

## **Reinforced Brick Panel Roof**

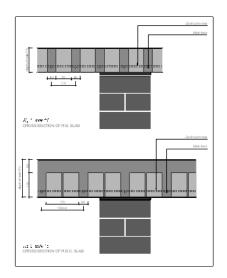




Figure 01: Reinforced Brick panel roof details

## Overview

Reinforced brick panels consist of bricks, concrete and reinforcement. In all essential features, RB slabs are the same as reinforced concrete except that brick work in cement mortar is substituted for cement concrete. Concrete is used in the zone of maximum compressive stresses thus bricks of lower compressive strength can be used. The panel is made with bricks reinforced with two MS bars of 6mm dia. and joists filled with either 1:3 cement, coarse sand mortar or M20 grade concrete. These prefab brick panels are placed on partially precast RC joists. The length of the brick panel shall not exceed 1.1m for bricks with strength lower than 40 N/mm2. Each panel of 530x900mm requires 16 bricks and 530x1150mm require 18 bricks of conventional type.

Reinforced brick slabs are easier to construct than reinforced concrete slabs because they do not require the same amount of close and skilled supervision. As it has been noted that RB slabs behave structurally similar to RCC, therefore it is recommended that they be designed with the same method.

CATEGORY	ATTRIBUTE	INPUT	SOURCE
Resource Efficiency	Embodied energy and CO₂ emission	EE: 510.5 MJ/m <sup>2</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> Emission: 42 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup>	Source: Kishore, Naveen & S. Chouhan, J. (2014). Embodied Energy Assessment and Comparisons for a Residential Building Using Conventional and Alternative Materials in Indian Context. Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India) *Values for 100mm thickness in M20 CC
	Critical resource use	50.66	Source: Calculated critical use index (0-100)
	Current recycled content	Nil	
	Future reusability	Low	Source: SEP India Partially precast brick panel roof slab technology profile











	Water use during	No data available	
	construction and manufacturing	TVO data avallable	
Operational	Durability	High if built according to IS	Source: BMTPC
performance	-	14142 and IS 14143	
	Ease and frequency	Medium frequency of	
	of maintenance	maintenance	
	Impact on cooling or heating loads	Cooling energy (kWh/m²/y) savings under different climatic zones Composite: 0.78 (2%) Warm & humid: 6.16 (14%) Hot & dry: -7.5 (-16%) Temperate: 0.43 (3%) Heating energy savings in cold climate: -0.15 (0%)	Source: Based on simulations. Values in savings from base case: 100mm RCC + 100mm lime concrete roofing.
	Noise transmission	No data available	
	Thermal mass	125kg per m <sup>2</sup> for panel with 75mm thickness	Source: SEP India Partially precast brick panel roof slab
	(absorption,	/ Smill unickness	technology profile
	storage and release of heat)		
	Thermal	U-Value 2.8W/m <sup>2</sup> K for	Source: CARBSE Assembly U-
	performance (flow	assembly of 75mm solid	factor calculator; <u>Thermo-</u> Physical-Optical properties
	of heat)	burnt clay brick with 35mm thick cement mortar on both	database of construction materials, CARBSE
		sides	
User .	Familiarity with the material	High	
experience		Medium	Source: SEP India Partially
	Modification ability	Medium	precast brick panel roof slab technology profile
Economic impact	Construction Cost	INR 750 per m <sup>2</sup> . (25-35% cost reduction compared to concrete slabs).	Source: Calculated value based on "Standards and specifications for cost effective innovative building materials and techniques including rate analysis" (second edition), BMTPC, 2009
	Skill requirement	Medium: Labour requirement for 100m <sup>2</sup> : Skilled: 1.3; Semi-skilled 2; Unskilled 2.8.	Source: Standards and specifications for cost effective innovative building materials and techniques including rate analysis (second edition), BMTPC, 2009
	Supply chain	Can be cast on site. Suitable where bricks are cheaply available.	
	Duration of Construction	No data available	
	Job creation	0.83 man-days/m <sup>2</sup> .	Source: Calculated value.
1		1.30 man dayomi.	







