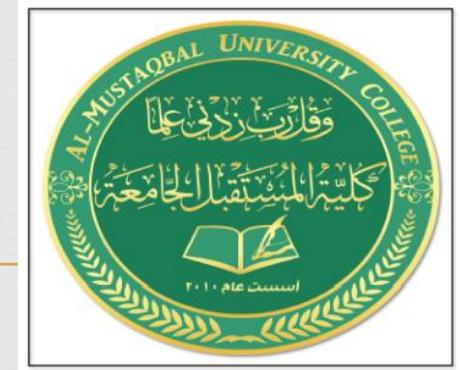


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**Building and Construction Engineering
Department**



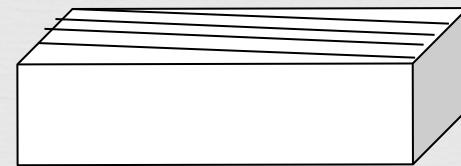
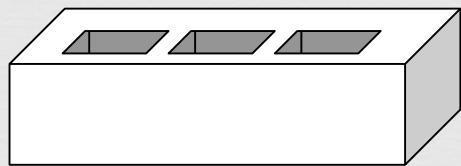
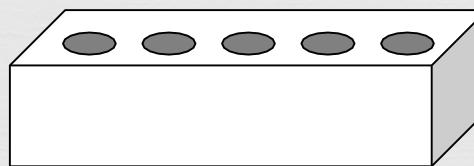
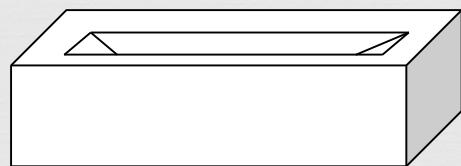
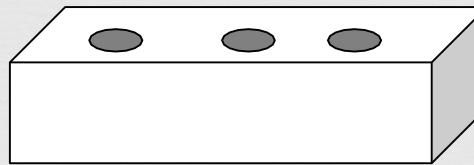
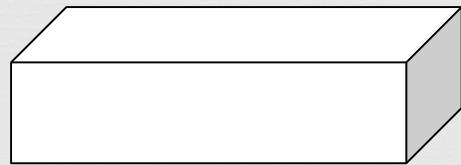
Constructional Technology

**2nd Class
Lecture) 1(**

Ruqayah Hayder

Bricks

Brick is a basic building unit which is in the form of rectangular block in which length to breadth ratio is 2 but height can be different



Sources of brick earth

Brick earth is derived by the disintegration of igneous rocks such as

1. Potash feldspars, orthoclase or
2. microcline ($K_2O: Al_2 O_3 6SiO_2$)

the proportions of various ingredients are as follows in the table shown below.

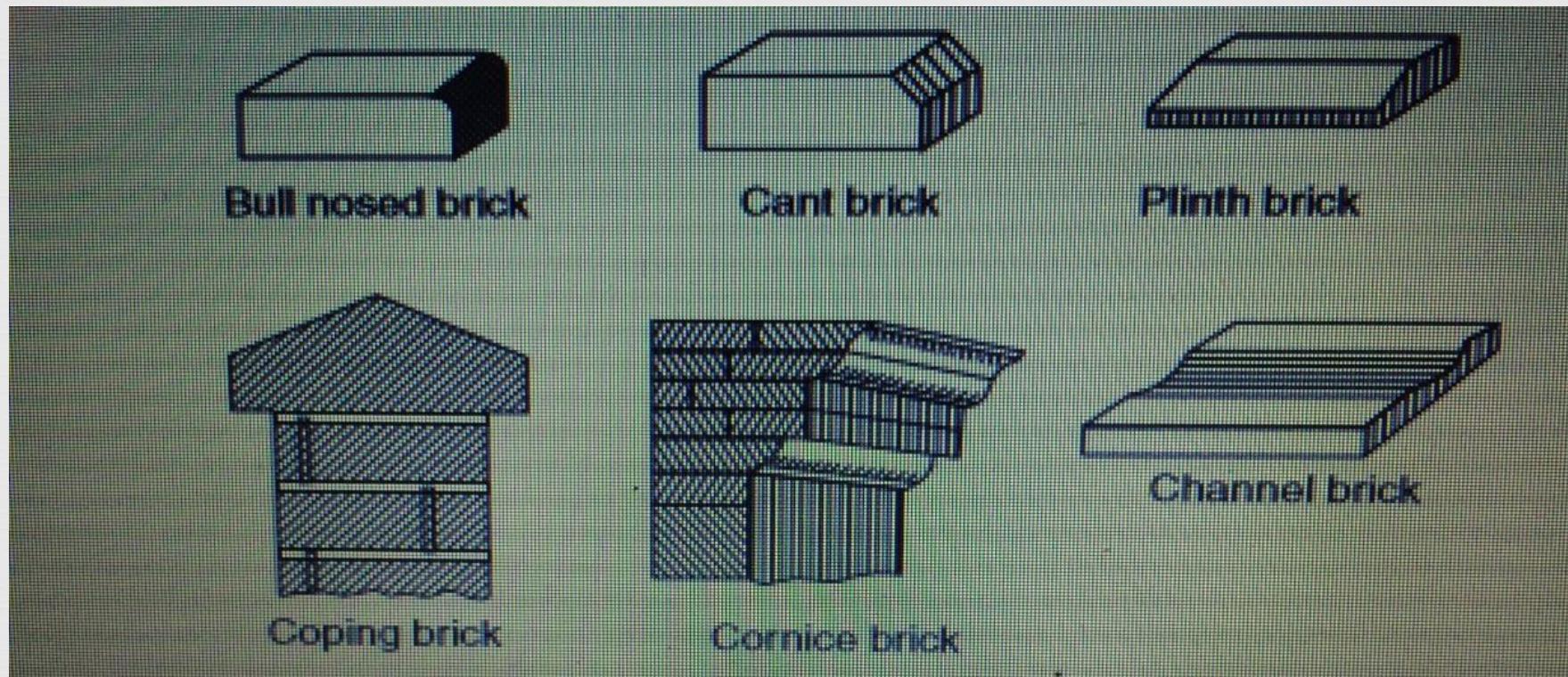
Sl.no.	Ingredients	Proportions	Functions
1	Silica	50-60%	Adds durability, prevents shrinkage and warping.
2	Alumina	20-30%	Absorbs water and renders the clay plastics
3	Lime	3-10%	Reduces shrinkage, lowers the fusion point and helps in binding of clay and silica
4	Magnesia	4-8%	- Gives color (yellow) and reduces warping..
5	Ferric oxide	<7%	Gives color (red), lowers the fusion point and gives strength, hardness, durability and improves permeability
6	Alkalies	<10%	Act as hygroscopic substances
7	Carbon dioxide	Traces	Effects the texture of raw clay.
8	Sulphur trioxide	Traces	Helps in oxidation.
9	Water	Traces	Act as a solvent.

Types of Bricks

Bricks may be broadly classified as:

- (1) Building Bricks: These bricks are used for the construction of walls.
- (2) Paving Bricks: These are vitrified bricks and are used as pavers.
- (3) Fire Bricks: These bricks are specially made to withstand furnace temperature. Silica bricks belong to this category.
- (4) Special Bricks: These bricks are different from the commonly used building bricks with respect to their shape and the purpose for which they are made. Some of such bricks are listed below:
 - (a) Specially shaped bricks
 - (b) Facing bricks
 - (c) Perforated building bricks
 - (d) Burnt clay hollow bricks
 - (e) Sewer bricks
 - (f) Acid resistant bricks

(a) Specially Shaped Bricks: Bricks of special shapes are manufactured to meet the requirements of different situations. Some of them are shown in Fig. 1.



)b) Facing Bricks:

These bricks are used in the outer face of masonry. Once these bricks are provided, plastering is not required. The standard sizes of these bricks are $190 \times 90 \times 90$ mm or $190 \times 90 \times 40$ mm.

) c) Perforated Building Bricks:

These bricks are manufactured with area of perforation of 30 to 45 per cent. The area of each perforation should not exceed 500 mm^2 . The perforation should be uniformly distributed over the surface. They are manufactured in the size $190 \times 190 \times 90$ mm and $290 \times 90 \times 90$ mm.

(d) Burn't Clay Hollow Bricks:

They are light in weight. They are used for the construction of partition walls. They provide good thermal insulation to buildings. They are manufactured in the sizes $190 \times 190 \times 90$ mm, $290 \times 90 \times 90$ mm and $290 \times 140 \times 90$ mm. The thickness of any shell should not be less than 11 mm and that of any web not less than 8 mm.

(e) Sewer Bricks:

These bricks are used for the construction of sewage lines. They are manufactured from surface clay, fire clay shale or with the combination of these. They are manufactured in the sizes $190 \times 90 \times 90$ mm and $190 \times 90 \times 40$ mm. The average strength of these bricks should be a minimum of 17.5 N/mm^2 . The water absorption should not be more than 10 percent.

f) Acid Resistant Bricks:

These bricks are used for floorings likely to be subjected to acid attacks, lining of chambers in chemical plants, lining of sewers carrying industrial wastes etc. These bricks are made of clay or shale of suitable composition with low lime and iron content, flint or sand and vitrified at high temperature in a ceramic kiln.