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

GB/T 2992.2-2014

**Dimensions of refractory bricks - Part 2: Terminology for the
shapes of refractory bricks and for brickwork**

耐火砖形状尺寸 第2部分：耐火砖砖形及砌体术语

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Foreword

This section GB/T 2992 "bricks shapes and sizes," Part 2. This section drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This part of the National Refractories Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC193) and focal points. This section is responsible for drafting unit. Wuhan Iron and Steel (Group) Corporation, Metallurgical Industry Information Standards Institute. Participated in the drafting of this section. Willingham Wuhan Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Zhangjiagang crown Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang self Shares Limited. The main drafters of this section. Mo Ying, Ma studios, Hooper, Xueqi Wen, Zhang Yan, Wan Yuanyuan, Wei Wen right, the trails Ming Bai Hanfang, Subo Ping, Chen Xiaohong, Chou Jinhui, Wang hair, I'm the first bridge, Wang Jiang, Gao Jianping, Kaohsiung. Shape and size of bricks Part 2. bricks and brick masonry term

1 Scope

China's national terminology standard for the shapes of refractory bricks and for refractory brickwork. It is Part 2 of GB/T 2992 and defines the terms used for the shapes, the dimensions, the dimensional features and the masonry of refractory bricks. It applies to the refractories industry and to the industries that use its products. A refractory lining is built from shaped bricks, and almost none of them are rectangular. A furnace, a ladle, a kiln or a converter is a curved vessel with openings, arches, corners and changes of section, and each of those requires a brick cut to a particular geometry: wedges that build a circle, keys that close an arch, skewbacks that carry it, tiles, checkers, tap-hole blocks and burner blocks. A single lining may use dozens of shapes, and a large refractory maker's catalogue runs to thousands of them. Every one of those shapes has a name, and before a standard the names differed between the refractory maker, the furnace designer, the installer and the customer - so a drawing calling for one shape produced a delivery of another, and a lining could not be built until someone went to look at what had arrived. That is what this document prevents. It is a vocabulary rather than a specification: it defines the shape families and their features - the faces, the arrises, the taper directions, the standard proportions - and the terms used to describe how the bricks are laid, bonded and jointed to

make a lining. The dimensional series themselves are given in the other parts of GB/T 2992, and this part supplies the language those parts and every refractory drawing depend on. Issued on 9 June 2014 and in force since 1 December 2014.

This section GB/T 2992 GB T 2992 defines the term/bricks and Its Application in the shape, size, dimensions and characteristics and masonry definition. This section applies to refractories and related industries.

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.

GB/T 18930 refractory term

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Brick

3.1.1 General firebrick generalrefractorybricks; multi-purposebricks Industrial furnaces and other thermal equipment refractory lining-up (3.3.12.1), a straight-shaped brick (3.3.2) and radial brickwork (3.3.3) used straight brick (3.1.2), wedge-shaped brick (3.1.3) and arch brick (3.1.4).

3.1.2 Straight brick rectangularbricks Rectangular brick Only by the length (length) A, the rectangular parallelepiped width (breadth) B and the thickness (depth) C three dimensions constitute six brick body (rectangular paralelepipedalbricks), see Figure 1. Straight brick tile (brickface) including Omo (3.1.2.1), the sides (3.1.2.2) and the end Surface (3.1.2.3).