

All You Need to Know About

Introduction to Refrac-

Refractory bricks are specialized bricks made from porcelain and refractory clay, baked at over 1500°C. They possess a dense, fine molecular structure, making them highly suitable for industrial insulation applications. Notably, façade refractory

Color and Cost

Refractory bricks come in a wide range of colors, from black to white. Their cost is higher than other facing bricks due to the high expense of refractory clay and the complex production process. Firebrick construction enhances architectural aesthetics, making it a preferred choice among archi-

Types and Versatility

Refractory brick facades offer extensive variety in color, size, and design. Creative designers often mix and match different styles during installation, as each firebrick displays a unique color and pattern. These bricks have advantages in installation, with high resistance, appropriate water absorption, and excellent adhesion with mortar. As a result, refractory brick facades are durable and retain quality over time.

Historical and Practical Significance

Historically, building facades were designed to protect structures from environmental conditions. Today, high-quality refractory bricks continue to serve this purpose. Cities worldwide rely on durable facades that withstand wind, rain, and temperature variations.



Post-modern and Industrial Applications

The use of refractory bricks is common in post-modern facades. They are also utilized in industrial furnaces due to their heat resistance. Different refractory brick types, based on their raw materials, withstand varied temperature ranges. In earlier years, carbon and refractory clay were used to line furnaces; today, refractory bricks are preferred for this purpose due to their advanced durability.

Unique Characteristics of Refractory Bricks

Certain refractory bricks contain elements like Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 , enhancing their strength and resistance to temperature and humidity fluctuations. These bricks are far more durable and resistant to wear compared to regular bricks.



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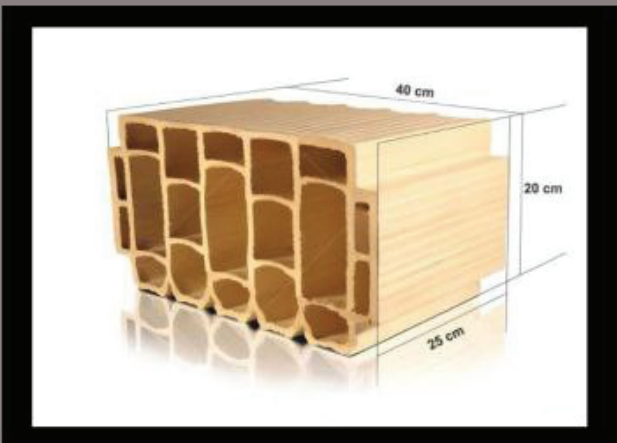
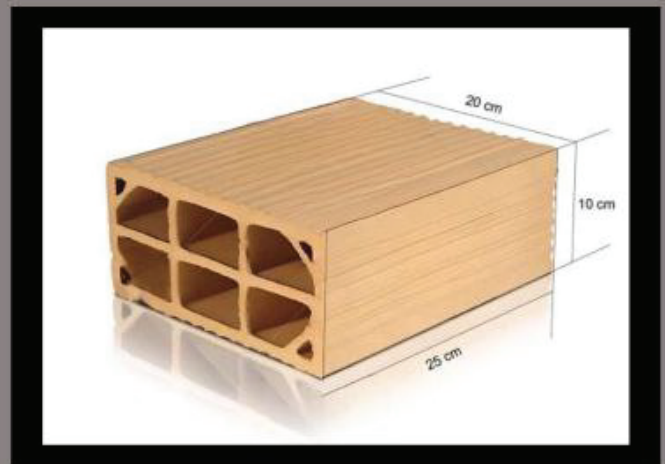
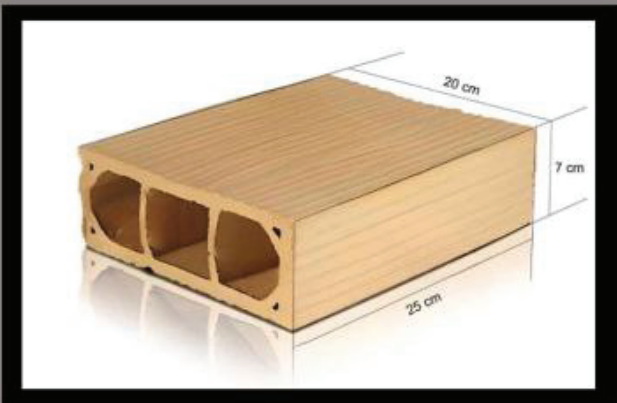
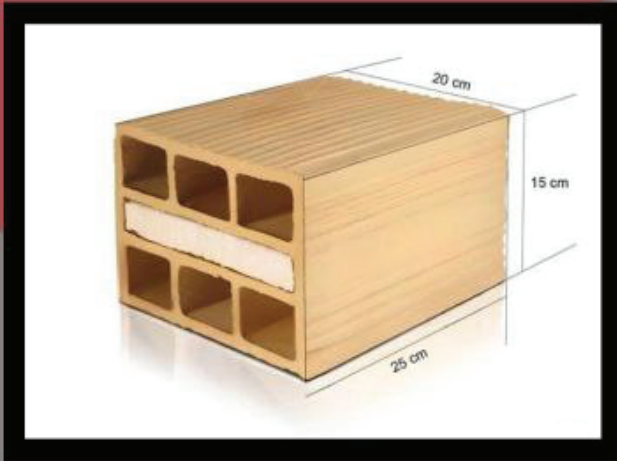
Important Tips for Installing Refractory Bricks

1. Brick Preparation: Moisten the brick joints before installation.
2. Mortar Placement: Mortar thickness should be 2–4 cm behind the brick.
3. Installation Temperature: Optimal installation is between 5°C and 35°C.
4. Frost Avoidance: Avoid facade work during freezing conditions.



Materials and Properties

Produced primarily from refractory clay and kaolin, refractory bricks are denser and finer than other bricks. Building facades with refractory bricks require skilled and experienced installers to ensure proper placement and stability, which further enhances the attractiveness and durability of the structure.





10x21x5.5 cm
1250gr

10x20x5.5 cm
2200gr



10x21x5.5 cm
1300gr



20 * 20



10 * 10



10 * 10

Convexity and concavity MM	MM : Toletance	Weigh one square meter with strap (1 cm) per kilogram	KG/CM ² pushing resistance	Water absorption (Percent)	Brick name
0	2	45	211	13/6	Rubik



L brick





2.5*31*7 mm

Convexity and concavity MM	MM : Toletance	Weigh one square meter with strap (1 cm) per kilogram	KG/CM ² pushing resistance	Water absorption (Percent)	Brick name
1	2	46	238	12/5	Shamuti



2.5*31*7 mm

Convexity and concavity MM	MM : Toletance	Weigh one square meter with strap (1 cm) per kilogram	KG/CM ² pushing resistance	Water absorption (Percent)	Brick name
1	2	48	314	13	Shamuti



2.5*31*7 mm

Convexity and concavity MM	MM : Toletance	Weigh one square meter with strap (1 cm) per kilogram	KG/CM ² pushing resistance	Water absorption (Percent)	Brick name
1	2	44	188	14/1	English



2.5*31*7 mm

Convexity and concavity MM	MM : Toletance	Weigh one square meter with strap (1 cm) per kilogram	KG/CM ² pushing resistance	Water absorption (Percent)	Brick name
2	2	44	188	14/1	English



Communication With Us



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