Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

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Bautechnisches Prüfamt

An institution established by the Federal and Laender Governments

Designated according to Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 and member of EOTA (European Organisation for Technical Assessment)

European Technical Assessment ETA-16/0904 of 24 January 2017

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

General Part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment:	Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik
Trade name of the construction product	Injection system AC200+ for rebar connection
Product family to which the construction product belongs	System for post installed rebar connection with mortar
Manufacturer	Stanley Black & Decker Deutschland GmbH Richard-Klinger-Straße 11 65510 Idstein DEUTSCHLAND
Manufacturing plant	SBD Plant 1
This European Technical Assessment contains	17 pages including 3 annexes which form an integral part of this assessment
This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of	European Assessment Document (EAD) 330087-00-0601

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Specific Part

1 Technical description of the product

The subject of this European Technical Assessment is the post-installed connection, by anchoring or overlap connection joint, of reinforcing bars (rebars) in existing structures made of normal weight concrete, using the "Injection system AC200+ for rebar connection" in accordance with the regulations for reinforced concrete construction.

Reinforcing bars made of steel with a diameter ϕ from 8 to 32 mm according to Annex A and injection mortar AC200+ are used for rebar connections. The rebar is placed into a drilled hole filled with injection mortar and is anchored via the bond between rebar, injection mortar and concrete.

The product description is given in Annex A.

2 Specification of the intended use in accordance with the applicable European assessment Document

The performances given in Section 3 are only valid if the anchor is used in compliance with the specifications and conditions given in Annex B.

The verifications and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of the anchor of at least 50 years. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Amplification factor α_{lb}, Bond resistance f_{bd}	See Annex C1

3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Reaction to fire	Anchorages satisfy requirements for Class A1
Resistance to fire	See Annex C2

3.3 Hygiene, health and the environment (BWR 3)

Regarding dangerous substances there may be requirements (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions) applicable to the products falling within the scope of this European Technical Assessment. In order to meet the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

3.4 Safety in use (BWR 4)

The essential characteristics regarding Safety in use are included under the Basic Works Requirement Mechanical resistance and stability.

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

In accordance with European Assessment Document EAD No. 330087-00-0601, the applicable European legal act is: [96/582/EC].

The system(s) to be applied is (are): 1

5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

Issued in Berlin on 24 January 2017 by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Andreas Kummerow
p.p. Head of Department

beglaubigt:
Baderschneider

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik DIBt

Installation post-installed rebar

Figure A1: Overlapping joint for rebar connections of slabs and beams

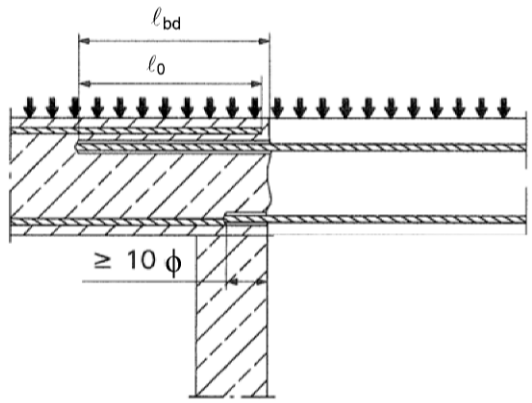


Figure A2: Overlapping joint at a foundation of a wall or column where the rebars are stressed in tension

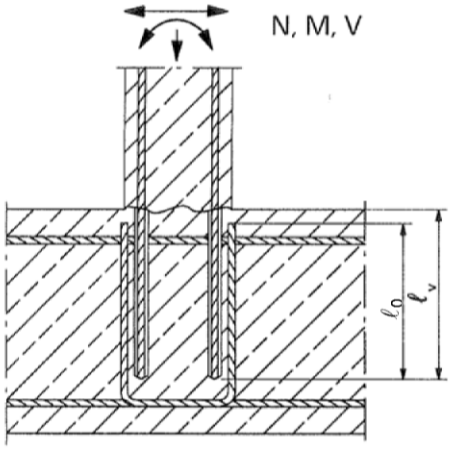


Figure A3: End anchoring of slabs or beams (e.g. designed as simply supported)

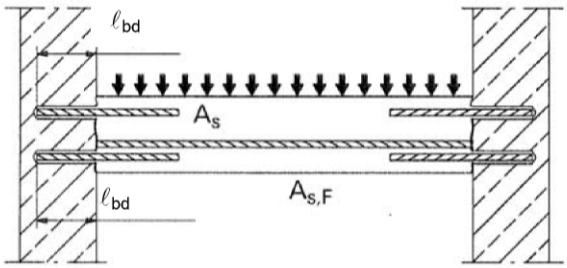


Figure A4: Rebar connection for components stressed primarily in compression. The rebars are stressed in compression

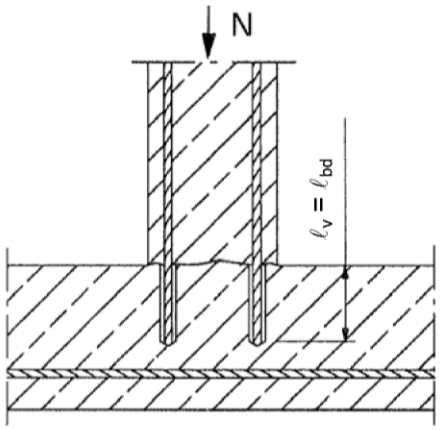
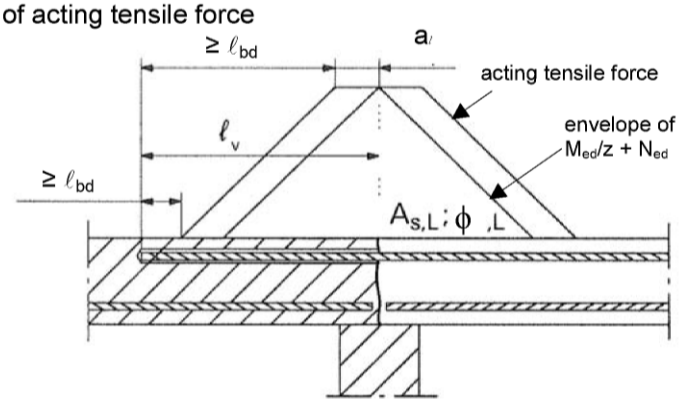


Figure A5: Anchoring of reinforcement to cover the line of acting tensile force



Note to Figure A1 to A5:

In the Figures no transverse reinforcement is plotted, the transverse reinforcement shall comply with EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.

General rules for construction and design given in Annex B2.

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	**Annex A1**
Product description Installed condition and examples of use for rebars	

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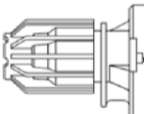
Injection System AC200+:

Injection mortar: AC200+

Type "coaxial": 150 ml, 280 ml, 300 ml up to 333 ml and 380 ml up to 420 ml cartridge

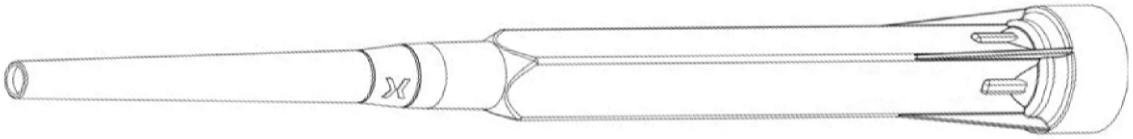
Imprint: AC200+, processing notes, charge-code, shelf life, hazard-code, curing- and processing time (depending on the temperature), with as well as without travel scale

Type "side-by-side": 235 ml, 345 ml and 825 ml cartridge



Imprint: AC200+, processing notes, charge-code, shelf life, hazard-code, curing- and processing time (depending on the temperature), with as well as without travel scale

Static Mixer



Piston plug and mixer extension

Reinforcing bar (rebar): ø8 to ø32

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection

Product description
Injection mortar / Static mixer / Rebar

Annex A2

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Reinforcing bar (rebar): Ø8, Ø10, Ø12, Ø14, Ø16, Ø20, Ø22, Ø24, Ø25, Ø28, Ø32

- Minimum value of related rip area $f_{R,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010
- Rib height of the bar shall be in the range $0{,}05\text{Ø} \le h \le 0{,}07\phi$
  (Ø: Nominal diameter of the bar; h: Rip height of the bar)

Table A1: Materials

Designation	Material
Rebar EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Annex C	Bars and de-coiled rods class B or C f_{yk} and k according to NDP or NCL of EN 1992-1-1/NA:2013 $f_{uk} = f_{tk} = k \cdot f_{yk}$

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex A3
Product description Specifications Rebar	

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Specifications of intended use

Anchorages subject to:

- Static and quasi-static loads.
- Fire exposure.

Base materials:

- Reinforced or unreinforced normal weight concrete according to EN 206-1:2000.
- Strength classes C12/15 to C50/60 according to EN 206-1:2000.
- Maximum chloride concrete of 0,40% (CL 0.40) related to the cement content according to EN 206-1:2000.
- Non-carbonated concrete.
  Note: In case of a carbonated surface of the existing concrete structure the carbonated layer shall be removed in the area of the post-installed rebar connection with a diameter of ϕ + 60 mm prior to the installation of the new rebar.
  The depth of concrete to be removed shall correspond to at least the minimum concrete cover in accordance with EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.
  The foregoing may be neglected if building components are new and not carbonated and if building components are in dry conditions.

Temperature Range:

- - 40°C to +80°C (max. short term temperature +80°C and max long term temperature +50°C).

Design:

- Anchorages are designed under the responsibility of an engineer experienced in anchorages and concrete work.
- Verifiable calculation notes and drawings are prepared taking account of the forces to be transmitted.
- Design according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 and Annex B2.
- The actual position of the reinforcement in the existing structure shall be determined on the basis of the construction documentation and taken into account when designing.

Installation:

- Dry or wet concrete.
- It must not be installed in flooded holes.
- Hole drilling by hammer drill (HD) or compressed air drill mode (CA).
- The installation of post-installed rebar resp. tension anchors shall be done only by suitable trained installer and under supervision on site; the conditions under which an installer may be considered as suitable trained and the conditions for supervision on site are up to the Member States in which the installation is done.
- Check the position of the existing rebars (if the position of existing rebars is not known, it shall be determined using a rebar detector suitable for this purpose as well as on the basis of the construction documentation and then marked on the building component for the overlap joint).

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex B1
Intended use Specifications	

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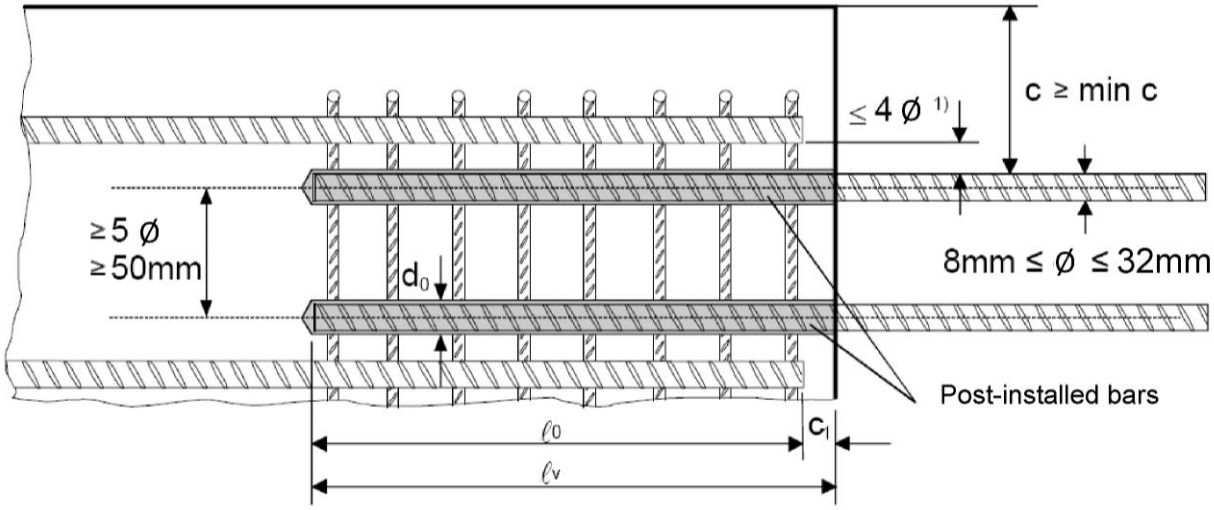
Figure B1: General construction rules for post-installed rebars

- Only tension forces in the axis of the rebar may be transmitted
- The transfer of shear forces between new concrete and existing structure shall be designed additionally according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.
- The joints for concreting must be roughened to at least such an extent that aggregate protrude.



1) If the clear distance between lapped bars exceeds 4Ø, then the lap length shall be increased by the difference between the clear bar distance and 4Ø.

The following applies to Figure B1:

c	concrete cover of post-installed rebar
c_1	concrete cover at end-face of existing rebar
min c	minimum concrete cover according to Table B1 and to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Section 4.4.1.2
Ø	diameter of post-installed rebar
ℓ_0	lap length, according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Section 8.7.3
ℓ_v	effective embedment depth, $\geq \ell_0 + c_1$
d_0	nominal drill bit diameter, see Annex B6

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	**Annex B2**
Intended use General construction rules for post-installed rebars	

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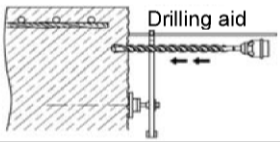
Table B1: Minimum concrete cover min c[1] of post-installed rebar depending of drilling method



Drilling method	Rebar diameter	Without drilling aid	With drilling aid
Hammer drilling (HD)	< 25 mm	30 mm + 0,06 · ℓ_v ≥ 2 ø	30 mm + 0,02 · ℓ_v ≥ 2 ø
	≥ 25 mm	40 mm + 0,06 · ℓ_v ≥ 2 ø	40 mm + 0,02 · ℓ_v ≥ 2 ø
Compressed air drilling (CD)	< 25 mm	50 mm + 0,08 · ℓ_v	50 mm + 0,02 · ℓ_v
	≥ 25 mm	60 mm + 0,08 · ℓ_v	60 mm + 0,02 · ℓ_v

[1] See Annex B2, Figures B1
Comments: The minimum concrete cover acc. EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 must be met

Table B2: maximum embedment depth $\ell_{v,max}$

Rebar ø	$\ell_{v,max}$ [mm]
8 mm	1000
10 mm	1000
12 mm	1200
14 mm	1400
16 mm	1600
20 mm	2000
22 mm	2000
24 mm	2000
25 mm	2000
28 mm	2000
32 mm	2000

Table B3: Base material temperature, gelling time and curing time

Concrete temperature	Gelling working time[1]	Minimum curing time in dry concrete	Minimum curing time in wet concrete
- 5 °C to - 1 °C	50 min	5 h	10 h
0 °C to + 4 °C	25 min	3,5 h	7 h
+ 5 °C to + 9 °C	15 min	2 h	4 h
+ 10 °C to + 14 °C	10 min	1 h	2 h
+ 15 °C to + 19 °C	6 min	40 min	80 min
+ 20 °C to + 29 °C	3 min	30 min	60 min
+ 30 °C to + 40 °C	2 min	30 min	60 min
Cartridge temperature	+5°C to +40°C		

[1] t_{gel}: maximum time from starting of mortar injection to completing of rebar setting.

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex B3
Intended use Minimum concrete cover Maximum embedment depth / working time and curing times	

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Table B4: Dispensing tools

Cartridge type/size	Hand tool		Pneumatic tool
Coaxial cartridges 150, 280, 300 up to 333 ml	 e.g. Type H 297 or H244C		 e.g. Type TS 492 X
Coaxial cartridges 380 up to 420 ml	 e.g. Type CCM 380/10	 e.g. Type H 285 or H244C	 e.g. Type TS 485 LX
Side-by-side cartridges 235, 345 ml	 e.g. Type CBM 330A	 e.g. Type H 260	 e.g. Type TS 477 LX
Side-by-side cartridge 825 ml	-	-	 e.g. Type TS 498X

All cartridges can also be extruded by a battery tool.

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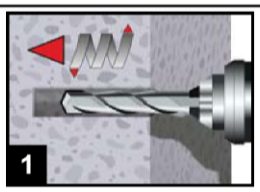
A) Bore hole drilling



1. Drill a hole into the base material to the size and embedment depth required by the selected reinforcing bar with carbide hammer drill (HD) or a compressed air drill (CD). In case of aborted drill hole: the drill hole shall be filled with mortar.

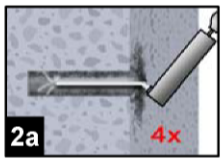
Hammer drill (HD)

Compressed air drill (CD)

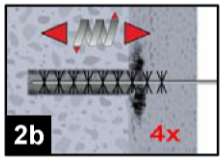
Rebar - ∅	Drill - ∅ [mm]
8 mm	12
10 mm	14
12 mm	16
14 mm	18
16 mm	20
20 mm	25
22 mm	28
24 mm	32
25 mm	32
28 mm	35
32 mm	40

B) Bore hole cleaning

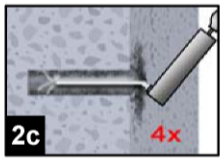
MAC: Cleaning for bore hole diameter $d_0 \leq 20$mm and bore hole depth $h_0 \leq 10d_s$



2a. Starting from the bottom or back of the bore hole, blow the hole clean a hand pump (Annex B6) a minimum of four times. If the bore hole ground is not reached an extension shall be used.

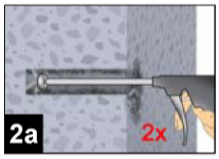


2b. Check brush diameter (Table B5). Brush the hole with an appropriate sized wire brush > $d_{b,min}$ (Table B5) a minimum of four times in a twisting motion.
If the bore hole ground is not reached with the brush, a brush extension shall be used.

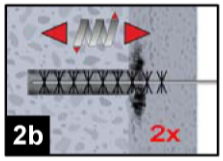


2c. Finally blow the hole clean again with a hand pump (Annex B6) a minimum of four times. If the bore hole ground is not reached an extension shall be used.

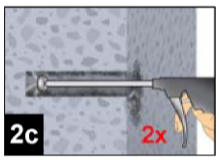
CAC: Cleaning for all bore hole diameter



2a. Starting from the bottom or back of the bore hole, blow the hole clean again with compressed air (min. 6 bar) (Annex B6) a minimum of two times until return air stream is free of noticeable dust. If the bore hole ground is not reached an extension shall be used.



2b. Check brush diameter (Table B5). Brush the hole with an appropriate sized wire brush > $d_{b,min}$ (Table B4) a minimum of two times.
If the bore hole ground is not reached with the brush, a brush extension shall be used (Table B5).



2c. Finally blow the hole clean again with compressed air (min. 6 bar) (Annex B6) a minimum of two times until return air stream is free of noticeable dust. If the bore hole ground is not reached an extension shall be used.

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection

Intended Use
Installation instruction: Bore hole drilling and Bore hole cleaning

Annex B5

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Table B5: Cleaning tools

Brush:

SDS Plus Adapter:

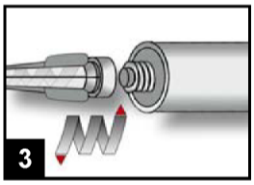
Brush extension:

Ø Rebar	d_0 Drill bit - Ø	d_b Brush - Ø	$d_{b,min}$ min. Brush - Ø
(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
8	12	14	12,5
10	14	16	14,5
12	16	18	16,5
14	18	20	18,5
16	20	22	20,5
20	25	27	25,5
22	28	30	28,5
24	32	34	32,5
25	32	34	32,5
28	35	37	35,5
32	40	41,5	40,5

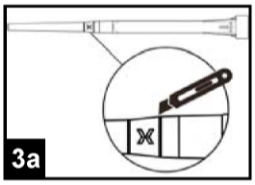
Hand pump (volume 750 ml)

Compressed air nozzle (min 90 psi)

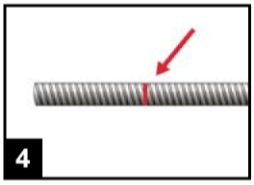
C) Preparation of bar and cartridge



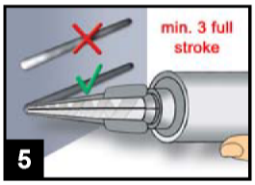
3. Attach the supplied static-mixing nozzle to the cartridge and load the cartridge into the correct dispensing tool.
For every working interruption longer than the recommended working time (Table B3) as well as for every new cartridges, a new static-mixer shall be used.



3a. In case of using the mixer extension VL16/1,8, the tip of the mixer nozzle has to be cut off at position „X“.



4. Prior to inserting the reinforcing bar into the filled bore hole, the position of the embedment depth shall be marked (e.g. with tape) on the reinforcing bar and insert bar in empty hole to verify hole and depth ℓ_v.
The reinforcing bar should be free of dirt, grease, oil or other foreign material.



5. Prior to dispensing into the anchor hole, squeeze out separately the mortar until it shows a consistent grey colour, but a minimum of three full strokes, and discard non-uniformly mixed adhesive components.

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex B6
Intended Use Installation instruction: Cleaning tools and Preparation of bar and cartridge	

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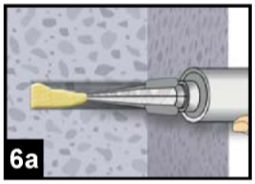
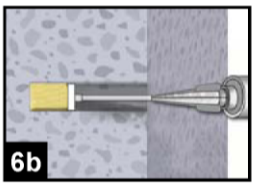
D) Filling the bore hole



6. Starting from the bottom or back of the cleaned anchor hole fill the hole up to approximately two-thirds with adhesive. Slowly withdraw the static mixing nozzle as the hole fills to avoid creating air pockets. For embedment larger than 190 mm an extension nozzle shall be used.

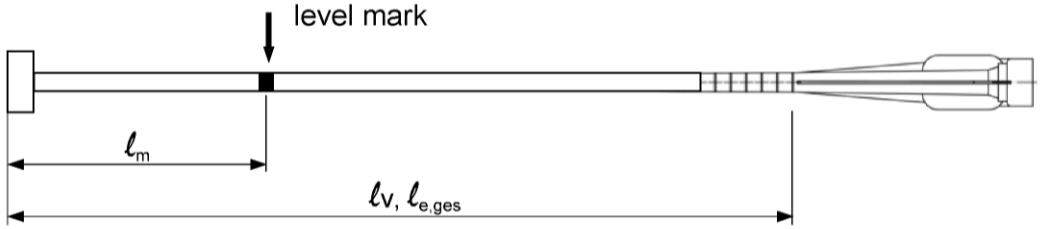


For overhead and horizontal installation and bore holes deeper than 240 mm a piston plug and the appropriate mixer extension must be used.

Observe the gelling and working times given in Table B3.

Table B6: Piston plugs, max anchorage depth and mixer extension

Bar size	Drill bit - Ø		Piston plug	Cartridge: All sizes				Cartridge: side-by-side (825 ml)	
				Hand or battery tool		Pneumatic tool		Pneumatic tool	
Ø	HD	CD		$\ell_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$\ell_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$\ell_{v,max}$	Mixer extension
[mm]	[mm]		No.	[cm]		[cm]		[cm]	
8	12	-	-	70	VL 10/0,75	80	VL 10/0,75	80	VL 10/0,75
10	14	-	#14			100		100	
12	16		#16			100		120	VL 16/1,8
14	18		#18					140	
16	20		#20					160	
20	25	26	#25	50		70		200	
22	28		#28						
24	32		#32			50			
25	32		#32						
28	35		#35					200	
32	40		#40						



Injection tool must be marked by mortar level mark ℓ_m and anchorage depth ℓ_v resp. $\ell_{e,ges}$ with tape or marker.

Quick estimation: $\ell_m = 1/3 \cdot \ell_v$

Continue injection until the mortar level mark ℓ_m becomes visible.

Optimum mortar volume: $\ell_m = \ell_v$ resp. $\ell_{e,ges} \cdot \left(1{,}2 \cdot \frac{Ø^2}{d_0^2} - 0{,}2\right)$ [mm]

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex B7
Intended Use Installation instruction: Filling the bore hole	

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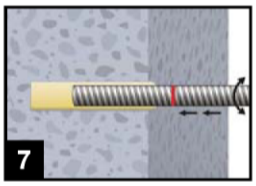
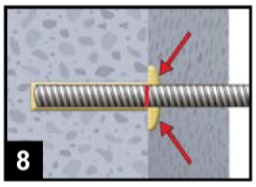
E) Inserting the rebar

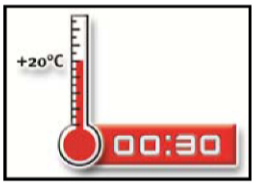


7. Push the reinforcing bar into the anchor hole while turning slightly to ensure positive distribution of the adhesive until the embedment depth is reached.

   The bar should be free of dirt, grease, oil or other foreign material.



8. Be sure that the bar is inserted in the bore hole until the embedment mark is at the concrete surface and that excess mortar is visible at the top of the hole. If these requirements are not maintained, the application has to be renewed. For overhead installation fix embedded part (e.g. wedges).



9. Observe gelling time t_{gel}. Attend that the gelling time can vary according to the base material temperature (see Table B3). It is not allowed to move the bar after geling time t_{gel} has elapsed.
   Allow the adhesive to cure to the specified time prior to applying any load. Do not move or load the bar until it is fully cured (attend Table B3). After full curing time t_{cure} has elapsed, the add-on part can be installed.

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex B8
Intended Use Installation instruction: Inserting rebar	

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Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length

The minimum anchorage length $\ell_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $\ell_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 ($\ell_{b,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.6 and Eq. 8.7 and $\ell_{0,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.11) shall be multiply by the amplification factor α_{lb} according to Table C1.

Table C1: Factor related to concrete class and drilling method

Concrete class	Drilling method	Bar size	Amplification factor α_{lb}
C12/15 to C50/60	Hammer drilling and compressed air drilling	8 mm to 32 mm	1,0

Table C2: Design values of the ultimate bond resistance f_{bd} in N/mm² for all drilling methods for good conditions

according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 for good bond conditions
(for all other bond conditions multiply the values by 0,7)

	Concrete class								
Rebar - Ø	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 to 32 mm	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex C1
Performances Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length Design values of ultimate bond resistance f_{bd}	

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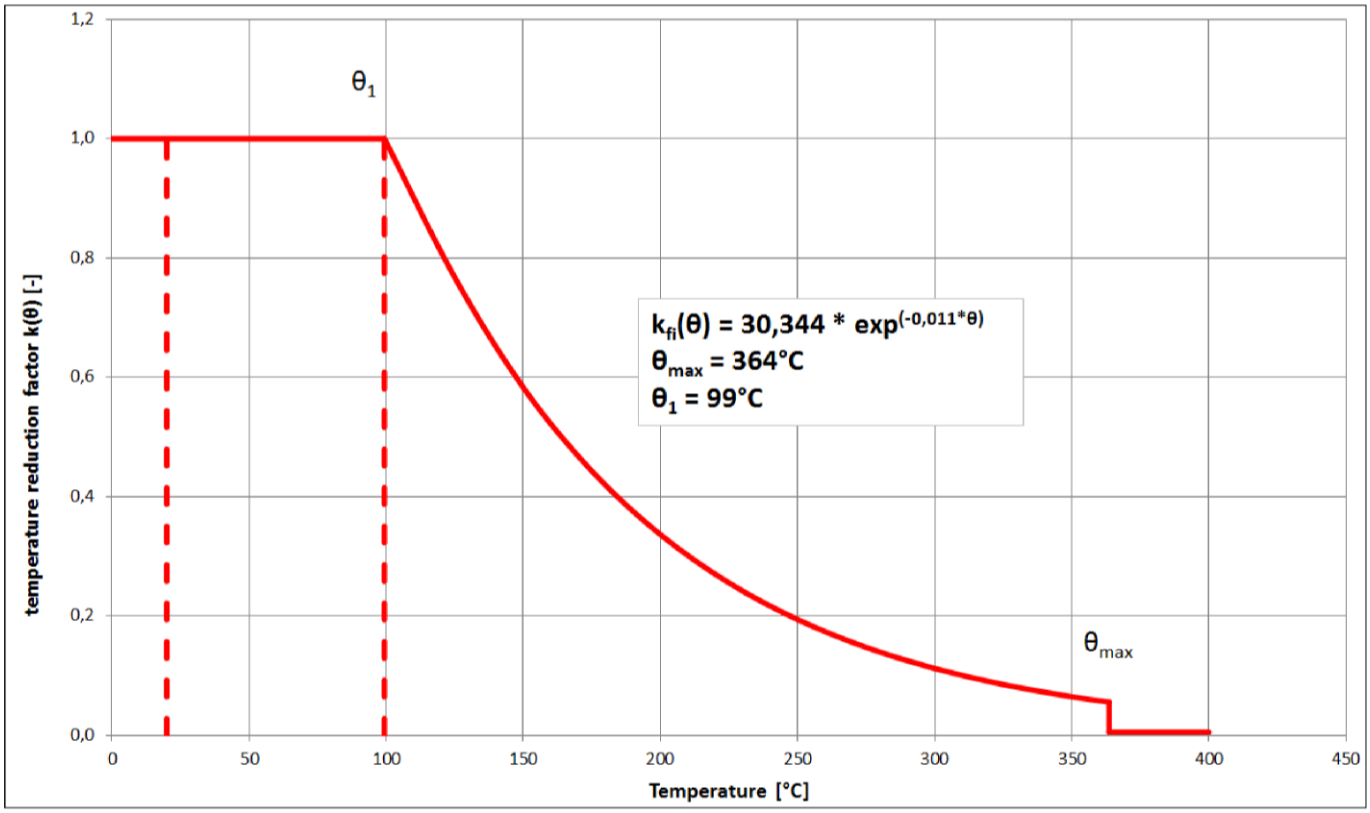
Reduction factor $k_{fi}(\theta)$ for design in case of fire

according to EN 1992-1-2:2004 + AC:2008



$k_{fi}(\theta) = a * e^{(b*\theta)}$ with a =30,344 and b = -0,011

$k_{fi}(\theta) < 1$ for 99°C ≤ θ ≤ 364°C

$k_{fi}(\theta) = 0$ for θ > 364°C

Design value of the bond strength $f_{bd,fi}$ under fire exposure

The design value of the bond strength $f_{bd,fi}$ under fire exposure will calculated by the following equation:

$$f_{bd,fi} = k_{fi}(\theta) \cdot f_{bd} \cdot \gamma_c / \gamma_{M,fi}$$

with:

$k_{fi}(\theta)$ … Reduction factor under fire exposure

f_{db} … Design value of the bond strength according to Table C2

$\gamma_c = 1,5$ … recommended safety factor according to EN 1992-1-1

$\gamma_{M,fi}$ … safety factor according to EN 1992-1-2 under fire exposure

Injection System AC200+ for rebar connection	Annex C2
Performances Reduction factor $k_{fi}(\theta)$ for design in case of fire	