

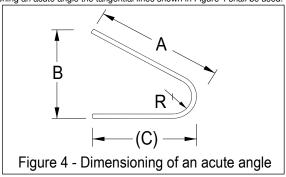
## BS 8666:2005 Scheduling, dimensioning, bending and cutting of steel reinforcement for concrete

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Table 1 - Notation of steel reinforcement

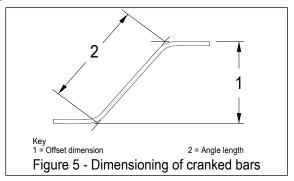
Type of Steel reinforcement	Notation	
Grade B500A, Grade B500B or Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005	Н	
Grade B500A conforming to BS 4449:2005	Α	
Grade B500B or Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005	В	
Grade B500C conforming to BS 4449:2005	С	
A specified grade and type of ribbed stainless steel conforming to BS 6744:2001	S	
Reinforcement of a type not included in the above list having material properties that are defined in		
the design or contract specification.	Χ	
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.



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) 10d for bars not exceeding a nominal size of 16 mm;
- b) 13d 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 4d 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) 10d for bars not exceeding a nominal size of 16 mm;
- b) 13*d* for nominal sizes greater than 16 mm.

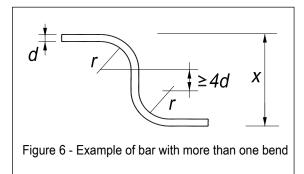
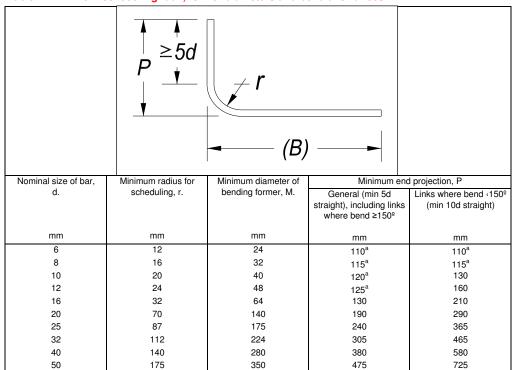




Table 2 - Minimum scheduling radii, former diameters and bend allowances



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 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 8mm does not conform to BS EN 1992-1.1:2004.



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

Shape Code	shapes, their method of measurement an Shape Diagram	Total Length of Bar,
00		L measured along centre line  A
	- A	
01		A
		Stock Lengths
New	- A	See Note 4.
11	<u>†</u> [	A+(B)-0.5r-d
	À	
	(B)	Neither A nor B shall be less than P
12		in Table 2.  A+(B)-0.43R-1.2d
		(=)
	A	
	(B) —	Neither A nor B shall be less than P in Table 2 nor less than $(R+6d)$ .
13	(C)	A+0.57B+(C)-1.6d
	B (( semi-circular	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+5d)
	A	See Note 3.
14		A+(C)-4d
	A	
New	(C)	Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P
15	(C) —	in Table 2. See Note 1.  A+(C)
		(6)
	A B	
	(C)	Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
21		A+B+(C)-r-2d
	A (C)	
		Neithean Almany (O) abailt bailean illinois
	B	Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P in Table 2.



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

Shape Code	Shape Diagram	Total Length of Bar, L measured along centre line
22	<del>-</del> B	A+B+C+(D)-1.5r-3d
	semi-circular C	
	A	C shall not be less than $2(r+d)$ .
New		Neither A nor (D) shall be less than P
23	<u>                                     </u>	in Table 2. <i>D</i> shall not be less than <i>C/2+5d</i> .  A+B+(C)-r-2d
25	A	A+B+(0) 1 20
	<u></u>	
New	(C)	Neither A nor B shall be less than P
	BI	in Table 2.
24		A+B+(C)
	(C)	
	$B \rightarrow D$	
New	A T	A and (C) are at <b>90</b> ° to one another.
25		A+B+(E)
	B D	Neither A nor B shall be less than P in Table 2. If E is the critical dimension,
	-(E)-	schedule a <b>99</b> and specify <i>A</i> or <i>B</i> as the free dimension. See Note 1.
26		A+B+(C)
20	-(C)-	71727(0)
	B //	
		Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P
	A	in Table 2. See Note 1.
27	-B-	A+B+(C)-0.5r-d
	$\begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	
		Neither A gas (O) shall be been then D
New	<u>+</u>	Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
28	<b>│</b> •	A+B+(C)-0.5r-d
	(C)	
	A	
	D -B-	
New		Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
29	(C) —	A+B+(C)-r-2d
New	<u> </u>	Neither A nor (C) shall be less than P
	A	in Table 2. See Note 1.



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

Shape Code	Shape Diagram	Total Length of Bar, L measured along centre line
31	- A -   (D)	A+B+C+(D)-1.5r-3d
	C	Neither A nor (D) shall be less than P in Table 2.
32	B B	A+B+C+(D)-1.5r-3d
New	C	Neither A nor (D) shall be less than P in Table 2.
33	-+(C)+-	2A+1.7B+2(C)-4d
	B semi-circular	A shall not be less than 12d+30 mm. B shall not be less than 2(r+d). (C) shall not be less than P in Table 2, nor less than B/2+5d. See Note 3.
34		A+B+C+(E)-0.5r-d
New	A	Neither A nor (E) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
35	(E) D	A+B+C+(E)-0.5r-d
New	-CA-	Neither A nor (E) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
36	-(D)-   C	A+B+C+(D)-r-2d
New	$A = \overline{A}$	Neither A nor (D) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
41	-A-   B	A+B+C+D+(E)-r-2d  Neither A nor (E) shall be less than P in Table 2.  May also be used for flag link:



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

Shape Code	Shapes, their method of measurement and Shape Diagram	Total Length of Bar,
44		L measured along centre line  A+B+C+D+(E)-2r-4d
	+(E)+ B D D	Neither A nor (E) shall be less than P in Table 2.
46	+A+ +(E)+ D B B	A+2B+C+(E)  Neither A nor (E) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 1.
47		2A+B+2C+1.5r-3d
	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & (C) & (D) \\ A & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ \end{array} $	(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:
New	B	L=2A+B+max(21d, 240)
51	+(C)+	2(A+B+(C))-2.5r-5d
	B (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:
	A	L=2A+2B+max(16d, 160)
56		A+B+C+(D)+2(E)-2.5r-5d
	B +   (F)	(5) and (5) shall be assued and not many than B
New		(E) and (F) shall be equal and not more than B or C, nor less than P in Table 2.
63		2A+3B+2(C)-3r-6d
	$\begin{pmatrix} (C) \\ A \end{pmatrix} \qquad (D)$	(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:
New	B	L=2A+3B+max(14d, 150)
64		A+B+C+2D+E+(F)-3r-6d
New	B - (F) - D	Neither A nor (F) shall be less than P in Table 2. See Note 2.
67	† A B B	A
	R	See Clause 10.



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

Shape Code	Shape Diagram	Total Length of Bar, L measured along centre line
75	A	$\pi(A-d)+B$ Where $B$ is the lap
	(B) —	·
77	C=number of turns	$C\pi(A-d)$ Where $B$ is greater than $A/5$ this equation no longer applies, in which case the following formula may be used: $L=C((\pi(A-d))^2+B^2)^{0.5}$
98 New	B B (D)	A+2B+C+(D)-2r-4d  Isometric Sketch.  Neither C nor (D) shall be less than P in Table 2.
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.

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°, 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°, 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 m, 12 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.



## 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
	mm
Cutting of straight lengths (including	+25, -25
reinforcement for subsequent bending) <sup>a</sup>	
Bending:	
≤1000 mm	+5, -5
>1000 mm to ≤2000 mm	+5, -10
>2000 mm	+5, -25
Length of bars in fabric	±25 or 0.5% of the length (whichever is greater)
<sup>a</sup> Tolerances for shape code 01, stock lengths, shall be subject to the relevant product standard,	

## **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	Radius
mm	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.

NOTE 2 For shapes with straight and curved lengths (e.g. shape codes 12, 13, 22 and 33) the largest practical radius for the production of continuous curves is 200mm, and for larger radii the curve may be produced by a series of straight sections.