AS/NZS 4456.19:2003
(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™



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

# Method 19: Determination of bow

*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 a method for determining the degree of bow of flags.

NOTE: This method is based on BS 7263-1:2001, *Precast concrete flags, kerbs, channels, edgings and quadrants. Precast, unreinforced concrete paving flags and complementary fittings. Requirements and test methods*.

## 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 |
| 4456.2 | Method 2: | Assessment of mean and standard deviation |

## 3 DEFINITIONS

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

## 4 PRINCIPLE

A flag is tested for bow by determining the maximum and minimum deviations from a notched straightedge. Such measurements are to be determined with the straightedge along each of the two respective diagonals of the flag in turn. Readings are to be taken for both the wearing face, and the rear face of the flag. Flags that have textured faces are not covered by this test method.

## 5 APPLICATION

Flags that are not rectangular shall have 4 or more measuring lines equivalent to the diagonals otherwise required by the manufacturer.

## 6 APPARATUS

The following is required:

(a) *Notched steel straightedge* The straightedge shall be straight and the top and bottom faces parallel to within 0.1 mm for spans less than 500 mm, and 0.2 mm for larger spans. The 'feet' at either end of the straightedge shall be equal in height within ±0.1 mm. A typical straightedge is shown in Figure 1.



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