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

GB/T 26001-2010

Fired paving units

烧结路面砖

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Foreword

This standard is prepared in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. 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. This standard is drafted by: Xi'an wall materials research institute. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Shanghai Research Institute of Building Sciences Ltd., Beijing Oriental Longquan Zhuang Shizhuan Ltd., Guangdong Foshan Red Lion Ceramics Co., Ltd., Qinhuangdao Power Generation Co. Ltd. morning testifies to building materials subsidiary, Dalian Pacific Products Co. brick, rich Shaanxi Province Ping Yi Bo Building Materials Co., Ltd., Tianjin State Central Shale Products Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Cheng Wei phase, Zhuang Hongbin, Li Guipeng, floor Xiaofang, Zhao Yuwen, Diaoshu Jiang, Liu Yonghua, Zhong Hui, Choujun Cheng, Zhang Lan, Jiang Zhongxiao, Lin Ling, Zhou Xuan. Sintered pavers

1 Scope

China's national product standard for fired clay paving units. It specifies the classification, the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage of fired paving bricks. A clay paver is the oldest hard paving material still in general use and it survives because it does things asphalt and concrete do not. The colour is in the fired body rather than in a pigment, so it does not fade; the surface texture stays under traffic instead of polishing; the units are small, so a surface can be lifted and relaid over a service trench and put back with no joint or patch; and the jointed construction is permeable enough, when laid on the right base, to form part of a sustainable drainage scheme rather than shedding everything to a gully. What the standard has to specify follows from how a paver fails, which is not how a wall brick fails. It is loaded by wheels rather than

by dead weight, so the flexural strength across the unit matters more than the compressive strength; it is saturated for much of its life and freezes wet, so freeze-thaw durability is the critical durability property and the criterion is loss of material rather than strength; it is walked on, so the slip and skid resistance is a safety requirement, wet as well as dry; and it wears, so abrasion resistance determines whether the surface still looks the same in twenty years. Alongside those the standard sets the dimensional tolerances, which for a unit laid tight against its neighbours are what decide whether the pattern closes, the water absorption, the efflorescence, and the appearance and colour consistency. Issued on 10 January 2011 and in force since 1 October 2011.

This standard specifies the sintered brick pavement classification, marking, general provisions, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking, instructions for use Books, packaging, transportation and storage. This standard applies to shale, coal gangue, clay and other minerals as the main raw material, sintering, and for laying sidewalks and car dealers Road, Square, warehouses, and other ground sintered pavers (hereinafter referred to as road blocks). Pavers can have a variety of sizes, colors and shapes.

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/T 12988 Test method for abrasion resistance of inorganic ground material

GB 6566 building materials radionuclide limits Category 3

3.1 Classification Pavers accordance with its purpose and using the occasion categories are divided into strength and wear category.

3.1.1 Category strength and purpose Class F. pavers for heavy vehicles traveling. SX class. When saturated with water and subjected for pavers frozen. MX class. no outdoor pavers for freezing conditions. NX Class. not for outdoor use, while allowing for the water from freezing after indoor pavers.

3.1.2 wear category and use occasions I class. for sidewalks and traffic lanes. II categories. residential area for walks and driveway. III class. for floors and courtyard of individuals within the family.

3.2 variety, code Press pavers shape divided into. general type pavers (code P), interlocking pavers (code L).

3.3 Size The main road blocks Size Table 1.