

## Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—  
Methods of test****Method 6: Determining potential to effloresce**

*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 for determining the potential of masonry units, segmental pavers and flags to effloresce.

NOTE: Care should be taken in the interpretation and application of test results. The atmospheric environment in which units are used is a major factor affecting their performance. Extreme variations in humidity levels in the testing laboratory may also affect the result.

**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

**3 DEFINITIONS**

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

**4 PRINCIPLE**

A specimen is placed with one end in a dish of water, allowed to soak for 7 days, followed by air drying for 2 days. The specimen is then compared and assessed with respect to a matching specimen, which has not undergone the soaking, for the development of efflorescence above the waterline on each external face.

**5 APPARATUS**

Five individual dishes shall be used, each of such dimensions that during the test the specimen is not closer than 25 mm to the sides of the container.

**6 PREPARATION OF TEST SPECIMENS**

Specimens accumulated from continuous sampling shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this Standard, provided that the number of specimens accumulated is at least 10. For assessment of an individual lot, 10 units shall be selected in accordance with AS/NZS 4456.1. The 10 specimens shall be sorted into 5 pairs so that both specimens of