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Standard Terminology of Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1180; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This terminology covers terms, definitions of terms, descriptions of terms, nomenclature, and explanations of abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols specifically associated with standards under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C12 on Mortars and Grouts for Unit Masonry.

1.2 The definitions and descriptions of terms in this terminology pertain to Test Methods [C780](#), [C1019](#), [C1148](#), [C1324](#), and [C1403](#); Specifications [C144](#), [C270](#), [C404](#), [C476](#), [C887](#), and [C1384](#); Practice [C946](#); and Guide [C1586](#).

1.3 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- [C144 Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar](#)
- [C270 Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry](#)
- [C404 Specification for Aggregates for Masonry Grout](#)
- [C476 Specification for Grout for Masonry](#)
- [C780 Test Method for Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry](#)
- [C887 Specification for Packaged, Dry, Combined Materials for Surface Bonding Mortar](#)
- [C946 Practice for Construction of Dry-Stacked, Surface-Bonded Walls](#)
- [C1019 Test Method for Sampling and Testing Grout for Masonry](#)
- [C1148 Test Method for Measuring the Drying Shrinkage of](#)

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C12 on Mortars and Grouts for Unit Masonry and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C12.08 on Terminology.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[Masonry Mortar \(Withdrawn 2019\)](#)³

[C1232 Terminology for Masonry](#)

[C1324 Test Method for Examination and Analysis of Hardened Masonry Mortar](#)

[C1384 Specification for Admixtures for Masonry Mortars](#)

[C1403 Test Method for Rate of Water Absorption of Masonry Mortars](#)

[C1586 Guide for Quality Assurance of Mortars](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions in this terminology are specific to mortar and grout. For terminology specific to (1) clay masonry units; (2) concrete masonry units; (3) autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units; (4) roofing tile units; and (5) masonry, see Terminology [C1232](#).

3.2 Terms and Their Definitions:

admixture, *n*—substance other than the Specification [C270](#) prescribed materials of water, aggregate, and cementitious materials that is added to a masonry mortar as an ingredient to improve one or more chemical or physical properties of the conventional masonry mortar.

aggregates, *n*—a granular mineral material such as natural sand, manufactured sand, gravel, crushed stone, and air cooled blast furnace slag.

cementitious material, *n*—Committee C12 standards for mortar and grout consider the following as cementitious materials: Hydraulic cements, pozzolans, hydrated lime, lime putty, and ground granulated blast furnace slag.

DISCUSSION—Hydraulic cements (such as portland cement, blended cement, masonry cement, and mortar cement) react with water to harden and will do so under water. Pozzolans (such as coal fly ash, raw, or calcined natural pozzolans) react with lime in the presence of moisture. Hydrated lime and lime putty react with carbon dioxide from the air. Ground granulated blast furnace slag, blended cements, and some pozzolans may exhibit both hydraulic and pozzolanic properties.

compressive strength, *n*—the maximum compressive load which a specimen will support divided by the cross-sectional area of the specimen.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard