

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

AS/NZS 4456.1

**Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—
Methods of test****Method 1: Sampling for test**

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 methods of sampling masonry units, segmental pavers and flags for testing of a lot, for the test methods given in AS/NZS 4456.2 to AS/NZS 4456.19 inclusive.

2 SELECTION

For testing a lot, the sample shall comprise masonry units selected as being representative from an identifiable lot and the test results shall apply to that lot.

Specimens accumulated from continuous sampling shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this method, provided that the number of specimens accumulated is not less than those given in Table 1 for any particular test.

NOTES:

- 1 The most important aspect of sampling is to ensure that the units are selected from the lot in a well distributed manner. The units have to be tested without bias throughout the lot. Therefore, if the lot to be sampled is in the form of a stack, the stack should be opened up so that units can be taken from the interior and the bottom, as well as from the top and sides. A well distributed selection is easier to accomplish if the sample is taken during stacking. If the lot to be sampled comprises several stacks, an approximately equal numbers of units should be taken from each stack.
- 2 For the determination of coefficient of expansion of clay bricks (see Table 1), five bricks are to be selected to represent the range of firing temperatures of the units forming the lot. The sample should be taken from the kiln while the bricks are still sensibly warm. Because of the variations in setting patterns of different brick colours and types in different kilns, the characteristics of the setting and the kiln should be discussed with the brick manufacturer as a basis for deciding the sampling technique.
- 3 For the method for determining resistance to salt attack for fired clay products (AS/NZS 4456.10), 10 specimens should be taken. The 24 h cold water absorption values of the 10 units should be determined according to AS/NZS 4456.14. Absorption values should be used as a basis for selecting a sample of 5 units to represent the range of firing temperatures.