



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 C 1532; 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 inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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

C 43 Terminology of Structural Clay Products

C 1180 Terminology of Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry

C 1209 Terminology of Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

C 1232 Terminology of Masonry

E 122 Practice for Calculating Sample Size to Estimate, With a Specified Tolerable Error, the Average for a Characteristic of a Lot or Process

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of other terms used in this practice, refer to Terminologies **C 43**, **C 1180**, **C 1209**, and **C 1232**.

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.

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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.

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:

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

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 E 122 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.

NOTE 7—The pre-removal documentation will be used for judging the specimen's pre-removal condition and for comparative purposes to determine if it is damaged during removal or shipping. Documenting the condition of cracks and other distress, if any, will be used in judging if the extent and size of existing distress has increased during specimen removal or shipping.

NOTE 8—Distress is any damage not typically associated with sound masonry. It may be manifested as spalling, chipping, crazing, stains,

efflorescence, or other types of visually assessable defects.

5.4 *Specimen Removal:*

5.4.1 *Specimen Size*—Each specimen shall be sufficient size to allow the proposed testing as specified in the test procedure(s).

5.4.2 *Specimen Removal*—Remove existing masonry construction (units and mortar) at the perimeter of the specimen as necessary to allow removal of accessories (such as ties, joint reinforcement across wythes, and so forth), within the specimen perimeter, without causing damage to the specimen. Remove adjacent masonry or adjoining construction by saw-cutting or by chiseling, as necessary, to obtain properly sized specimens. Do not use electric or hydraulic impact equipment that damages the specimen. Remove the specimen from the construction and set on stable horizontal surface (such as the ground, scaffolding, and so forth), taking care to avoid damage during removal and transport to the stable surface.

NOTE 9—While removing the specimens, do not detrimentally affect the structural or serviceability performance of the remaining masonry and other related construction. Provide adequate shoring and weather protection.

NOTE 10—Specimens with a nominal thickness of 4 in. (102 mm) are normally removed with a power-driven rotary saw with a diamond-tipped blade having a diameter of 12 to 14 in. (305 to 356 mm).

NOTE 11—One successful way to minimize damage to specimens removed from existing masonry walls by way of cutting is to first make the bottom cut and shim it to take up the weight of the specimen, then make the top cut, and finally make the two side cuts. These cuts should extend past the specimen corners a distance at least equal to the thickness of the specimen and extend completely through the specimen at the corners.

5.4.3 *Specimen Condition after Removal*—Move specimen to site of preparation for shipping and document the specimen's condition on all exposed sides as described in 5.3.

NOTE 12—The purpose of documenting the specimen condition after removal is to judge if the specimen has been damaged during the removal process.

5.4.4 *Assemblage Specimen Confinement Prior to Transport*—Prior to packing assemblage specimens for shipment, place rigid material cut to the specimen's thickness and width plus any additional over-sizing to allow installation of the system of confinement, on the top and bottom of the specimen and confine the specimen without damage during packaging and shipment. Record description of specimen confinement for shipping.

NOTE 13— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm) thick plywood pieces or other equally rigid materials have been successfully used for confinement plates.

NOTE 14—If a specimen is confined with steel banding straps applied with banding machines, or nylon or cotton shipping straps tightened with a self-contained ratchet, the specimen may be compressed eccentrically, bending the specimen and possibly damaging it. To guard against this, specimens may be gently compressed longitudinally between two confining plates cushioned by a compressible material such as Type I (10 psi compressive strength at 10 % deformation) expanded polystyrene sheets (EPS). Use one or more threaded rods installed through the plates and tighten to compress the cushioning material so it makes full contact with the entire specimen surface. If a single rod is used, it should be located so that the perpendicular distance from the specimen's geometric cross-sectional centroid to the center of the rod is within 5 % of the specimen's cross-sectional dimension in that direction. The nuts on the threaded rod(s)

should be tightened in a manner that applies uniform compressive stress and minimizes eccentricity. See Fig. 1 for examples. Other methods of confinement are acceptable, as long as they imposed the confinement concentrically without damaging the specimen and maintain that confinement during shipment of the specimen.

5.4.5 *Condition of Exposed Masonry*—Document the condition of the exposed construction in the resultant hole prior to patching, if any. Note the type, dimensions, and construction of the underlying masonry. Use sketches and photographs to assist with documenting the condition.

NOTE 15—A list of items that should be noted in the underlying masonry, but not inclusive of, include: air space dimensions, insulation, joint reinforcement, collar joints, and ties.

5.5 *Shipment:*

5.5.1 Protect each specimen on all sides with suitable material to prevent damage to the specimens during shipment.

NOTE 16—Past experience has shown wrapping the specimens in a 1-in. (25-mm) thick layer of packaging foam, shipping pellets, sheet foam, or bubble wrap prior to shipping has provided adequate protection of specimens during shipment.

5.5.2 Completely encase one or more specimens and packaging material in crates suitable to protect the specimens during shipment. Completely fill all space within the crate to prevent movement of the specimens within the crate. Clearly mark the crates, “Handle With Care.”

NOTE 17—Successful past shipping of specimens has been accom-

plished in crates constructed of plywood thicker than 5/8 in (16 mm).

5.5.3 Document the condition of the specimens after receipt at their final destination as described in 5.4.3.

6. Report

6.1 Report the following information about the selection, identification, removal, and shipment of the specimens.

6.1.1 Results of the visual assessment (see 5.1.1). Include survey sheets or photographs, or both, indicating the location where the specimens were removed.

6.1.2 Sampling technique (see 5.1.2).

6.1.3 Condition of each specimen, prior to removal, after removal, and after shipping (See 5.3, 5.4.3, and 5.5.3) Include sketches and photographs of the specimens generated during these steps.

6.1.4 Method of specimen removal (see 5.4.2).

6.1.5 Method of specimen confinement, if applicable (see 5.4.4).

6.1.6 Condition of the underlying masonry (See 5.4.5).

6.1.7 Method of shipment (see 5.5).

6.1.8 Specimen identification (see 5.2). This shall be used for cross-reference in the report as well as for cross-reference with subsequent test reports.

7. Keywords

7.1 masonry; masonry specimen removed from usage; masonry units; removal; sampling; selection process; shipment

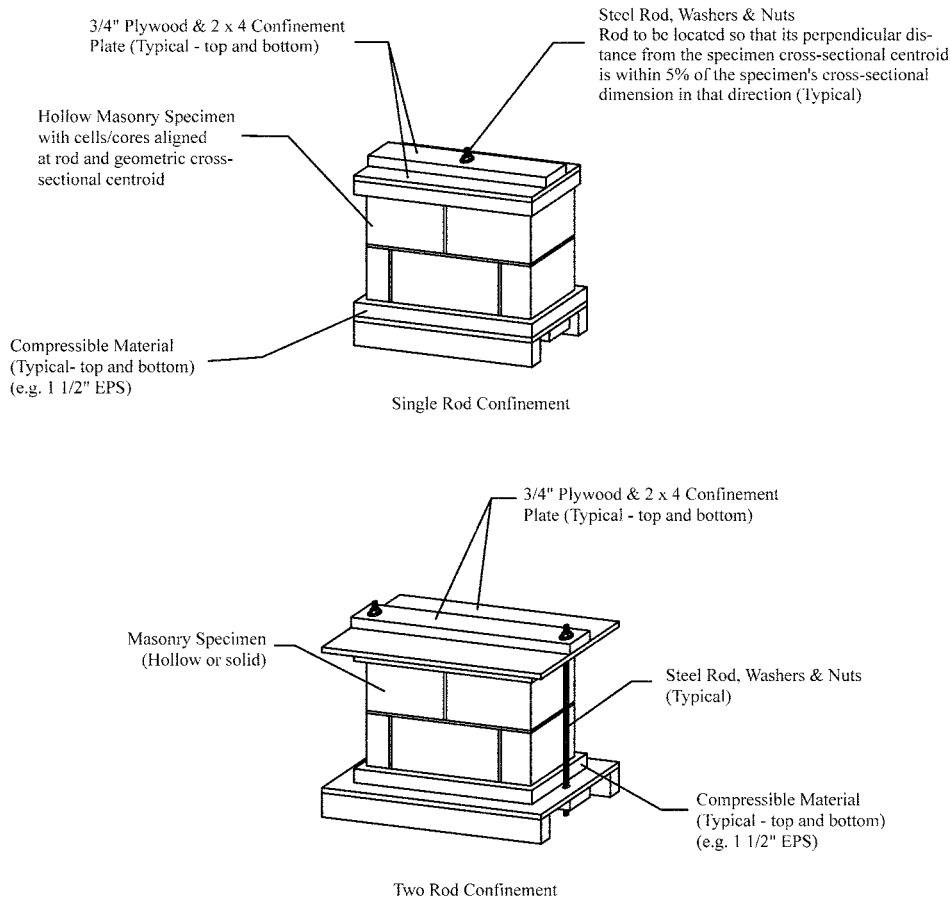


FIG. 1 Confinement Examples

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee C15 has identified the location of the following changes to this standard since the last issue (C 1532–05) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved June 1, 2006.)

(1) The scope of the standard has been changed to include masonry units along with assemblage specimens.

Committee C15 has identified the location of the following changes to this standard since the last issue (C 1532–03a) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved May 15, 2005.)

(1) The title and the body of the standard have been modified to refer to “masonry specimen” rather than “assemblage.”
(2) **Note 11** has been added to assist the user with cutting procedures that will minimize damage to the specimen during cutting from the existing masonry. Subsequent notes have been renumbered.

(3) **Note 14** has been modified to alert the user that some specimen restraint methods may damage specimens and to give an example of an acceptable method.

(4) Section **6.1.5** has been added to require reporting of the specimen confinement method.

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