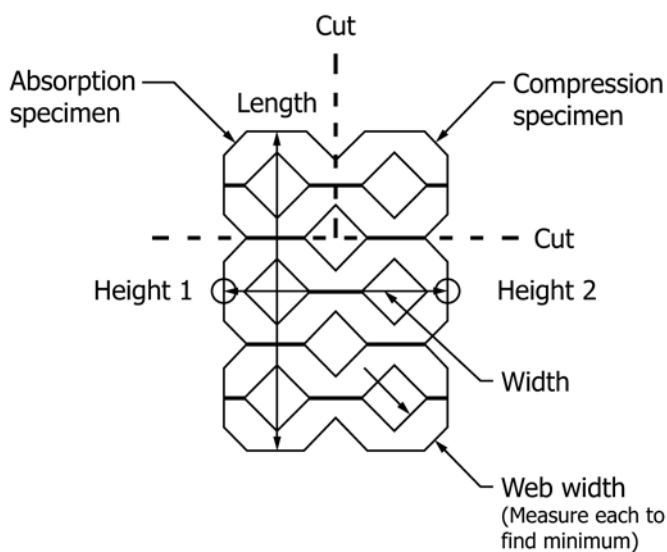


FIG. A5.1 Typical Grid Paver Configuration

**A5.6 Full Size Net Area Testing**

A5.6.1 Three full size units shall be tested for net area.

A5.6.2 Determine the net cross-sectional area of full-size units by performing absorption testing on full-size units in accordance with 8.3.

A5.7 Calculations

A5.7.1 Calculate absorption, density, net area, and net area compressive strength in accordance with Section 9. For determination of net area, absorption, and density, use data collected from testing in accordance with A5.5.1.

A5.7.2 Calculate the full-size net area ($A_{n,full}$) in accordance with Section 9 using the data collected from the testing in accordance with A5.6.

A5.7.3 Calculate the percent solid as follows:

$$\text{Percent solid} = ((A_{n,full})/L \times W) \times 100 \quad (\text{A5.1})$$

where:

$A_{n,full}$ = full-size net area, in.² [mm²] (A5.7.2)

L = full-size unit length, in. [mm] (A5.3.1), and

W = full-size unit width, in. [mm] (A5.3.1)

A5.8 Report

A5.8.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Sections 10.2, 10.3, and the following:

A5.8.1.1 The minimum web width and average web width to the nearest 0.01 in. [0.25 mm] of each specimen as determined by A5.3.2 The average web width is calculated from the three readings of the web with the minimum width.

A5.8.1.2 The full-size net area to the nearest 0.1 in.² [50 mm²] as the average of the set of three specimens as determined by A5.7.2.

A5.8.1.3 The average percent solid for the set of three units to the nearest 0.1 % as determined by A5.7.3.

A6. TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONCRETE ROOF PAVERS**A6.1 Scope**

A6.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements that are particular for concrete roof pavers that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specifications: C1491.

A6.2 Sampling

A6.2.1 A set shall consist of a minimum of nine full-size units.

A6.3 Measurement of Dimensions

A6.3.1 For each unit, measure and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at mid-length, height (H) at mid-length of each face, and length (L) at mid-height of each face to the nearest division required to be reported.

A6.4 Compressive Strength Testing

A6.4.1 For concrete roof paver compressive strength tests, cut three test specimens from three whole paver units. Each specimen shall consist of a strip of paver with specimen height equal to specimen width. The length of the specimen shall be equal to the length of the unit or 8 in. [200 mm], whichever is less. Where a unit contains supporting ribs, obtain specimens by cutting perpendicular to the direction of the ribs so as to avoid inclusion of beveled or recessed surfaces at top or bottom edges (see Fig. A6.1).

A6.4.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with 7.3 and 7.4.

A6.5 Absorption Testing

A6.5.1 Perform absorption tests in accordance with 8.3.

A6.6 Flexural Load Testing

A6.6.1 Three full-sized units shall be tested.

A6.6.2 *Capping*—Units with wearing (top) surfaces containing recesses or other irregularities shall have such recesses capped flush with the uppermost surface in accordance with Practice C1552.

A6.6.3 *Testing*—The testing arrangement shall be as shown in Fig. A6.2. The load from the upper bearing block of the testing machine shall be applied through the centroid of the concrete roof paver by the bearing assembly illustrated. The flexural length of the paver unit is taken as the end-to-end plan dimension of the units. Loading shall be applied at a uniform rate such that the total load is applied in not less than 1 min and not less than 3 min.

A6.7 Calculations

A6.7.1 Calculate absorption, density, net area, and net area compressive strength in accordance with Section 9.

A6.7.2 *Ballast Weight*—For concrete roof pavers, calculate ballast weight as follows:

$$w_b, \text{lb/ft}^2 = (w_d)/(A_g) \times 144 \quad (\text{A6.1})$$

$$[w_b, \text{kg/m}^2 = (w_d)/(A_g) \times 10^6]$$

where:

w_b = ballast weight, lb/ft² [kg/m²],

w_d = oven-dry weight of unit, lb [kg] (see 8.3.4), and

A_g = gross area of unit, in.² [mm²] (see 9.5).

A6.8 Report

A6.8.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Sections 10.2, 10.3, and the following:

A6.8.2 The flexural load to the nearest 1 lb [5 N] required to fail a specimen separately and as the average for the set of three units tested.

A6.8.3 Ballast weight to the nearest 1 psf [5 kg/m²] separately for each specimen and as the average for the set of three specimens tested.

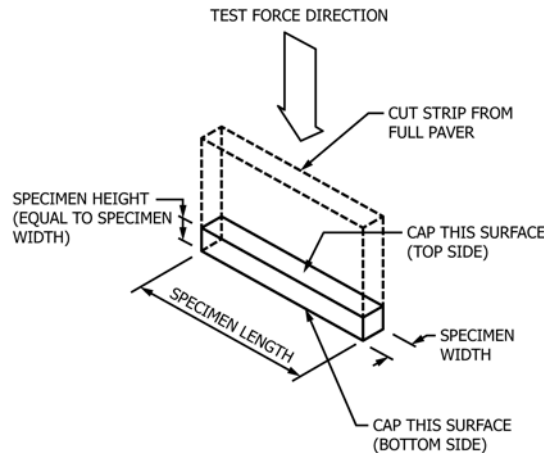


FIG. A6.1 Compressive Strength Test Setup for Concrete Roof Pavers

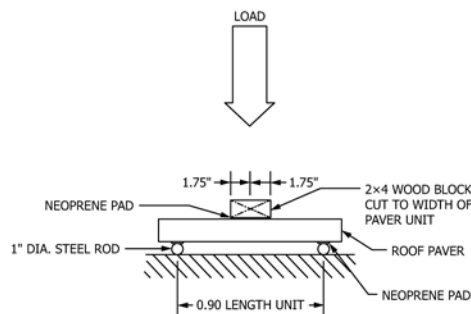


FIG. A6.2 Flexural Strength Test Setup for Concrete Roof Pavers

A7. TEST PROCEDURES FOR DRY CAST ARTICULATING CONCRETE BLOCK

A7.1 Scope

A7.1.1 This annex includes testing requirements for dry cast articulating concrete block that are manufactured for compliance with the following unit specification: **D6684**.

A7.2 Sampling

A7.2.1 A set shall consist of a minimum of three full-size units, unless freeze-thaw durability testing is required. When freeze-thaw durability testing is required, a set shall consist of a minimum of five full-size units.

A7.3 Measurement of Dimensions

A7.3.1 Measure each unit and record the width (W) across the top and bottom bearing surfaces at mid-length, height (H) at mid-length of each face, and length (L) at mid-height of each face to the nearest division required to be reported.

A7.4 Compressive Strength Testing

A7.4.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be a saw-cut coupon with an aspect ratio (height divided by its least lateral dimension, H_s/W_s) of 2.0 ± 0.1 before capping and length to thickness ratio (L_s/W_s) of 4.0 ± 0.1 . The coupon width shall in no case be less than 1.5 in. [40 mm]. Coupon dimensions shall not differ by more than 0.125 in. [3 mm] from the targeted dimension. Coupons shall be 100 % solid and not contain cable holes or other voids. The compressive strength of the coupon shall be considered to be the compressive strength of the whole unit. Saw-cutting shall be performed in accordance with **7.2.4** and **7.2.5**.

NOTE A7.1—The compressive strength of coupons saw-cut from articulating concrete blocks can be measurably influenced by the unit configuration and location of the sample. Due to the variety of unit configurations available, it is not possible to specify exact locations for obtaining coupons. In order to compare results within a set or between



independently performed tests, coupons should be consistently obtained from the same location for a given unit configuration. Suppliers should be consulted for the recommended coupon sample location for a given unit configuration.

A7.4.2 *Testing*—Cap and test specimens in accordance with 7.3 and 7.4.

A7.5 Absorption Testing

A7.5.1 *Test Specimens*—Specimens shall be in accordance with 8.2.

A7.5.2 *Testing*—Perform absorption tests in accordance with 8.3.

A7.6 Calculations

A7.6.1 Calculate absorption, density, net area, and net area compressive strength in accordance with Section 9.

A7.7 Report

A7.7.1 Test reports shall include all of the information in Sections 10 and 10.3.

A8. DETERMINING PLATE THICKNESS REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPRESSION TESTING

A8.1 Scope

A8.1.1 This annex provides additional information to assist in determining the plate thickness requirements for compression testing as written in 7.1.

A8.2 Terminology

A8.2.1 **Fig. A8.1** shows the location of the referenced test equipment as used in the compression testing of units.

A8.3 Determining the Diameter of the Upper Platen

A8.3.1 As shown in **Fig. A8.2**, the diameter of the upper platen is considered in this test method to be equal to the maximum horizontal dimension measured across the circle created by the spherical portion of the upper platen (this measured diameter may differ from the actual geometric diameter of the sphere based on its curvature). If the upper platen includes a nonspherical section that was manufactured integrally with the spherical head from a single piece of steel, the diameter of the upper platen is considered to be the diameter of the spherical seat on the upper surface of the upper platen plus the thickness of the nonspherical section (t_{PL}). However, the diameter of the upper platen shall not be greater than the minimum horizontal dimension of the upper platen.

A8.4 Distance from the Edge of Platen to Furthest Corner of Test Specimen (See **Fig. A8.3**)

A8.4.1 Determine the distance from the edge of the platen to the furthest corner of the specimen as follows:

A8.4.2 Locate the specimen's center of mass, and mark it on top of the specimen.

A8.4.3 Determine to the nearest 0.125 in. [3 mm] the distance from the center of mass of the specimen to the furthest corner or edge of the test specimen. Record this distance as Z .

A8.4.4 The distance from the platen to the furthest corner of the test specimen is obtained by **Eq A8.1**. This distance is equal to the minimum required bearing thickness, t_{BP} :

$$d = t_{BP} = Z - (D_{PL} / 2) \quad (\text{A8.1})$$

where:

- d = distance from the platen to the furthest corner of the test specimen, in. [mm],
- Z = distance from the center of mass of the specimen to the furthest corner of the test specimen, in. [mm],
- D_{PL} = calculated diameter of the upper platen, in. [mm], and
- t_{BP} = required minimum bearing plate thickness, in. [mm].

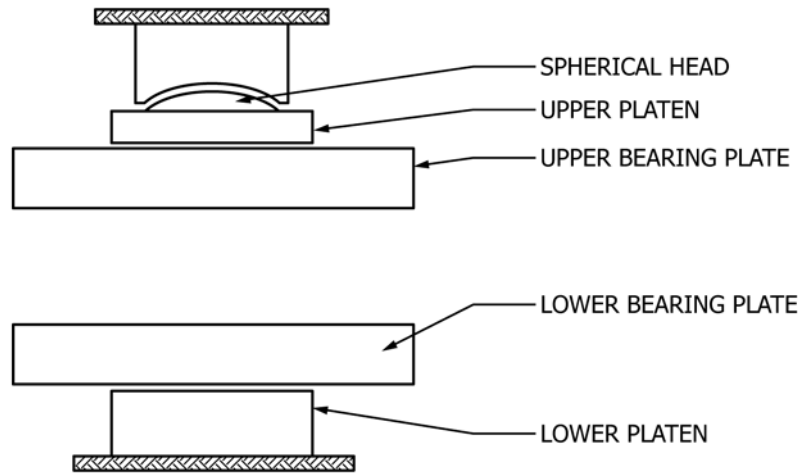
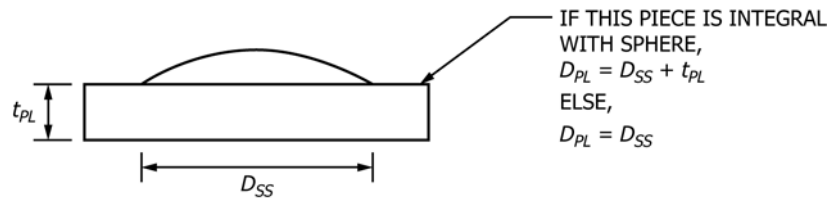


FIG. A8.1 Equipment Used for Compression Testing



where:

- D_{SS} = measured diameter of spherical seat,
 D_{PL} = calculated diameter of upper platen, and
 t_{PL} = measured thickness of nonspherical section of upper platen.

FIG. A8.2 Diameter of the Upper Platen

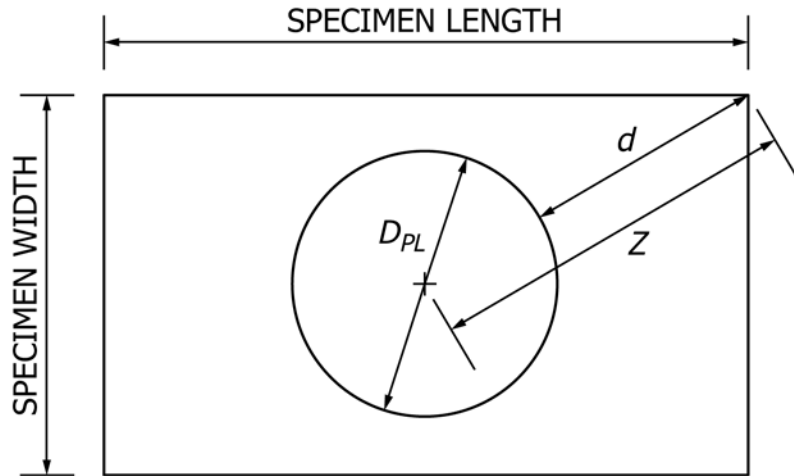


FIG. A8.3 Distance from Platen to Furthest Corner of Test Specimen



APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. WORKSHEET AND TEST REPORT FOR CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

X1.1 Included in this section is a sample laboratory worksheet and a test report form. These samples were developed for use in recording and reporting test information for conventional concrete masonry units to determine their compliance with Specification **C90**. These forms are to be used as

guidelines only. Users of these test methods may use or modify these forms to suit their purposes and to address the requirements of the test methods as they apply to the specific specimens being tested.



C140/C140M – 15

ASTM C140-12 Worksheet Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units

Project Number 12-100
Date Received 9/8/2012
Report Date 9/20/2012

Client:	Big Block Plant	Testing Agency:	Accurate Testing Laboratory	
Address	111 Block Drive	Address:	123 Main Street	
	Anytown, USA 12345		Anytown, USA 12345	
Contact Name				
Project ID:	Standard I	Sampling Party:	Big Block Plant	
Unit Description:	8 × 8 × 16 Inch Concrete Masonry Unit	Overall Nominal Dimensions:	Width (in.)	8.00
			Height (in.)	8.00
			Length (in.)	16.00

Compression Units

(Determine the following information for each of the three units to be tested in compression.)

	#1	#2	#3			
Received Weight (WR)	32.48	31.22	30.92	lb.	Date:	9/10/2012
Max. Compressive Load (P _{MA})	129770	113950	114690	lb.	Date:	9/17/2012

Absorption Units

(Determine the following information for each of the three units to be immersed in water for absorption testing.)

	#4	#5	#6			
Width (W) @ Top	7.62	7.64	7.64	in.		
@ Bottom	7.63	7.65	7.63	in.		
Height (H) @ Face 1	7.54	7.61	7.66	in.		
@ Face 2	7.52	7.61	7.67	in.		
Length (L) @ Face 1	15.62	15.61	15.62	in.	Measurements...	
@ Face 2	15.60	15.62	15.63	in.	Date: 9/10/2012	
Faceshell Thickness (FST)						
@ Face 1	1.28	1.38	1.37	in.		
@ Face 2	1.24	1.37	1.37	in.		
Web Measurements						
	Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
	Thickness	Height	Thickness	Height	Thickness	height
@ Web 1	1.06	7.53	1.12	7.61	1.18	7.67
@ Web 2	1.04	7.53	1.14	7.61	1.14	7.67
@ Web 3	0.99	7.53	1.18	7.61	1.18	7.67
@ Web 4						
Received Weight (W _R)	32.07	31.24	30.90	lb.	Date:	9/10/2012
Immersed Weight (W _I)	16.85	16.22	16.05	lb.		
Saturated Weight (W _S)	33.27	32.76	32.51	lb.	Date:	9/17/2012
Final Oven-Dry Weight (W _D)	30.18	29.33	29.14	lb.	Date:	9/19/2012

Intermediate Drying Weights (first reading after at least 24 hours drying, successive readings at 2 hr intervals)

1st	30.22	29.43	29.23	lb.	Time: 11:30 AM
2nd	30.18	29.33	29.14	lb.	Time: 2:00 PM
3rd	_____	_____	_____	lb.	Time: _____

FIG. X1.1 Example CMU Worksheet



C140/C140M – 15

ASTM C140 Test Report Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

Job No.: 12-100
Report Date: 9/20/2012

Client: Big Block Plant
Address: 111 Block Drive
Anytown, USA 12345

Testing Agency: Accurate Testing Laboratory
Address: 123 Main Street
Anytown, USA 12345

Standard Specification: ASTM C90-11b

Sampling Party: Big Block Plant

Unit Description:
8 × 8 × 16 Inch
Concrete Masonry Unit

Date Samples Received: 9/8/2012

Project Identification: Standard Run

Summary of Test Results

	ASTM C90-11b Specified Values	Average Test Results		ASTM C90-11b Specified Values	Average Test Results
<u>Physical Property</u>			<u>Physical Property</u>		
Net Compressive Strength	1900 min	1990 psi	Min. Faceshell Thickness (t_s)	1.25 min	1.34 in.
Gross Compressive Strength	****	1000 psi	Min. Web Thickness (t_w)	0.75 min	1.11 in.
Density	****	111.9 pcf	Equivalent Web Thickness	****	2.57 in.
Absorption	15 max	12.5 pcf	Normalized Web Area (A_{wn})	6.5 min	28.6 in ² /ft ²
Percent Solid	****	50.3 %	Equivalent Thickness	****	3.84 in.
Net Cross-Sectional Area	****	60.01 in. ²	Max. Var. from Spec. Dimensions	.125 max	0.095 in.
Gross Cross-Sectional Area	****	119.23 in. ²			

Individual Unit Test Results

Compression Units	Specimen No.	Received Weight lb	Cross-Sectional Area*		Max. Load lb	Compressive Strength	
			Gross in ²	Net in ²		Gross psi	Net psi
	#1	32.48	119.23	60.01	129770	1090	2160
	#2	31.22	119.23	60.01	113950	960	1900
Date Tested: 9/17/2012	#3	30.92	119.23	60.01	114690	960	1910
	Average	31.54	119.23	60.01	119470	1000	1990

* Unit areas determined as the average of the three absorption units and are assumed to be the same as those units tested in compression.

Absorption Units	Specimen No.	Avg Width in.	Avg Height in.	Avg Length in.	Avg./Min. Face Shell Thickness in.	Min. Web Thickness in.	Minimum Web Area in. ²	Normalized Web Area in. ² /ft ²
	#4	7.63	7.53	15.61	1.26	1.03	23.27	26.2
	#5	7.65	7.61	15.62	1.38	1.15	26.18	29.5
Date Tested: 9/10/2012	#6	7.64	7.67	15.63	1.37	1.17	26.83	30.2
	Average	7.64	7.60	15.62	1.34	1.11	25.42	28.6

**Where the thinnest points of opposite face shells differ in thickness by less than 0.125 inches, their measurements are averaged.

Date Tested: 9/17/2012 to 9/19/2012	Specimen No.	Received	Immersed	Saturated	Oven-Dry	Absorption pcf	Density pcf	Net	Percent
		Weight lb	Weight lb	Weight lb	Weight lb			Volume ft ³	Solid %
	#4	32.07	16.85	33.27	30.18	11.7	114.7	0.2631	50.7
	#5	31.24	16.22	32.76	29.33	12.9	110.7	0.2651	50.4
	#6	30.90	16.05	32.51	29.14	12.8	110.5	0.2638	49.8
	Average	31.40	16.37	32.85	29.55	12.5	111.9	0.2640	50.3

Signature
Laboratory Official

FIG. X1.2 Example CMU Test Report



X2. TEST REPORT FOR CONCRETE INTERLOCKING PAVING UNITS

X2.1 Included in this section are two sample test report forms for concrete interlocking paving units (Fig. X2.1 and Fig. X2.2). These samples were developed for use in reporting test information for concrete interlocking paving units to determine their compliance with Specification C936/C936M. These forms meet all of the requirements of A4.6 with the first being for a rectangular paver that does not require and cutting

before testing for compressive strength and the second being for a textured paver that does require cutting to remove the textured surface prior to compressive strength testing. These forms are to be used as guidelines only. Users of these test methods may use or modify these forms to suit their purposes and to address the requirements of the test methods as they apply to the specific specimens being tested.



C140/C140M – 15

ASTM C140-12a Test Report Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

Job No: 12-107
Report Date: 9/18/2012

Client: Big Paver Plant
Address: 111 Paver Drive
Anytown, USA 12345

Testing Agency: Accurate Testing Laboratory
Address: 123 Main Street
Anytown, USA 12345

Unit Specification: ASTM C936/C936M-11

Sampling Party: Big Paver Plant

Unit Description: Concrete Pavers
80 mm Holland

Date Samples Received: 9/4/2012

Specified Thickness (mm): 80

ASTM C140
Required for
Compressive
Strength
Specimen

Summary of Test Results

	ASTM C936 Required	Actual			ASTM C140 Required for Compressive Strength Specimen	Actual
Net Area Compressive Strength:	8000 min	8480	psi	Length/Width (L_s/W_s):	2.1 max	2.02
Absorption:	5 max	4.7	%	Minimum Aspect Ratio (R_a):	0.60 min	0.813
Density (Oven Dry Condition):	****	130.6	pcf	Maximum Aspect Ratio (R_a):	1.20 max	0.827
				Average Cap Thickness:	0.060 max	0.034 in.
				Thickness Variation (T_c) Across Cut:	Not Cut	Not Cut in.

Individual Unit Test Results

Full Size Unit Measurements

	Avg. Width (in.)	Avg. Thickness (in.)	Avg. Length (in.)	Sample Weight (lb)
Unit #1	3.852	3.184	7.784	7.360
Unit #2	3.860	3.140	7.768	7.406
Unit #3	3.852	3.172	7.788	7.294
Average	3.855	3.165	7.780	7.353

Compression Specimens

Date Tested: 9/6/2012

	Avg. Width W_s (in.)	Avg. Thickness T_s (in.)	Avg. Length L_s (in.)	Variation in T_c Across Thickness-Reduced Specimen (in.)	After Capping Thickness (in.)	Average Cap Thickness (in.)	Aspect Ratio R_a	Aspect Ratio Factor F_a	Total Load P_{max} (lb)	Net Area A_n (in ²)	Net Area Compressive Strength (psi)
Unit #1	3.852	3.184	7.784	Not Cut	3.252	0.034	0.827	1.159	203720	29.98	7870
Unit #2	3.860	3.140	7.768	Not Cut	3.204	0.032	0.813	1.151	247700	29.98	9510
Unit #3	3.852	3.172	7.788	Not Cut	3.240	0.034	0.823	1.157	209050	30.00	8060
Average	3.855	3.165	7.780	---	3.232	0.033	0.821	1.156	220160	29.99	8480

Absorption Specimens

	Received Weight W_R (lb)	Immersed Weight W_I (lb)	SSD Weight W_S (lb)	Oven-Dry Weight W_D (lb)	Absorption (%)	Density (pcf)
Unit #4	7.274	4.082	7.532	7.195	4.7	130.1
Unit #5	7.380	4.138	7.598	7.271	4.5	131.1
Unit #6	7.442	4.224	7.754	7.392	4.9	130.7
Average	7.365	4.148	7.628	7.286	4.7	130.6

Date Tested:
9/8/2012
to
9/10/2012

Signature
Laboratory Official

FIG. X2.1 Sample Test Report Form



C140/C140M – 15

ASTM C140-12a Test Report Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

Job No: 12-108
Report Date: 9/18/2012

Client: Big Paver Plant
Address: 111 Paver Drive
Anytown, USA 12345

Testing Agency: Accurate Testing Laboratory
Address: 123 Main Street
Anytown, USA 12345

Unit Specification: ASTM C936/C936M-11

Sampling Party: Big Paver Plant

Unit Description: Concrete Pavers
Textured 70 mm Paver

Date Samples Received: 9/4/2012

Specified Thickness (mm): 70

ASTM C140
Required for
Compressive
Strength
Specimen

Summary of Test Results

	ASTM C936 Required	Actual				
Net Area Compressive Strength:	8000 min	8620	psi	Length/Width (L_s/W_s):	2.1 max	2.02
Absorption:	5 max	4.6	%	Minimum Aspect Ratio (R_a):	0.60 min	0.602
Density (Oven Dry Condition):	****	141.6	pcf	Maximum Aspect Ratio (R_a):	1.20 max	0.610
				Average Cap Thickness:	0.060 max	0.041 in.
				Thickness Variation (T_c) Across Cut:	0.008 max	0.004 in.

Individual Unit Test Results

Full Size Unit Measurements

	Avg. Width (in.)	Avg. Thickness (in.)	Avg. Length (in.)	Sample Weight (lb)
Unit #1	6.374	2.774	10.118	10.464
Unit #2	6.385	2.820	10.125	10.576
Unit #3	6.386	2.824	10.127	10.682
Average	6.382	2.806	10.123	10.574

Compression Specimens

The compression specimens were reduced in width and/or length to meet test specimen dimensional requirements.

The compression specimens were reduced in thickness to meet test specimen smoothness and/or dimensional requirements.

Date Tested: 9/6/2012

	Avg. Width W_s (in.)	Avg. Thickness T_s (in.)	Avg. Length L_s (in.)	Variation in T_c Across Thickness-Reduced Specimen (in.)	After Capping Thickness (in.)	Average Cap Thickness (in.)	Aspect Ratio R_a	Aspect Ratio Factor F_a	Total Load P_{max} (lb)	Net Area A_n (in ²)	Net Area Compressive Strength (psi)
Unit #1	3.869	2.330	7.785	0.004	2.386	0.028	0.602	0.990	270440	30.12	8890
Unit #2	3.842	2.314	7.779	0.002	2.395	0.041	0.602	0.990	257370	29.89	8530
Unit #3	3.846	2.346	7.767	0.004	2.418	0.036	0.610	0.998	252600	29.87	8440
Average	3.852	2.330	7.777	0.003	2.400	0.035	0.605	0.993	260140	29.96	8620

Absorption Specimens

	Received Weight W_R (lb)	Immersed Weight W_I (lb)	SSD Weight W_S (lb)	Oven-Dry Weight W_D (lb)	Absorption (%)	Density (pcf)
Unit #4	10.504	6.172	10.672	10.198	4.6	141.4
Unit #5	10.562	6.236	10.746	10.288	4.5	142.3
Unit #6	10.658	6.268	10.848	10.356	4.8	141.1
Average	10.575	6.225	10.755	10.281	4.6	141.6

Date Tested:
9/8/2012
to
9/10/2012

Signature
Laboratory Official

FIG. X2.2 Sample Test Report Form

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee C15 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (C140/C140M – 14b) that may impact the use of this standard. (July 1, 2015)

- (1) The procedure for absorption in **8.3** was expanded and clarified.
- (2) Revised **A4.2.1** to clarify labeling of dimensions *W* and *L*.
- (3) Revised **A4.5.1** to remove reference to Section 9 for net area calculation of pavers.
- (4) Modified **7.1.2** to directly reference **Annex A8** for determining required bearing plate thickness.
- (5) Notation in **Annex A8** was revised to remove conflicts with other sections of ASTM C140/C140M.
- (6) Notations were modified throughout the standard for consistency.

Committee C15 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (C140/C140M – 14a) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved December 15, 2014)

- (1) Deleted 5.2.2 on number of units to be sampled.
- (2) Revised **Note A1.4** for clarity.
- (3) Revised **A3.7** to require reporting of both front and rear length of SRW units separately.
- (4) Revised **A4.2.1**, **A4.3.1.2**, and **A4.3.1.3** to remove the word ‘bearing’ when referring to paver surfaces.
- (5) Revised **A4.2.2** and added **Fig. A4.1** to clarify how to measure the thickness of pavers with chamfers.

Committee C15 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (C140/C140M – 14) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved July 1, 2014)

- (1) Revised **A4.2.2** to clarify how to measure thickness on pavers with chamfers.
- (2) Section 5.1.2 was removed and the definition for ‘lot’ was added to the Terminology section.
- (3) Sections **7.2.2** and **A1.3** were modified and **Note A1.4** was added to clarify preference of specimen size and configuration for concrete masonry unit compressive strength testing.
- (4) Revised **A3.3.1** to require length measurement of SRW units at the front and back of the unit.
- (5) Revised **A4.3.1.1** to clarify that when cutting pavers to reduce height, the top portion be discarded and the tested specimen is the bottom portion.
- (6) Revised **A4.2.1**, **A4.3.1.1** and **A4.3.1.3** to clarify how to measure the pavers for dimensions.

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