



Standard Practice for Determining Metric Dimensions of Standard Series Refractory Brick and Shapes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 861; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice lists dimensions in millimetres for standard series refractory brick and shapes of all compositions.

1.2 A standard method for converting all other dimensions of shaped refractory articles from inch-pound to SI units is included.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parenthesis are for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

IEEE/ASTM SI-10 Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This practice is provided in the interest of facilitating the transition of dimensional practice for standard refractory brick and shapes from inch-pound units to metric (SI) units.

3.2 The standard dimensions are based on a 38-mm module (taken as the equivalent to 1.5 in.) and are developed with the aim of preserving a modular relationship between the dimensions of the principal rectangular refractory shapes.

4. Standard Dimensions

4.1 Table 1 lists the standard nominal dimensions in millimetres, with corresponding standard dimensions in inch-pound units shown for reference only. Note that these dimensions are not exact conversions, but in all but two cases are within ¼ % of the exact value.

TABLE 1 Standard Dimensions for Refractory Brick and Shapes

In.	Committee C-8, mm	ISO, ^A mm, min
1¼	32	32
1½	38	38
2½	64	64
3	76	76
4½	114	114
6	152	150
6¾	171	172
9	228	230
12	304	300
13½	342	345
15	380	...
18	456	...

^AInternational Standards Organization.

5. Conversion

5.1 For dimensions not listed in Table 1, multiply the dimension in inches by the factor 25.4 to obtain the exact conversion in millimetres. For description or specification of refractory shapes, round the dimension to the nearest whole millimetre. For example:

1 in. $\times$ 25.4 = 25.4 mm, expressed as 25 mm

11 in. $\times$ 25.4 = 279.4 mm, expressed as 279 mm

22½ in. $\times$ 25.4 = 571.5 mm, expressed as 572 mm

6. Standard Equivalent

6.1 For closest approximation to inch-pound units, the metric (SI) Standard Equivalent is based upon the 228 by 114 by 64-mm straight. One Standard Equivalent thus contains 1.6635 dm³(101.51 in.³).

NOTE 1—For comparison, the Standard Equivalent in inch-pound units is based on the 9 by 4½ by 2½-in. straight and thus contains 101.25 in.³, or 1.6592 dm³. The difference, 0.0043 dm³(0.26 in.³), amounts to a 0.26 % increase over the older value.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-8 on Refractories, and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C08.92, the Joseph E. Kopanda Subcommittee for Editorial and Terminology.

Current edition approved Dec. 15, 1993. Published February 1994. Originally published as C 861 – 71. Last previous edition C 861 – 77 (1987)ε¹.

