Australian Standard™

AS 1774.3

Refractories and refractory materials— Physical test methods

Method 3: Determination of cold modulus of rupture

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN/7, Refractories and Refractory Materials to supersede AS 1774.3—1992. This revision confirms the method for determining the cold modulus of rupture. Editorial changes have been made to bring the Standard into line with current style.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the cold modulus of rupture, under a three-point load system, of refractory bricks and monolithics.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
2193 Methods for calibration and grading of force-measuring systems of testing machines

2243 Safety in laboratories (series)

2780 Refractories and refractory materials—Glossary of terms

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS 2780 and those below apply.

3.1 Cold modulus of rupture

The maximum transverse stress, applied under specified conditions, that a refractory will withstand at room temperature.

3.2 Bearing faces

The faces of the test specimen through which the transverse stress is applied.

4 PRINCIPLE

A test specimen is subjected to a constant rate of increase of transverse stress at room temperature until failure occurs.