

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—
Methods of test****Method 12: Determining coefficients of
contraction**

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 methods for determining the coefficients of contraction of masonry units, pavers and flags. The coefficient of residual curing contraction is an indication of the potential shrinkage undergone by a masonry unit during its secondary curing process. The coefficient of drying contraction is an indication of the potential contraction undergone by a saturated masonry unit when it is allowed to dry over a long period at ambient conditions.

NOTE: For ease of use, the methods of determining residual curing contraction and drying contraction have been separated in this Standard, even though masonry units would most likely be tested for both properties consecutively.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following document is 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 NOTATION

The following notation is used in this Standard:

L	=	overall length of unit, in millimetres
Z _i	=	initial gauge reading of reference bar (average of two readings), in millimetres
	=	$(Z_1 + Z_2)/2$
Z _f	=	final gauge reading of reference bar (average of two readings), in millimetres
	=	$(Z_3 + Z_4)/2$
dZ	=	difference between final and initial gauge readings $(Z_f - Z_i)$ of the reference bar, in millimetres
Y _i	=	initial gauge reading of specimen, in millimetres