

## Why Test Reinforcement

Construction is done as per the design documents such as drawings and specifications. It is required to make sure the used materials are up to the standards

We do testing to know if the specified requirements have been met





## Tensile Strength Test

The most common type of test.

The tensile strength of the rebar and its yield strength is very important in designs.

Rebar should have the characteristic strength assumed in the design.

During the construction, the strength of the rebar was checked from the samples taken randomly.

One test piece per each 30t with at least three test pieces per nominal diameter is the sample criteria specified in the BS 4449:2005.

Characteristic yield strength of the reinforcement Tensile strength of the reinforcements Percentage of elongation Mass per meter



## Rebend Test

The possibility of forming surface cracks in the reinforcement when they are bending is checked in this test.

Rebar is bent twisted and sees whether there are cracks in the surface.

Bend the test pieces through an angle of 90°, around a mandrel with a diameter not exceeding those specified in the standard, age the test piece and then bend back by at least 20°.

The specimen can be accepted if no sign of fracture or cracks is visible.



Rebar Rib – Surface Geometry		
Surface geometry reinforcement bars are discussed with reference to the following		
Dimensions of Ribs		
Number of Ribs		
Configuration of transverse and longitudinal ribs.		
The following information or parameters/dimensions are considered to		
specify the rib geometry.	A	
Rib Height		h a-D a
Rib Spacing		
Rib Inclination		

