**1.Introduction**

Infrastructural boom in the developing world is constantly put ting constraint on the natural aggregate sources. Stone chips obtained from soft sedimentary deposits are often not suitable for making concrete.[[1](#ONE)] Scarcity and increased construction cost using natural aggregates has resulted in the prominent use of crushed burnt clay brick chips as an alternative coarse aggregate which meets the strength requirements except for a few unprece dented structural failures[[2](#TWO)]. However, it uses up the top fertile layer of soil leading to agricultural problems.[[3](#THREE)] A probable feasible solution to address these environmental concerns is to incorporate construction and demolition wastes as recycled concrete aggre gate.[[4](#FOURE)] Concrete made with recycled concrete aggregate as coarse aggregates have been used in countries like the Netherlands, Den mark and Germany, where a high degree of recycling has been achieved [[5](#FIVE)]. Durability, dimensional stability and workability etc. behavior of concrete are strongly influenced by aggregate which comprise upto 65–80 percent of concrete proportion [[6](#SIX)]. Since ‘American Concrete Institute’ (ACI) and ‘American Society for Testing and Materials’ (ASTM) codes are primarily intended for stone concrete, they may not be directly applicable for evaluat ing the mechanical properties of concrete made using clay brick chips and recycled concrete aggregates.[[7](#SIX)]

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