Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—Methods of test

Method 10: Determining resistance to salt attack

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (August 2004) and Amendment No. 2 (September 2009). 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 for testing masonry units, segmental pavers and flags, to determine their resistance to salt attack.

A1

2 PRINCIPLE

Specimens cut from masonry or segmental pavers are subjected to cycles of soaking in salt solution, oven-drying and cooling. When particle losses occur, the total mass of the particles lost from each specimen is determined by weighing. Alternative methods are presented for stone, and for materials other than stone.

When the resistance of the sample against the action of sodium chloride is to be determined, the sodium sulphate solution used in the test method may be substituted with a 14% solution of sodium chloride.

NOTE: A sodium chloride test can be used when the users of this method find, after comparative testing in solutions of both sodium chloride and sodium sulphate, that the product tested fails more quickly in 14% sodium chloride solution. Satisfactory performance in a 14% sodium chloride solution does not guarantee satisfactory performance in a 6.2% sodium sulphate solution.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

1289 Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
1289.0 Part 0: General requirements and list of methods

3700 Masonry structures

AS/NZS

A2

4455 Masonry units, pavers, flags and segmental retaining wall units

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
4456.14 Method 14: Determining water absorption properties