Designation: C27 - 98 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Classification of Fireclay and High-Alumina Refractory Brick¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C27; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This classification covers machine-made fireclay and high-alumina refractory brick, and its purpose is to set forth the various classes and types of these materials in accordance with their normal and characteristic properties, which are important in their use.
- 1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.
- 1.3 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C16 Test Method for Load Testing Refractory Shapes at **High Temperatures**

C24 Test Method for Pyrometric Cone Equivalent (PCE) of Fireclay and High-Alumina Refractory Materials

C113 Test Method for Reheat Change of Refractory Brick C133 Test Methods for Cold Crushing Strength and Modu-

lus of Rupture of Refractories

C134 Test Methods for Size, Dimensional Measurements, and Bulk Density of Refractory Brick and Insulating Firebrick

Note 1—Chemical analysis of refractory products is determined by a combination of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) using standard reference materials (SRM), including various types

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C08 on Refractories and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C08.92 on The Joseph E. Kopanda Subcommittee for Editorial, Terminology and Classification.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

of minerals and refractory materials that are available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology³ and other appropriate sources.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Alumina-silica refractory brick is produced from various combinations of alumina and silica-containing materials. These bricks can vary in chemical composition from almost 100 % alumina and little silica to almost 100 % silica and little alumina. It is therefore useful to establish a classification scheme based on physical properties and chemical analysis. One group, fireclay brick, is classified based on physical properties since some overlap of alumina and silica content can occur. A second group, high-alumina brick, is classified primarily based on alumina content. The classification allows those familiar with refractory materials to group similar products from various suppliers in a standard and consistent manner.

4. Basis of Classification

- 4.1 Fireclay Brick are divided into five different classes:
- 4.1.1 Super duty,
- 4.1.2 High duty,
- 4.1.3 Semi-silica,
- b35b4/astm-c27-982022 4.1.4 Medium duty, and
- 4.1.5 Low duty.
- 4.2 The super- and high-duty classes are divided further into three types under each class.
- 4.3 High-Alumina Brick are divided into seven different classes by percent alumina:
 - 4.3.1 50,
 - 4.3.2 60,
 - 4.3.3 70,
 - 4.3.4 80,
 - 4.3.5 85,
 - 4.3.6 90, and
 - 4.3.7 99.

5. Properties

5.1 The properties required for compliance with a class or type are shown in Table 1.

³ Available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

TABLE 1 Fireclay and High Alumina Refractory Brick Classified According to Classes and Subdivided into Types

Class	Туре	PCE, min	Hot Load Subsidence, max, %	Reheat Shrinkage, max, %	Modulus of Rupture, min, psi (MPa)	Other Test Requirements
Fireclay Brick:						
Super duty	Regular	33	• • •	1.0 at 2910 °F (1600 °C)	600 (4.14)	
	Spall resistant	33		1.0 at 2910 °F (1600°C)	600 (4.14)	
	Slag resistant	33	• • •	•••	1000 (6.89)	Bulk density, min, 140 lb/ft ³ (2.24 g/cm ³)
High duty	Regular	311/2				
	Spall resistant	311/2			500 (3.45)	
	Slag resistant	31½		•••	1200 (8.27)	Bulk density, min, 137 lb/ft ³ (2.19 g/cm ³) or porosity, max, 15 %
Semi-silica			1.5 at 2460 °F (1350 °C)		300 (2.07)	Silica (SiO ₂) content, min, 72 %
Medium duty		29			500 (3.45)	
Low duty		15			600 (4.14)	
High-Alumina Brick: Alumina, %:					,	Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃) content, %:
50		34				50 ± 2.5
60		35				60 ± 2.5
70		36				70 ± 2.5
80		37				80 ± 2.5
85						85 ± 2.0
90					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90 ± 2.0
99						min, 97

6. Test Specimens

6.1 Testing for compliance with this classification shall be performed on 9 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-in. (228 by 114 by 64 or 76-mm) rectangular brick as made, or on specimens of either size cut from larger units having dimensions not more than 3 in. (76 mm) in thickness, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (171 mm) in width, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. (342 mm) in length.

7. Test Methods

- 7.1 The properties enumerated in this classification shall be determined in accordance with the following ASTM test methods:
- 7.1.1 Pyrometric Cone Equivalent (PCE)—Test Method C24
- 7.1.2 Reheat Test for Super-Duty Brick (2910 °F, 1600 °C)—Schedule C of Test Method C113.
- 7.1.3 Load Test (2460 °F, 1350 °C)—Schedule No. 2 of Method C16.

- 7.1.4 *Modulus of Rupture*—Test Methods C133.
- 7.1.5 Bulk Density—Test Methods C134.
- 7.1.6 Silica and Alumina Contents—XRF and ICP.

8. Retests

8.1 If variables result from sampling or a lack of satisfactory reproducibility in tests conducted by different laboratories, the material shall be resampled and retested when requested by either the manufacturer or the purchaser. This is applicable in instances when the first test results do not conform to the requirements prescribed in this classification. The final results to be used shall be the average of at least two sets of results, each of which has been obtained by following in detail the specified testing procedures.

9. Keywords

9.1 fireclay brick; high-alumina brick; properties

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