

# JUST THE FAQs

questions we made up about ... MASONRY

## Changing Masonry Standards

Answer provided by Jason Thompson, Vice President of Engineering for the National Concrete Masonry Association. Mr. Thompson is responsible for overseeing the technical activities, services, and research for the Association. He is also a Fellow of the Masonry Society.



**Question:** Recent changes were made to ASTM C90 related to the minimum web requirements for loadbearing concrete masonry units (CMU). What, if any, impact do these changes have on the design of concrete masonry assemblies?

### Answer

For the vast majority of loadbearing concrete masonry construction, there is little difference in the resulting design methodologies or assumptions when using CMU meeting the new ASTM C90, *Standard Specification for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units*. However, there are some nuances that structural engineers should be cognizant of if opting to specify alternative unit configurations now permitted under the new ASTM C90 standard.

The *Table* summarizes the new minimum unit configuration requirements contained in ASTM C90. Compared to historical versions

of this standard, the minimum web thickness for all unit sizes is now 0.75 inches where previously it varied

from 0.75 inches to 1.125 inches, depending upon the nominal thickness of the unit. Additionally, the equivalent web thickness (which is the summation of the thickness of each web in a unit normalized per unit length) has been replaced with a normalized web area, which cannot be less than 6.5 in.<sup>2</sup>/ft<sup>2</sup> for all units. The drawback of the historical equivalent web thickness requirement was that it did not capture possible variations in the height of the web, which is commonly reduced or notched for various reasons. The normalized web area

sets a minimum value for the web to connect the face shells of a unit.

It is important to stress that the revisions to ASTM C90 do not require unit configurations to be changed; instead, they permit more flexibility in unit configuration to meet evolving market-driven demands. Any unit configuration that met historical ASTM C90 requirements will continue to comply with contemporary versions of this standard.

Of primary importance to structural engineers, new unit configurations used in reinforced and grouted construction will still be structurally modeled and designed as they have been in the past, taking into account the appropriate section properties to reflect the cells containing grout and reinforcement. However, for unreinforced/ungouted masonry, the thinner webs permitted under the latest ASTM C90 standard can impact the resulting section properties of the assembly, and therefore the resulting assembly design strength. Since unreinforced, loadbearing masonry construction is rarely used any longer in the United States, these change will have little effect structurally. However, for those engineers still designing with unreinforced masonry, such structural impacts should be considered.

So why change the iconic configuration of the concrete masonry unit? The short answer is that this change has already occurred in the marketplace, resulting in unit configurations such as H-Block, bond beam units, lintel units, and multi-purpose units that have evolved to meet specific project needs. Depending upon one's perspective, these changes to ASTM C90 offer several potential benefits, including reducing unit weight (reducing structural dead load and increased construction productivity) as well as substantially increasing the thermal R-value of concrete masonry construction.

*New ASTM C90 Requirements for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units.*

Minimum Face Shells and Web Requirements<sup>A</sup>

Nominal Width (W) of Units, in. (mm)	Face Shell Thickness ( $t_s$ ), min. in. (mm) <sup>B,C</sup>	Webs	
		Web Thickness <sup>C</sup> ( $t_w$ ), min. in. (mm)	Normalized Web Area ( $A_{nw}$ ), min. in. <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>2</sup> (mm <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>D</sup>
3 (76.2) and 4 (102)	3/4 (19)	3/4 (19)	6.5 (45,140)
6 (152)	1 (25)	3/4 (19)	6.5 (45,140)
8 (203) and greater	1 1/4 (32)	3/4 (19)	6.5 (45,140)

<sup>A</sup> Average of measurements on a minimum of 3 units when measured as described in Test Methods C140.

<sup>B</sup> When this standard is used for units having split surfaces, a maximum of 10% of the split surface is permitted to have thickness less than those shown, but not less than 3/4 in. (19.1 mm). When the units are to be solid grouted, the 10% limit does not apply and Footnote C establishes a thickness requirement for the entire faceshell.

<sup>C</sup> When the units are to be solid grouted, minimum face shell and web thickness shall be not less than 3/8 in. (16 mm).

<sup>D</sup> Minimum normalized web area does not apply to the portion of the unit to be filled with grout. The length of that portion shall be deducted from the overall length of the unit for the calculation of the minimum web cross-sectional area.