



CONCRETE2021

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Smart & Innovative Concrete from Disruption

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Don't Break the Reo Quality Chain

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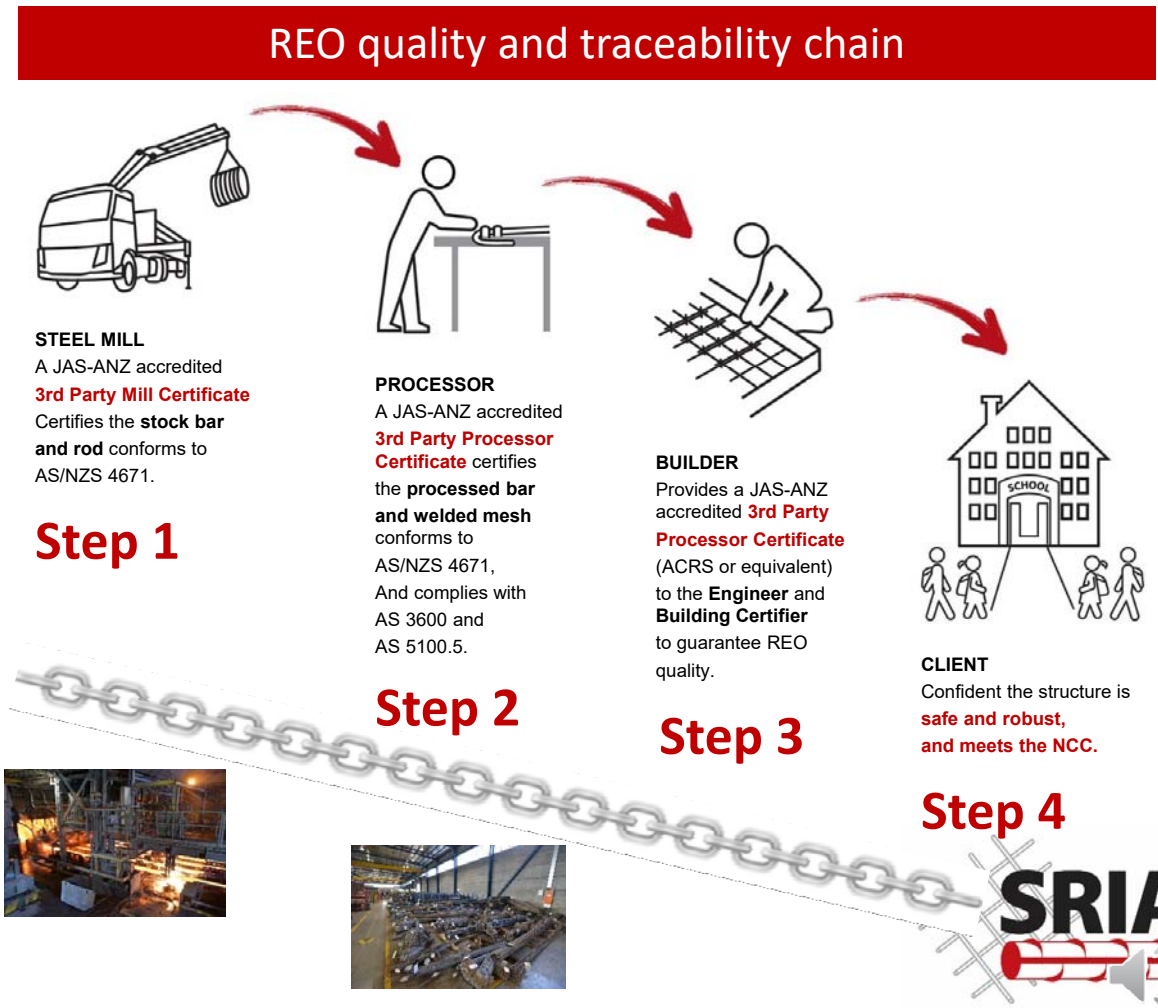
What is the REO Quality Chain?

Seamless chain of events from manufacture, processing and site practices to deliver an NCC compliant solution that guarantees the quality and reduces the risk to the client.

JAS-ANZ accredited third party Processor Certificate guarantees quality and traceability through the supply chain.

SRIA Members meet these requirements.

Poor Site Practices can result in non-conforming reinforcement



What are the Minimum Quality Requirements?

AS/NZS 4671 (2019) Steel for the reinforcement of concrete

- ➔ Mechanical, physical and chemical properties.
- ➔ Frequency of testing
- ➔ Weldability of conforming steel
- ➔ Demonstrating product conformity

AS 3600 (2018) Concrete structures

- ➔ Properties, bending, tolerances & site practices

AS 5100.5 (2017) Bridge design, Part 5: Concrete

AS/NZS 1554.3 (2014) Structural steel welding,
Part 3: Welding of reinforcing steel

- ➔ Correct welding procedures



Importance of conformity

Brittle fracture



Manufacturing Reinforcement – Step 1 Steel Mill

Ensure reinforcement complies with AS/NZS 4671

- ➔ Steel Composition – Carbon Equivalence Value (CEV)
- ➔ Mechanical Properties

Property	500L	500N	600N	750N	Type of specified value	
Nominal Diameter (mm)	5 to 12	10 to 40	10 to 40	10 to 40	-	
Yield Stress (MPa)	$R_{ek.L}$ $R_{ek.U}$	≥ 500 ≤ 650	≥ 500 ≤ 650	≥ 600 ≤ 750	≥ 750 ≤ 900	$C_{VL}: P = 0.95$ $C_{VU}: P = 0.05$
Ratio	$(R_m/R_e)_{k.L}$	≥ 1.03	≥ 1.08	≥ 1.08	≥ 1.04	$C_{VL}: P = 0.90$
Uniform Elongation (%)	$A_{gt.k.L}$	≥ 1.5	≥ 5.0	≥ 5.0	≥ 4.0	$C_{VL}: P = 0.90$

- ➔ Geometric Properties – diameter, cross-sectional area, mass and straightness
- ➔ Surface Geometry – geometry and spacing of ribs
- ➔ Quality of Finished Bar – free of defects that affect end use



Processing Reinforcement – Step 2 Processor

Scheduling, cutting and bending manufactured reinforcement (coils & straight bars) to the required shape

Steel processor defined in AS/NZS 4671

Processing can alter the mechanical properties of certified mill feed

Certification essential to ensure processed reinforcement also conforms to the Standards



Off-coil machine



Bench bending machine



Bars bent in brake press

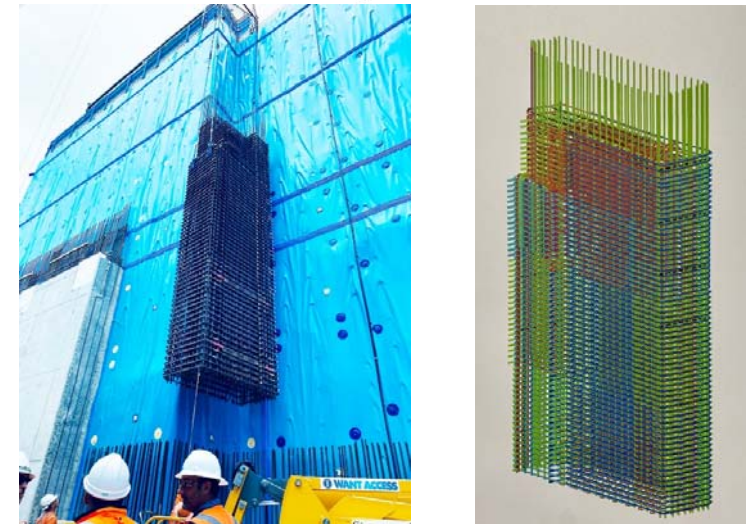
Prefabrication of Reinforcement

Reduces congestion on site and speeds up construction and improves quality control (with 3D modelling)

Ideal for complex reinforcement cages

Welding (& wire tying) typically used to secure bars

Consider stability of cages and lifting points



Prefabricated vertical element & 3D model



Prefabricated beam cage for Chatswood Railway Station



Prefabricated footing cage for Sydney Light Rail



Braced column cage



Vertical infrastructure element

Welding of Steel Reinforcement

AS/NZS 1554.3 (2014) – Covers correct welding procedures for reinforcing steels including:

- ➔ Locational welds (tack welds)
- ➔ Non-loadbearing welded joints

Recommend welding carried out in a processor facility

- ➔ site welding typically poor quality & lacks the prequalification processes



Manual welding of reinforcement cage in SRIA processor facility



Prefabrication of reinforcement cage using machine welding



Role of Certification

Verify conformance

Third party

SRIA members use ACRS

ACRS Certification for Reo

➔ AS/NZS 4671

➔ Based on UK CARES

Risks with non-conforming reinforcement

Example of Mill Certificate

➔ Covers manufacturing

➔ **Step 1 of Reo Quality Chain**



Products manufactured :

AS/NZS 4671 Grade 500N Ribbed Bar

Bar	12, 16 mm	✓
	20, 24, 28 mm	✓
	32, 36, 40, 50 mm	✓

AS/NZS 4671 Grade 500E Microalloyed Ribbed Bar

Bar	12, 16 mm	✓
	20, 25 mm	✓
	32, 40 mm	✓

AS/NZS 4671 Grade D250N Ribbed Bar

Bar	12 mm	✓
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Bar Markings

D250N and D500N Straight Bar



Laverton Bar Mill mark

Grade 500E Microalloyed Bar



Laverton Bar Mill mark



Straight Bar Manufactured to AS/NZS 4671:2001 Manufactured Bars listed on the ACRS Certificate, only remain ACRS Certified if cut, or bent, or welded by an ACRS certified processor.

For Approval of processed reinforcing bar, refer to the bar processor's ACRS Fabricated Product certificate.



Role of Certification

ACRS Processor Certificate

Certifies processed bar and welded mesh conforms to:

- ➔ AS/NZS 4671
- ➔ AS 3600
- ➔ AS 5100.5
- ➔ NZS 3109

Step 2 of Reo Quality Chain

Note: ACRS Processor Certificate only available if reinforcement supplied by ACRS Certified Mill



Carbon steel bars and welded mesh are in accordance with AS/NZS 4671 (2001 or 2019) and reinforcement clauses in:

- AS 3600 (2018) Concrete structures
- AS 5100.5 Bridge design – Concrete
- NZS 3109 Concrete Construction

Processed steel reinforcing materials may only be relied upon as having the benefit of ACRS Product Scheme certification when Manufactured by ACRS certified mills.

AS/NZS 4671 Grade 500L Mesh

Square Mesh		
SL62	✓	
SL72	✓	
SL81	✓	
SL82	✓	
SL92	✓	
SL102	✓	

Rectangular Mesh		
RL718	✓	
RL818	✓	
RL918	✓	

Products Certified



Importance of JAS-ANZ Accreditation

Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ)

Government appointed body

Does not certify or inspect organisations, but accredits the bodies such as ACRS that do

Certifiers and inspectors must meet minimum assessment criteria

Provides assurance that certifiers and inspectors are:

- ➔ Independent
- ➔ Competent to perform their duties

Internationally recognised assessment

Using a third party JAS-ANZ accredited body such as ACRS

- ➔ Assures clients that assessment is truly independent, and
- ➔ Certificate can be relied on as evidence of conformity



Site Practices and Quality – Surface Condition of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Ensure no loose or flaking rust on surface of bar

Indicates loss of steel section (or mass) which may affect performance

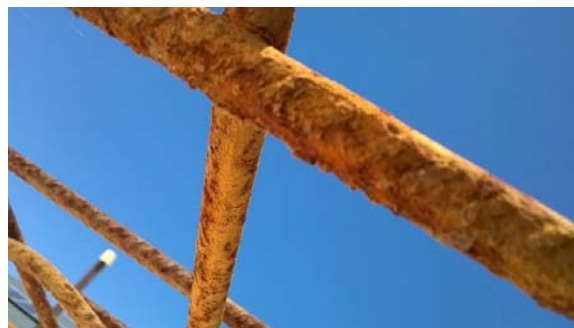
Limits on mass provided in Table 7.5 (A) of AS/NZS 4671

If outside these limits, then non-conforming

Refer also SRIA Technical Note 1



Surface corrosion on bars
Acceptable



Loose and flaking rust on mesh
Unacceptable



N20 Bar



SL72 Bar



Site Practices and Quality – Site Bending of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Often carried out incorrectly

Correct procedures covered in Clause 17.2.3 of AS 3600

Site rebending now covered by Clause 17.2.3.2 of AS 3600 (2018) due to poor site practices

Overheating to facilitate bending a common problem and will be dealt with shortly

Use of pipes for leverage no longer allowed in AS 3600 due to a lack of control on site



Bent starter bars



Starter bars backed over by truck on site



Using heat to bend bars



Using pipe to bend bars

Site Practices and Quality – Site Bending of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Site bending should be carried out using suitable tools

Manual benders only up to 16 mm dia. bars due to pin dia. & difficulty with larger bars

Ensure electric benders are suitable for bar size being bent – 5 bar dia. pin required

Recommend that bars be correctly bent off site by a processor wherever possible

Incorrect bending will result in a non-conforming bar and potential performance issues



Manual bar bender
Max. 16 mm



Electric bar bender
Max. 20 mm (100 dia. Pin)



Bending tool with various
pin diameters available



Electric bar bender
No pin? Compliance?

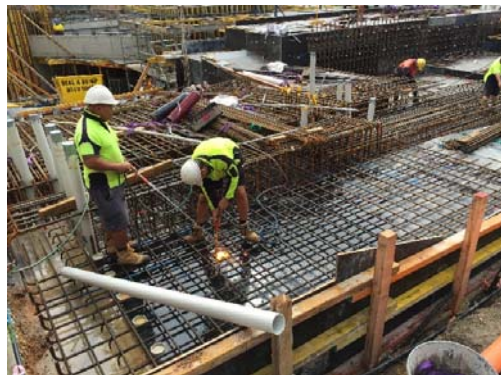


Site Practices and Quality – Heating & Cutting of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Hot bending temperature requirements are covered in Clause 17.2.3.1(b) of AS 3600
Temperature should not exceed 600°C

If more than 450°C, yield stress to be taken as 250 MPa and design assessment required
From the temperature colour chart, if any redness is visible, assume 250 MPa yield stress



Uncontrolled site cutting bars for services



Oxy damage to bars



Bending bars

Colour	C
Faint Red	600
Dark Red	700
Cherry Red	800
Dull Orange	900
Orange	950
Lemon Yellow	1000
Yellow	1050
Bright Yellow	1100
White	1200
Glowing White	1300

Temperature colour chart for steel



Site Practices and Quality – Support of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Use of bar chairs now covered by Clause 17.2.5 of AS 3600 referencing AS/NZS 2425

Engineers must specify load carrying capacity and spacing of chairs for loads

Spacing of bar chairs should be 600 mm to 800 mm maximum as covered in NCC

Walking in or pulling up reinforcement should not be allowed

For slab-on-ground work, ensure adequate base to support bar chairs



(a) Deformation of mesh under truck



(b) Cracking from placement in (a)



(c) Mesh bent and incorrectly located



(d) Driveway with no bar chairs

Site Practices and Quality – Support of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Bar chairs to comply with AS/NZS 2425 Bar chairs in concrete – Product requirements

Use appropriate type of bar chair for application

Includes 4 load capacities – 60, 120, 200 and >300 kg

For concrete bar chairs, specify chloride permeability for durability of cover concrete

➔ Very low, low, moderate or high classifications included

Note: Hurdles typically specified by scheduler

Types of bar chairs



Plastic



Plastic tipped wire



Concrete



Processor fabricated hurdles



Site Practices and Quality – Impact of Reinforcement

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Clause 17.2.3.1 of AS 3600:

- ➔ Bars can be bent cold or hot
- ➔ If bent cold, bend around conforming pin with uniform motion to:
“Avoid impact loading of the bar and mechanical damage to the bar surface”
- ➔ *“Bars shall not be bent using impact, such as with hammers”*

Damage due to impact can cast doubt on reinforcement quality which may not be the reality



Fracture due to hammer impact (flattened ribs)



Bending cold is possible if done correctly



Site Practices and Quality – Services Planning

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Reinforcement detailing must allow for services

Cutting and bending reinforcement on site to fit services may be impossible

Coring holes through reinforcement afterwards needs careful design assessment



No provision allowed for required service



Reinforcement detailed for services with designated block out

Site Practices and Quality – Site Welding

Step 3 of Reo Quality Chain

Site welding practices can affect performance of reinforcement

Numerous enquiries relating to weld quality received

Welding must conform to AS/NZS 1554.3 ideally in processor facility

Avoid site welding wherever possible

Weld Australia is an excellent resource for information



Good Quality
Factory welding



Good Quality
Factory welding



Poor Quality welding
porosity



Poor Quality welding
unsuitable tack

Conclusions & Recommendations

Quality chain includes:

- ➔ Manufacture – Mill ‘controlled’ (**Step 1**)
- ➔ Processing – Processor ‘controlled’ (**Step 2**)
- ➔ Welding and various site practices – Builder, Engineer & Certifier ‘controlled’ (**Step 3**)
- ➔ Each stage can affect the properties of the quality certified reinforcement

Obtain a JAS-ANZ accredited third party **Processor** Certificate to guarantee quality supply

- ➔ All SRIA members must meet these strict eligibility requirements to obtain SRIA membership to guarantee quality of supplied reo and deliver market confidence

To reduce the risk of non-conforming steel reinforcement on your project:

- ➔ **Don't Break the Reo Quality Chain** ie SRIA Processors mitigate your supply risk but

Ensure poor site practices do not result in non-conforming reinforcement

- ➔ delivers client confidence the structure is safe, robust & meets NCC (**Step 4**)





Thank You

