

# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags— Methods of test

### Method 13: Determining pitting due to lime particles

*This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (August 2004). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.*

#### 1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method of examination for pitting, due to lime particles, of masonry units, segmental pavers and flags.

#### 2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

##### AS/NZS

4456	Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—Methods of test
4456.0	Part 0: General introduction and list of methods
4456.1	Method 1: Sampling for testing
4456.6	Method 6: Determining potential to effloresce
4456.11	Method 11: Determining coefficients of expansion

#### 3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS/NZS 4456.0 apply.

#### 4 PRINCIPLE

Units are exposed to a moist environment and then inspected for the presence of pits caused by the expansion of lime particles.

#### 5 APPARATUS

A moist cupboard is required, capable of maintaining a relative humidity exceeding 95% at room temperature.

#### 6 PREPARATION OF TEST SPECIMENS

Where specimens have been tested for coefficient of expansion or for potential to effloresce in accordance with AS/NZS 4456.11 or AS/NZS 4456.6 as appropriate, the 5 specimens so tested shall be examined for signs of pitting due to lime according to the procedure given in Clause 7, immediately after the completion of those tests.

Where a test for efflorescence or for coefficient of expansion has not been carried out, specimens accumulated from continuous sampling shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this method, provided that the number of specimens accumulated is at least five. For assessment of an individual lot, select 5 units in accordance with