



# ASSESSING THE TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF BRICK PRODUCTION

## A GUIDE FOR BRICKMAKERS AND FIELD-WORKERS

### Introduction

These notes should help identify brickmakers' technical problems. The problems need to be identified correctly for a solution to be found; not always easy when faced with a faulty brick or batch of bricks. So, the notes try to highlight the main problems, the reasons for them, and possible solutions. We'll consider the final product, the fired brick, and trace faults back to their cause<sup>1</sup>. In reality small-scale brickmakers often face many problems, such as marketing, business management, record keeping, and fuel scarcity. Quality control is only one aspect of running a successful enterprise. In fact, the main problem is seldom technical. For example, it's no good upgrading the output of a brickworks, causing extra work and expense, if customers aren't prepared to pay more for improved quality. Nevertheless, it *is* worth knowing where problems originate and how they might be solved, particularly for brickworks suffering heavy losses or unable to meet the standard their market demands.



Figure 2: A pile of fired bricks, Alto Mayo, Peru. To be noted are the cracks and deficiencies in the bricks. Photo: Practical Action / Theo Schilderman.

### Field testing

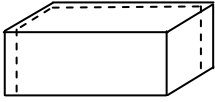
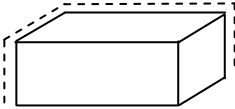
Specific defects are illustrated in the tables. However, there are some simple tests which can be done in the field. Firstly, when you handle a brick, see if it's soft. Can you pick off the edges? Can you scratch the surface with your fingernail? If so, the brick is probably underfired - one of the most common problems. Now, break a brick in half. Was it easy? Is there a 'core' of different colour material? If the brick breaks easily or has a core like this, then it's underfired. What about the cross section? Are there lumps or stones, internal cracks or holes? If so, the soil probably wasn't mixed well enough.

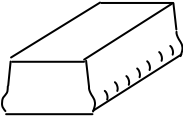
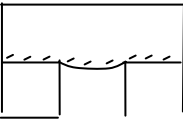



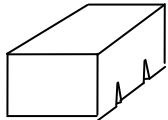
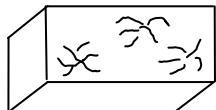
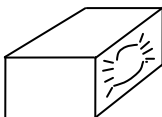
Figure 1: Brick moulding, Zimbabwe. Photo: Practical Action / Theo Schilderman.

technical brief

You can tell a lot about bricks by soaking them in cold water for 48 hours. If you weigh bricks before and after soaking, you can calculate the percentage of water they absorb. A good brick shouldn't absorb more than 15% of its dry mass. If bricks are too absorbent they suck moisture out of mortar and weaken the bond. You may find the brick dissolves altogether. In this case, it's definitely underfired - and dangerous to use in any building. The presence of lime may also be detected by soaking bricks. If lime is present as lumps, it may expand and cause fractures, exposing powdery white deposits.

BRICK PROBLEM	PROBABLE REASON	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
<b>1. SIZE</b> (a) Too big in all dimensions <i>(all types)</i> 	(i) Too many coarse particles in raw material  (ii) Underfired <i>(Either way, (i) or (ii), bricks are not shrinking as allowed for)</i>  (iii) Mould or extrusion die is too big - worn?	(i) Sieve out coarse material or crush soil before moulding  (ii) Increase firing temperature &/or time (increase fuel?)  (iii) Replace
(b) Too thin <i>(sand moulded &amp; slop moulded)</i>	Squashed in handling - probably when laid to dry on edge	More care handling bricks & try moulding a little drier
(c) Too thick <i>(extruded bricks)</i>	Cutting wires set wrongly	Adjust settings
(d) Too small in all dimension <i>(all types)</i> 	(i) Die or mould too small  (ii) Too high clay content - excessive drying shrinkage  (iii) Overburned - excessive firing shrinkage - may affect bricks only in hot-spots in kiln	(i) Change  (ii) Add sand  (iii) Use less fuel. Try to avoid hot-spots by distributing fuel differently

<p><b>2. SHAPE</b></p> <p>(a) Slumping - one stretcher face is wider with a bulge running the length of the brick (all types)</p>  <p>(b) Rounded corners (sand moulded)</p> <p>(c) Raised corners (slop moulded)</p> <p>(d) Stacking marks (all types)</p>  <p>(e) 'Lips' or 'flashing' (usually sand or slop moulded)</p> <p>(f) 'Banana' shapes (all types)</p>	<p>(i) Too soft when moulded</p> <p>(ii) Handling too rough</p> <p>Not enough clay pressed into mould box, or rough handling</p> <p>Corners stick to mould when brick is released</p> <p>Bricks moved too soon from drying singly on edge to stacking</p> <p>Mould worn, clay 'seeps' out, or moulder not 'striking off' excess</p> <p>Top drying faster than bottom</p>	<p>(i) Use a drier mix</p> <p>(2) Take more care</p> <p>Make sure mould box is filled, or handle wet bricks more gently</p> <p>Use sand in mould or make sure mould is wet enough</p> <p>Make sure bricks are dry enough before stacking</p> <p>Replace mould, or take more care striking off excess flash</p> <p>Gently turn bricks during drying</p>
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BRICK PROBLEM	PROBABLE REASON	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
<b>3. STRENGTH/SOUNDNESS</b> (a) Weak and crumbly ( <i>all types</i> )  (b) Cracking ( <i>all types</i> ) (i) Straight cracks at right angles from one long face  (ii) Random surface cracks  (iii) Bulging cracks or blisters 	(i) Underfired - detectable by dull 'clunk' not sharp ring when bricks are knocked together           (i) Drying too fast           Differential drying shrinkage caused by presence of lumps of drier material or stones           (i) Surface heated too quickly - vitrifies before gases escape           (ii) Presence of lime in soil causes blister - even 'popping' (can appear after manufacture - lime blowing)	(i) Use more fuel, or change fuel distribution, or modify kiln design           Dry more slowly or add sand to mix to decrease shrinkage           Mix better and/or sieve out stones           (i) Slower firing - especially around firing tunnels or near fuel           (ii) Sieve out lime or crush and mix better (powdered lime can act as a flux and reduces the energy/fuel needed)
<b>4. APPEARANCE</b> (a) Contaminated or distorted surface ( <i>all types</i> )  (b) 'Spalling' - part of surface 'blown away' ( <i>all types but particularly extruded</i> )  (c) Drag marks ( <i>extruded &amp; slop moulded</i> )  (d) Efflorescence - crystalline deposit on surface ( <i>all types - appears after manufacture</i> )	Drying floor not clean or smooth           Heating too fast in kiln, residual water turns to steam & explodes           Cutting wires contaminated with leaves or dry lumps of clay Soluble salts in clay or water	Ensure floor is clean & smooth           Slow down initial kiln firing process (up to 100°C)           Make sure wires are clean &/or lubricated with water           Salts tend to be near surface, so discard top most soil

### Laboratory tests

If bricks have to satisfy an official standard, they will probably have to be tested in a laboratory. These tests will need to be repeated periodically to maintain quality control. Tests normally specify the sizes for bricks and the acceptable compressive strength - how much weight they can bear before crushing<sup>2</sup>. For example, in Zimbabwe 'common' bricks are nominally 220 x 105 x 75 mm and have a crushing strength of 7 MPa. For certain uses, such as damp-proof courses, water absorption or suction rate may also be specified.



Figure 3: Coal fired bricks drying in sun Zimbabwe.  
Photo: Practical Action / Theo Schilderman.

### Raw material tests

The quality of brick which can be made at a particular site is largely predetermined by the type of soil available. There are some simple soil tests which don't need very special equipment. In the sedimentation jar test, a sample of soil is dissolved in a jar of water. When the soil settles you can get an idea of the fractions of clay, fine and coarse sand that are present. Another test is the linear shrinkage test. A sample column of wetted and mixed soil is pressed into a mould and allowed to dry. The shrinkage indicates how much clay there is in the soil and whether problems can be expected when drying bricks<sup>3</sup>. Soil test are useful indicators, but you really only find out whether good bricks can be made by firing samples. Before investing in a full size kiln, however, it is possible to fire cubes or eggs of soil either in a laboratory kiln or a simple field oven.

### Conclusion

These guidelines will help field-workers judge the quality of bricks. Furthermore, if the information presented is used as a basis by those working with brickmakers, it will go some way to establishing an agreed approach to assessing the technical problems they face and proposing appropriate solutions That is, solutions which make the best use of available resources: are affordable, manageable, cost effective, and - ultimately - 'successful'<sup>4</sup>.

### Reference and further reading

- [\*Ten Rules for Energy Efficient, Cost Effective Brick Firing: A Guide for Brickmakers and Field-workers\*](#) Practical Action Technical Brief
- [\*How to Measure the Energy Used to Fire Clay Bricks: A Practical Guide for Brickmakers, Field-workers and Researchers\*](#) Practical Action Technical Brief
- [\*Sustainable Small Scale Brick Production: A question of energy\*](#), Practical Action Technical Brief
- *Drying of Clay Bricks and Tiles* GTZ Technical Brief, Gerhard Merschmeyer, 1999,
- *Moulding of Clay* GTZ Technical Brief, Gerhard Merschmeyer, 2001,
- *Brick Clamps* GTZ Technical Brief, Tim Jones, 1995,
- *Bull's Trench Brick Kiln* GTZ Technical Brief, Henrik Norske, 1995,
- *Hoffmann Kilns* GTZ Technical Brief, Tim Jones, 1995,
- *The Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln* GTZ Technical Brief, Tim Jones, 1997,
- *Firing of Clay Bricks & Tiles*, GTZ Technical Brief, Gerhard Merschmeyer, 2000,
- *Preparation of clay for Brickmaking*, Gerhard Merschmeyer, 1999,
- *Village Level Brickmaking*, Anne Beamish & Will Donovan, GTZ / Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, Wiesbaden, 1989,
- *The Clay Industry: Improvement of Resource Efficiency and Environmental*

- *Performance*, CleanerProduction.Com,
- *How to Start a Small Clay Brick and Tile Making Enterprise*, GTZ Question & Answer, Responses to Frequently Asked Questions,
- *What Type of Kiln Should Be Chosen for Firing Clay Brick and Roofing Tiles*, GTZ Question & Answer, Responses to Frequently Asked Questions,
- [\*Brick by Brick\*](#) Kelvin Mason, Practical Action Publishing, 2001 ISBN 9781853395291

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Practical Action  
The Schumacher Centre  
Bourton-on-Dunsmore  
Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 9QZ  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0)1926 634400  
Fax: +44 (0)1926 634401  
E-mail: [inforsew@practicalaction.org.uk](mailto:inforsew@practicalaction.org.uk)  
Website: <http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/>

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<sup>1</sup>See *Brickmaking in Developing Countries* (Parry, BRE, 1979) and *Village-Level Brickmaking* (Beamish & Donovan, Vieweg, 1989) for additional information.

<sup>2</sup>See *Building Materials in Developing Countries* (Spence & Cook, John Wiley, 1983) and *Materials of Construction* (Smith & Andres, McGraw-Hill, 1988) for examples of specifications.

<sup>3</sup>These and other tests are specified in *Small Scale Brickmaking* (Smith, ILO Technical Memorandum No. 6)

<sup>4</sup> *Technology and Underdevelopment* (Stewart, Macmillan, 1978)