

ICS 91.100.10
CCS Q 15



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 26538-2011

Fired heat preservation brick and block

烧结保温砖和保温砌块

(English Translation)

Issued on: June 16, 2011

Implemented on: April 1, 2012

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This standard is prepared in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Chapter 5 of this standard are mandatory, others are recommended.

The standard proposed by China Building Materials Federation.

This standard by the national wall, roof and road construction materials Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC285) with centralized.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms and definitions Sintering insulation brick and block insulation, product classification, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking Chi, packaging, transport and storage.

This standard applies to clay, shale or coal gangue, fly ash, sludge and other solid waste as the main raw material, or the addition of a porous wood Solid or porous material made of thin-walled calcined is mainly used for building envelope insulation bricks and blocks (hereinafter referred to as the average brick and blocks).

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

Test methods for wall GB/T 2542 puzzle GB 6566 building materials radionuclide limits
GB/T 13475 adiabatic steady heat transfer properties - Calibrated and guarded hot box
GB/T 18968 wall material terms JC/T 466 Wall bricks inspection rules

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 18968 and JC/T 466 defined in the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Porogen hole-making material Roasting process from combustion or pyrolysis gas released material, or pore structure in the article itself may be formed of different pore diameters, such as sludge, various residues, sawdust, fly ash floating beads, foam beads, limestone, crushed straw, straw, expanded perlite, expanded vermiculite, Shredding ribs, rice husks, worn tires, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, etc.

Sintering insulation brick fired heat preservation brick Mostly rectangular shape hexahedral by roasting mainly used for building envelope insulation bricks.

Sintering insulation block fired heat preservation block Mostly rectangular shape hexahedral, there are a variety of shaped by roasting mainly used for building envelope thermal insulation blocks, puzzle Block series main specifications of length, width or height, respectively, for one or more larger than 365mm, 240mm or 115mm. But highly not more than six times the length or width, the length does not exceed three times the height.

Less brick under fire brick Failing to reach the sintering temperature or sintering temperature holding time is not enough internal defects caused by brick and block.

Crisp brick Due to damp, rain and the formation of internal defects such as delamination caused by the sound of the finished product when it is struck brick cloudy, dull, mute, or simply unable to pay Sound or surface flaking brick or block.

4.1.1 Divided by the main raw material

Press the main raw material into clay insulation bricks and insulation block (NB), shale insulation tiles and insulation block (YB), gangue insulation tiles and insulation Block (MB), fly ash bricks and insulation block (FB), mud bricks and insulation block (YNB), insulation bricks and other solid waste Insulation block (QGB).

4.1.2 Press sintering process and method masonry points

a) finely treatment process used in thin masonry mortar joint, fit without mortar joint sintering insulation bricks and insulation block (A Class);

Masonry b) Process without a fine in the ordinary brick mortar joints and sintering heat insulation block (class B).

4.2 Specifications

4.2.1

brick and block outlook for rectangular hexahedron, its length, width and height dimensions shall meet the following requirements in millimeters.

Classification length, width or height A 490,360 (359,365), 300,250 (249,248), 200,100 B 390,290,240,190,180 (175), 140,115,90,53

4.2.2

Other sizes are determined by supply and demand sides negotiated.

4.3 Rating

4.3.1

The intensity level is divided into MU15.0, MU10.0, MU7.5, MU5.0, MU3.5.

4.3.2

density level is divided into 700, 800, 900, 1000.

4.3.3

heat transfer coefficient K value divided by ten quality
2.00,1.50,1.35,1.00,0.90,0.80,0.70,0.60,0.50,0.40 grade.

4.4 Product Marking

Brick and masonry products marked by product name, type, size, density level, strength level, the heat transfer coefficient and the standard numbering sequence to write.

Example 1.

Size 240mm x 115mm x 53mm, 900 density levels, strength grade 7.5, the heat transfer coefficient of 1.00, Class B insulation brick shale, mark

Example 2.

Size 490mm x 360mm x 200mm, 800 density levels, strength grade 3.5, the heat transfer coefficient of 0.50, A Class mud blocks, mark it as.

5.1 Size deviation

Size deviation should meet the requirements of Table 1.

Table 1 size deviation in millimeters

size

A Class B

The average deviation of the average deviation of $\leq$ Sample Sample Sample Sample poor
 poor $\leq$ $> 300 \pm 2.5$ 5.0 ± 3.0 $7.0 > 200 \sim 300 \pm 2.0$ 4.0 ± 2.5 6.0 $100 \sim 200 \pm 1.5$ 3.0 ± 2.0
 5.0 30 3 vertical difference ≤ 4 Non-through crack length (1) large surface width direction
 and extending the length of the strip surface (2) length of the large surface of the
 longitudinal direction or the horizontal direction of the strip surface ≤ 100 ≤ 120 Through
 the crack length (1) large surface width direction and extending the length of the strip
 surface (2) length of the wall, the rib longitudinal direction, a width direction and in the
 horizontal direction, ≤ 40 ≤ 40

6 Ribs, the inner wall of the incomplete length ≤ 40

5.3 intensity level

Intensity should be in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3 intensity level megapascals

power level

Compressive strength the average compressive strength $f \geq \Delta \leq 0.21$ coefficient of
 variation coefficient of variation $\Delta > 0.21$ Strength standard value $f_k \geq$ Monolithic
 minimum compressive Intensity values $f_{min} \geq$ Density levels range $/(Kg/m^3)$ MU15.0 15.0
 10.0 12.0 MU10.0 10.0 7.0 8.0 MU7.5 7.5 5.0 5.8 MU5.0 5.0 3.5 4.0 ≤ 1000 MU3.5 3.5 2.5
 2.8 ≤ 800 5.4 density levels Density levels shall conform to Table 4.

Table 4 density levels in kilograms per cubic meter

The average density of density levels 5 700 ≤ 700 800 701 to 800 900 801 to 900 1000
 901 and 1000

5.5 Pan-cream

Each brick and block allowed medium pan-cream.

5.6 Lime Burst

Each brick and masonry shall comply with the following provisions.

- a) the greatest damage dimension greater than 2mm and less than or equal to the burst
 area of 10mm, each brick and masonry not more than 15;
- b) the greatest damage is greater than the size of 10mm burst area is not allowed.

5.7 Water absorption each brick and block absorption averages should meet the
 requirements of Table 5.

Table 5 Water absorption%

Category absorption