# BS 8666:2005 Scheduling, dimensioning, bending and cutting of steel reinforcement for concrete 

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Table 1 - Notation of steel reinforcement

| Type of Steel reinforcement | Notation |
| :--- | :---: |
| Grade B500A, Grade B500B or Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005 | H |
| Grade B500A conforming to BS 4449:2005 | A |
| Grade B500B or Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005 | B |
| Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005 | C |
| A specified grade and type of ribbed stainless steel conforming to BS 6744:2001 | S |
| Reinforcement of a type not included in the above list having material properties that are defined in <br> the design or contract specification. | X |
| NOTE In the Grade description B500A, etc., "B" indicates reinforcing steel. |  |

Extract 8.7 When dimensioning an acute angle the tangential lines shown in Figure 4 shall be used.


Figure 4 - Dimensioning of an acute angle

Extract 8.9 The overall offset dimensions of a crank shall be not less than twice the size of the bar. The angled length (see Figure 5) shall be not less than:
a) $10 d$ for bars not exceeding a nominal size of 16 mm ;
b) $13 d$ for nominal sizes greater than 16 mm .


Extract 8.10 For all shapes with two or more bends in the same or opposite directions (whetherin the same plane or not), the overall dimension given on the schedule shall always include a minimum straight of 4 d between the curved portion of the bends, as shown in Figure 6. The value of $x$ in Figure 6 shall be not less than the following:
a) $10 d$ for bars not exceeding a nominal size of 16 mm ;
b) $13 d$ for nominal sizes greater than 16 mm .


Figure 6 - Example of bar with more than one bend

Table 2 - Minimum scheduling radii, former diameters and bend allowances

|  |  | $+r$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal size of bar, <br> d. | Minimum radius for scheduling, r . | Minimum diameter of bending former, M. | Minimum end projection, P |  |
|  |  |  | General (min 5d straight), including links where bend $\geq 150^{\circ}$ | Links where bend $\times 150^{\circ}$ (min 10d straight) |
| mm | mm | mm | mm | mm |
| 6 | 12 | 24 | $110^{\text {a }}$ | $110^{\text {a }}$ |
| 8 | 16 | 32 | $115^{\text {a }}$ | $115^{\text {a }}$ |
| 10 | 20 | 40 | $120^{\text {a }}$ | 130 |
| 12 | 24 | 48 | $125^{\text {a }}$ | 160 |
| 16 | 32 | 64 | 130 | 210 |
| 20 | 70 | 140 | 190 | 290 |
| 25 | 87 | 175 | 240 | 365 |
| 32 | 112 | 224 | 305 | 465 |
| 40 | 140 | 280 | 380 | 580 |
| 50 | 175 | 350 | 475 | 725 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ The minimum end projections for smaller bars is governed by the practicalities of bending bars.
NOTE 1 Due to "spring back" the actual radius of bend will be slightly greater than half the diameter of the former.
NOTE 2 BS 4449:2005 grade B500A in sizes below 8 mm does not conform to BS EN 1992-1.1:2004.

Table 3 - Standard shapes, their method of measurement and calculation of length

| Shape Code | Shape Diagram | Total Length of Bar, <br> L measured along centre line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 |  | $A$ |
| 01 <br> New | A | A Stock Lengths See Note 4. |
| 11 |  | $A+(B)-0.5 r-d$ <br> Neither $A$ nor $B$ shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. |
| 12 |  | $A+(B)-0.43 R-1.2 d$ <br> Neither $A$ nor $B$ shall be less than $P$ in Table 2 nor less than ( $R+6 d$ ). |
| 13 |  | $A+0.57 B+(C)-1.6 d$ <br> $B$ shall not be less than $2(r+d)$. Neither $A$ nor $C$ shall be less than $P$ in Table 2 nor less than $(B / 2+5 d)$ See Note 3. |
| 14 <br> New |  | $A+(C)-4 d$ <br> Neither A nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. |
| 15 |  | $A+(C)$ <br> Neither $A$ nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. |
| 21 |  | $A+B+(C)-r-2 d$ <br> Neither $A$ nor (C) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. |

Table 3 - Standard shapes, their method of measurement and calculation of length

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Shape Code \& Shape Diagram \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Length of Bar, \\
L measured along centre line
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 22

New \&  \& | $A+B+C+(D)-1.5 r-3 d$ |
| :--- |
| $C$ shall not be less than $2(r+d)$. Neither $A$ nor ( $D$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. $D$ shall not be less than $C / 2+5 d$. | <br>

\hline 23

New \&  \& | $A+B+(C)-r-2 d$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor $B$ shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. | <br>

\hline 24

New \&  \& | $A+B+(C)$ |
| :--- |
| $A$ and $(C)$ are at $90^{\circ}$ to one another. | <br>

\hline 25 \&  \& | $A+B+(E)$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor $B$ shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. If $E$ is the critical dimension, schedule a 99 and specify $A$ or $B$ as the free dimension. See Note 1. | <br>


\hline 26 \&  \& | $A+B+(C)$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. | <br>

\hline 27

New \& A \& | $A+B+(C)-0.5 r-d$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. | <br>

\hline 28

New \&  \& | $A+B+(C)-0.5 r-d$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. | <br>

\hline 29

New \&  \& | $A+B+(C)-r-2 d$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor ( $C$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 1. | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3 - Standard shapes, their method of measurement and calculation of length
Shape Code

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Shape Code \& Shape Diagram \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Length of Bar, \\
\(L\) measured along centre line
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 44 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
A+B+C+D+(E)-2 r-4 d
\] \\
Neither \(A\) nor ( \(E\) ) shall be less than \(P\) in Table 2.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 46 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
A+2 B+C+(E)
\] \\
Neither \(A\) nor ( \(E\) ) shall be less than \(P\) in Table 2. See Note 1.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 47

New \&  \& | $2 A+B+2 C+1.5 r-3 d$ |
| :--- |
| (C) and (D) shall be equal and not more than $A$ nor less than $P$ in Table 2. Where ( $C$ ) and ( $D$ ) are to be minimised the following formula may be used: $L=2 A+B+\max (21 d, 240)$ | <br>

\hline 51 \&  \& | $2(A+B+(C))-2.5 r-5 d$ |
| :--- |
| (C) and (D) shall be equal and not more than $A$ or $B$ nor less than $P$ in Table 2. Where ( $C$ ) and (D) are to be minimised the following formula may be used: $L=2 A+2 B+\max (16 d, 160)$ | <br>

\hline 56

New \&  \& | $A+B+C+(D)+2(E)-2.5 r-5 d$ |
| :--- |
| ( $E$ ) and ( $F$ ) shall be equal and not more than $B$ or $C$, nor less than $P$ in Table 2. | <br>

\hline 63

New \&  \& | $2 A+3 B+2(C)-3 r-6 d$ |
| :--- |
| (C) and (D) shall be equal and not more than $A$ or $B$ nor less than $P$ in Table 2. Where ( $C$ ) and (D) are to be minimised the following formula may be used: $L=2 A+3 B+\max (14 d, 150)$ | <br>

\hline 64

New \&  \& | $A+B+C+2 D+E+(F)-3 r-6 d$ |
| :--- |
| Neither $A$ nor (F) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. See Note 2. | <br>

\hline 67 \&  \& | A |
| :--- |
| See Clause 10. | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3 - Standard shapes, their method of measurement and calculation of length

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Shape Code \& Shape Diagram \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Length of Bar, \\
L measured along centre line
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
75
\] \\
New
\end{tabular} \& (B) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\pi(A-d)+B
\] \\
Where \(B\) is the lap
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 77 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
C \pi(A-d)
\] \\
Where \(B\) is greater than \(A / 5\) this equation no longer applies, in which case the following formula may be used:
\[
\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{C}\left((\pi(\mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{d}))^{2}+\mathrm{B}^{2}\right)^{0.5}
\]
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 98

New \&  \& | $A+2 B+C+(D)-2 r-4 d$ |
| :--- |
| Isometric Sketch. |
| Neither $C$ nor ( $D$ ) shall be less than $P$ in Table 2. | <br>

\hline 99 \& | All other shapes where standard shapes cannot be used. |
| :--- |
| No other shape code number, form of designation or abbreviation shall be used in scheduling. |
| A dimensioned sketch shall be drawn over the dimension columns A to E. Every dimension shall be specified and the dimension that is to allow for permissible deviations shall be indicated in parentheses, otherwise the fabricator is free to choose which dimension shall allow for tolerance. | \& | To be calculated. |
| :--- |
| See Note 2. | <br>


\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{| The values for minimum radius and end projection, $r$ and $P$ respectively, as specified in Table 2, shall apply to all shape codes (see 7.6). The dimensions in parentheses are the free dimensions. If the shape given in the table is required but a different dimension is to allow for possible deviations, the shape shall be drawn out and given the shape code 99 and the free dimension shall be indicated in parentheses. The straight length between two bends shall be at least 4d, see figure 6 . |
| :--- |
| NOTE 1 The length equations for shape codes $14,15,25,26,27,28,29,34,35,36$ and 46 are approximate and where the bend angle is greater than $45^{\circ}$, the length should be calculated more accurately allowing for the difference between the specified overall dimensions and the true length measured along the central axis of the bar. When the bending angles approach $90^{\circ}$, it is preferable to specify shape code 99 with a fully dimensioned sketch. |
| NOTE 2 Five bends or more might be impractical within permitted tolerances. |
| NOTE 3 For shapes with straight and curved lengths (e.g. shape codes 12, 13, 22, 33 and 47) the largest practical mandrel size for the production of a continuous curve is 400 mm . See also Clause 10. |
| NOTE 4 Stock lengths are available in a limited number of lengths (e.g. $6 \mathrm{~m}, 12 \mathrm{~m}$ ). |
| Dimension A for shape code 01 should be regarded as indicative and used for the purpose of calculating total length. |
| Actual delivery lengths should be by agreement with the supplier. See also the footnote to Table 5. |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Tolerances on cutting and bending dimensions
The tolerances for cutting and / or bending dimensions shall be in accordance with Table 5 and shall be taken into account when completing the schedule. The end anchorage or the dimension in parentheses in the shape codes specified in Table 3 shall be used to allow for any permissible deviations resulting from cuttin and bending.

Table 5 Tolerances

| Cutting and bending processes | Tolerances |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Cutting of straight lengths (including |  |
| reinforcement for subsequent bending) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |$\quad+25,-25 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Radius of Bending

Reinforcement to be formed to a radius exceeding that specified in Table 6 shall be supplied straight.

| Table 6 - Maximum limit for which a preformed radius is required |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bar Size <br> mm | Radius <br> m |
| 6 | 2.5 |
| 8 | 2.75 |
| 10 | 3.5 |
| 12 | 4.25 |
| 16 | 7.5 |
| 20 | 14 |
| 25 | 30 |
| 32 | 43 |
| 40 | 58 |
| 50 | $?$ |
| NOTE 1 The required curvature maybe obtained during placing. <br> NOTE 2 For shapes with straight and curved lengths (e.g. shape codes 12, 13, 22 and 33) the largest practical <br> radius for the production of continuous curves is 200 mm, and for larger radii the curve may be produced by a <br> series of straight sections. |  |

