Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik
DIBt

Approval body for construction products and types of construction

Bautechnisches Prüfamt

An institution established by the Federal and Laender Governments

European Technical Assessment

ETA-17/0854 of 25 October 2022

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	SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection
Product family to which the construction product belongs	Systems for post-installed rebar connections with mortar
Manufacturer	SCELL-IT 28 Rue Paul Dubrule 59854 LESQUIN FRANKREICH
Manufacturing plant	Scell-it Plant 1 Germany
This European Technical Assessment contains	23 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	EAD 330087-01-0601, Edition 06/2021
This version replaces	ETA-17/0854 issued on 11 January 2018

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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 "SCELL-IT X-BRID 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 or the tension anchor ZA from sizes M12 to M24 according to Annex A and injection mortar X-BRID 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 rebar connection 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 rebar connections of at least 50 and/or 100 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
Characteristic resistance under static and quasi-static loading	See Annex C 1
Characteristic resistance under seismic loading	See Annex B 4 and C 2

3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Reaction to fire	Class A1
Resistance to fire	See Annex C 3 and C 4

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. 330087-01-0601, the applicable European legal act is: [96/582/EC].

The system to be applied is: 1

5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable European Assessment Document

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 25 October 2022 by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Dipl.-Ing. Beatrix Wittstock
Head of Section

beglaubigt:
Baderschneider

Installation post installed rebar

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

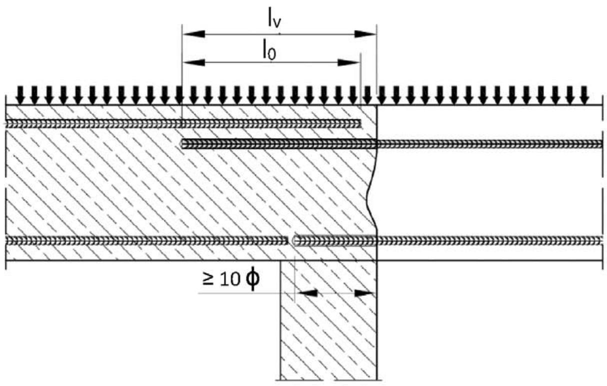


Figure A2: Overlapping joint at a foundation of a wall or column where the rebars are stressed in tension

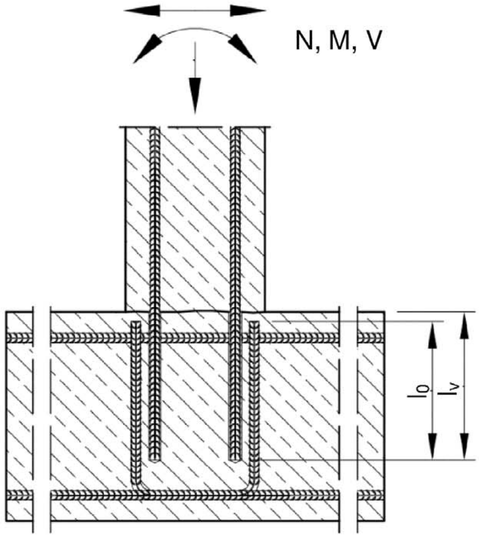


Figure A3: End anchoring of slabs or beams (e.g. designed as simply supported)

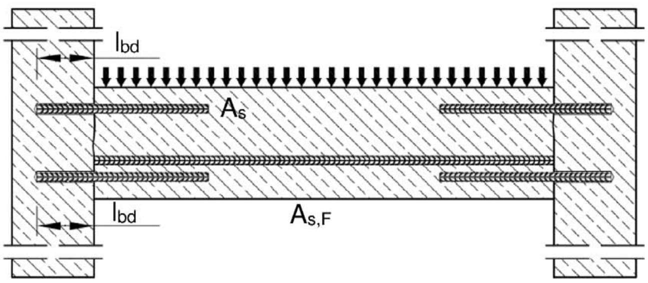


Figure A4: Rebar connection for components stressed primarily in compression. The rebars are stressed in compression

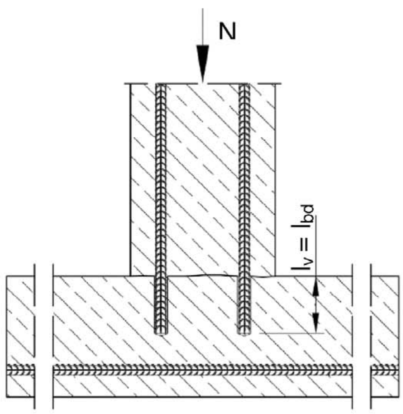
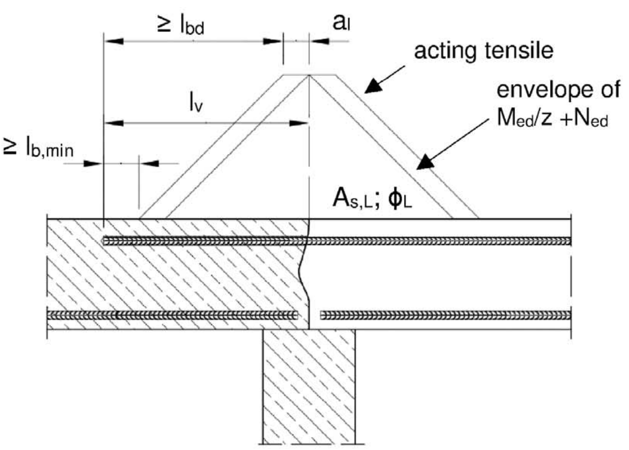


Figure A5: Anchoring of reinforcement to cover the line of acting tensile force



Note to Figure A1 to A5:

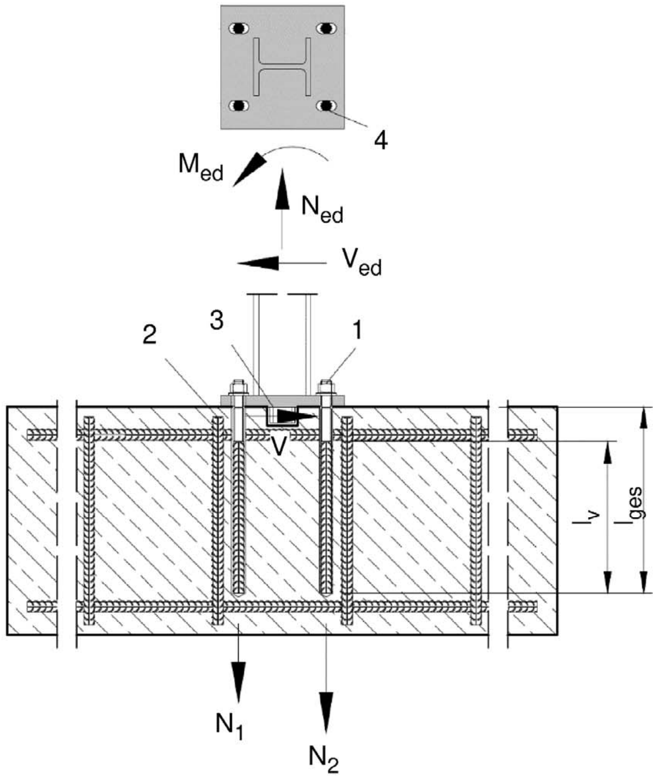
In the Figures no transverse reinforcement is plotted, the transverse reinforcement shall comply with EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.

Preparing of joints according to Annex B 2

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	**Annex A 1**
Product description Installed condition and examples of use for rebars	

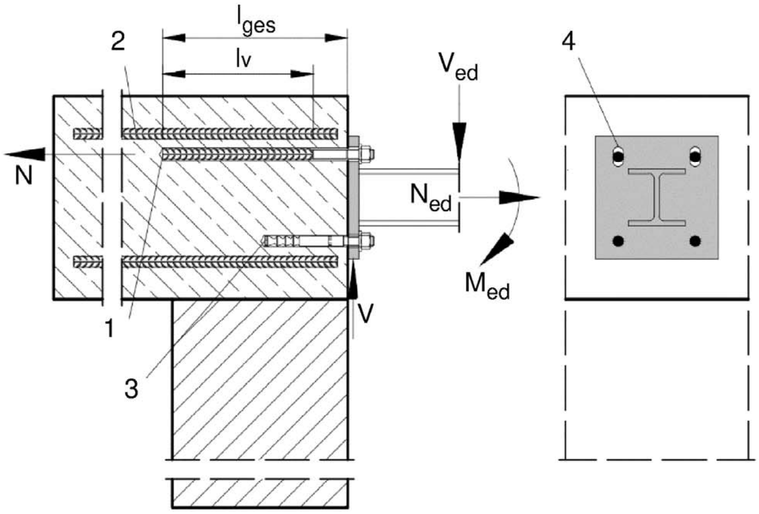
Installation tension anchor ZA

Figure A6: Anchorage of column to foundation with tension anchor ZA.



1 Tension anchor ZA (tension only)
2 Existing stirrup / reinforcement for overlap (lap splice)
3 Shear lug (or fastener loaded in shear)
4 Slotted hole with axial direction to the shear force

Figure A7: Anchorage of guardrail posts or cantilevered building components with tension anchor ZA and fastner.



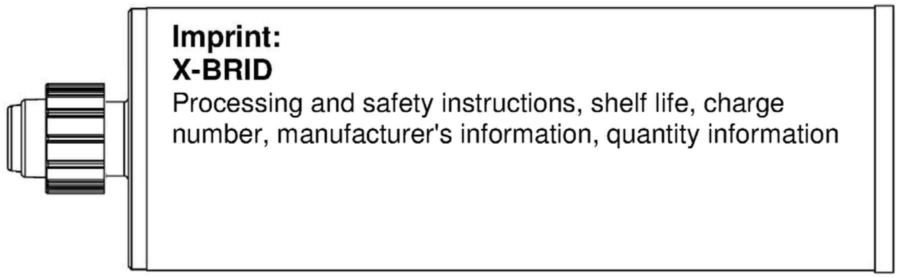
1 Tension anchor ZA (tension only)
2 Existing stirrup / reinforcement for overlap (lap splice)
3 Fastener (or shear lug loaded in shear)
4 Slotted hole with axial direction to the shear force

Note to Figure A6 and A7: In the Figures no transverse reinforcement is plotted, the transverse reinforcement shall comply with EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010. The tension anchor may be only used for axial tensile force. The tensile force must be transferred by lab to the existing reinforcement of the building. The transfer of the shear force has to be ensured by suitable measures, e.g. by means of shear lugs or anchors with European Technical Assessment (ETA). Generals construction rules see Annex B 3

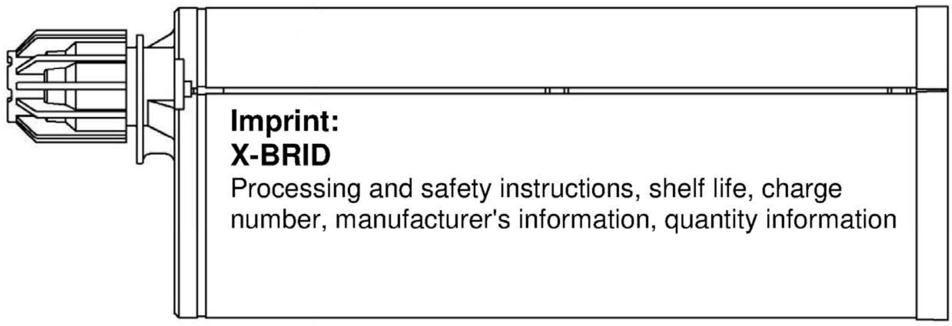
SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	**Annex A 2**
Product description Installed condition and examples of use for tension anchors ZA	

Cartridge system

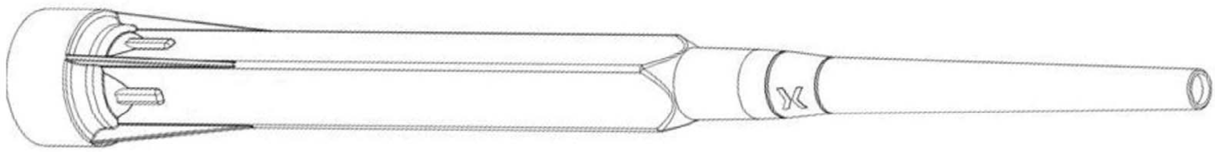
Coaxial Cartridge:
150 ml, 280 ml, 300 ml up to 333 ml and 380 ml up to 420 ml



Side-by-Side Cartridge:
235 ml, 345 ml up to 360 ml and 825 ml



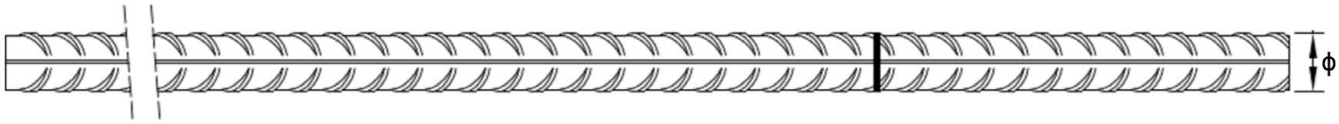
Static mixer PM-19E



Piston plug VS und mixer extension VL

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	Annex A 3
Product description Injection system	

Reinforcing bar (rebar): ø8 up to 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 0,05ϕ ≤ h_{rib} ≤ 0,07ϕ
  (ϕ: Nominal diameter of the bar; h_{rib}: Rib height of the bar)

Table A1: Materials Rebar

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 NCI of EN 1992-1-1/NA $f_{uk} = f_{tk} = k \cdot f_{yk}$

Tension Anchor: ZA-M12 up to ZA-M24

Marking: e.g. ◇ZA 12 A4

◇	Mark of the producer
ZA	Trade name
12	Rod diameter/thread
A4	for stainless steel A4
HCR	for high corrosion resistance steel

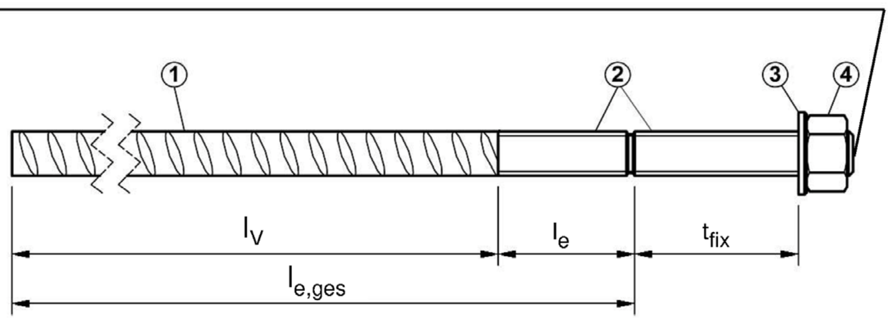


Table A2: Materials Tension Anchor ZA

Part	Designation	Material											
		ZA vz				ZA A4				ZA HCR			
		M12	M16	M20	M24	M12	M16	M20	M24	M12	M16	M20	M24
1	Reinforcement bar	Class B according to NDP or NCI of EN 1992-1-1/NA $f_{uk} = f_{tk} = k \cdot f_{yk}$											
	f_{yk} [N/mm²]	500				500				500			
2	Threaded rod	Steel, zinc plated according to EN ISO 683-4:2018 or EN 10263:2001				Stainless steel, 1.4362, 1.4401, 1.4404, 1.4571, EN 10088-1:2014				High corrosion resistant steel, 1.4529, 1.4565, EN 10088-1:2014			
3	Washer	Steel, zinc plated according to EN ISO 683-4:2018 or EN 10263:2001				Stainless steel, 1.4362, 1.4401, 1.4404, 1.4571, EN 10088-1:2014				High corrosion resistant steel, 1.4529, 1.4565, EN 10088-1:2014			
4	Nut												

Table A3: Dimensions and installation parameters

Size				ZA-M12	ZA-M16	ZA-M20	ZA-M24
Diameter of threaded rod		d_s	[mm]	12	16	20	24
Diameter of reinforcement bar		ϕ	[mm]	12	16	20	25
Drill hole diameter		d_0	[mm]	16	20	25	32
Diameter of clearance hole in fixture		d_f	[mm]	14	18	22	26
With across nut flats		SW	[mm]	19	24	30	36
Stress area		A_s	[mm²]	84	157	245	353
Effective embedment depth		l_v	[mm]	according to static calculation			
Length of bonded thread	plated	l_e	[mm]	≥ 20	≥ 20	≥ 20	≥ 20
	A4/HCR			≥ 100	≥ 100	≥ 100	≥ 100
Minimum thickness of fixture		min t_{fix}	[mm]	5	5	5	5
Maximum thickness of fixture		max t_{fix}	[mm]	3000	3000	3000	3000
Maximum installation torque		max T_{inst}	[Nm]	50	100	150	150

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

Product description
Specifications Tension Anchor ZA

Annex A 5

Specification of the intended use

Anchorages subject to:		working life 50 years	working life 100 years
HD: Hammer drilling HDB: Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit CD: Compressed air drilling	Static and quasi-static loads	Ø8 to Ø32 ZA-M12 to ZA-M24	Ø8 to Ø32 ZA-M12 to ZA-M24
	Seismic action	Ø10 to Ø32	Ø10 to Ø32
	Fire exposure	Ø8 to Ø32 ZA-M12 to ZA-M24	Ø8 to Ø32 ZA-M12 to ZA-M24
Temperature Range:	- 40°C to +80°C (max long-term temperature +50 °C and max short-term temperature +80 °C)		

Base materials:

- Reinforced or unreinforced normal weight concrete according to EN 206:2013 + A1:2016.
- Strength classes C12/15 to C50/60 according to EN 206:2013 + A1:2016.
- Maximum chloride content of 0,40% (CL 0.40) related to the cement content according to EN 206:2013 + A1:2016.
- 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.

Use conditions (Environmental conditions) with tension anchor ZA:

- Structures subject to dry internal conditions (all materials).
- For all other conditions according to EN 1993-1-4:2006+A1:2015 corresponding to corrosion resistance class:
  - Stainless steel Stahl A4 according to Annex A 4, Table A1: CRC III
  - High corrosion resistance steel HCR according to Annex A 4, Table A1: CRC V

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, EN 1992-1-2:2004+AC:2008 and Annex B 2 and B 3.
- 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.

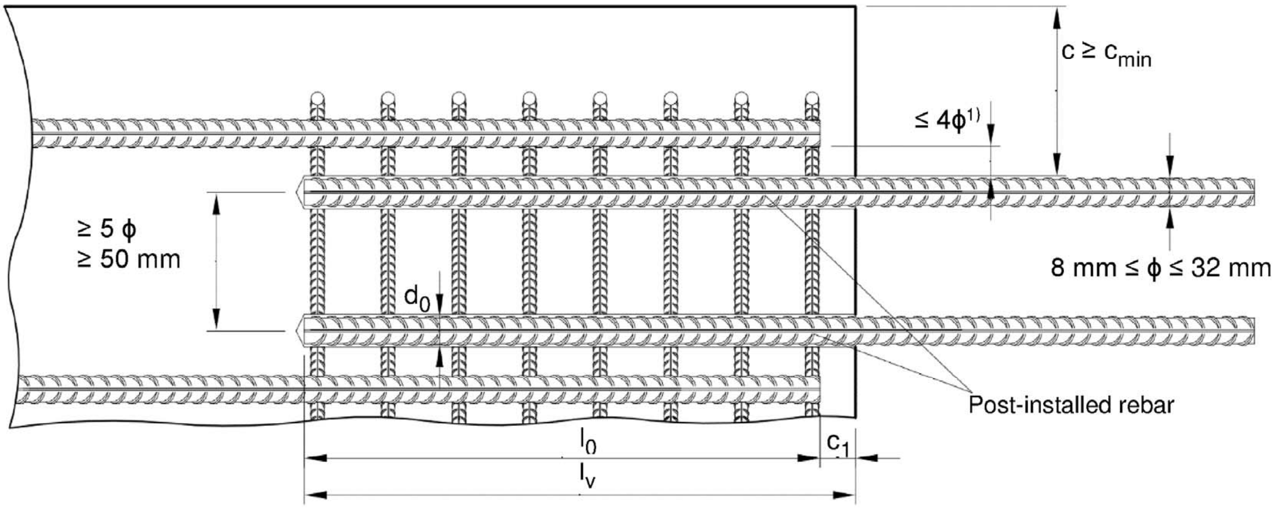
Installation:

- Dry or wet concrete. It must not be installed in flooded holes.
- Overhead installation allowed.
- Hole drilling by hammer drill (HD), hollow drill (HDB) or compressed air drill mode (CD).
- 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).

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	**Annex B 1**
Intended use Specifications	

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.



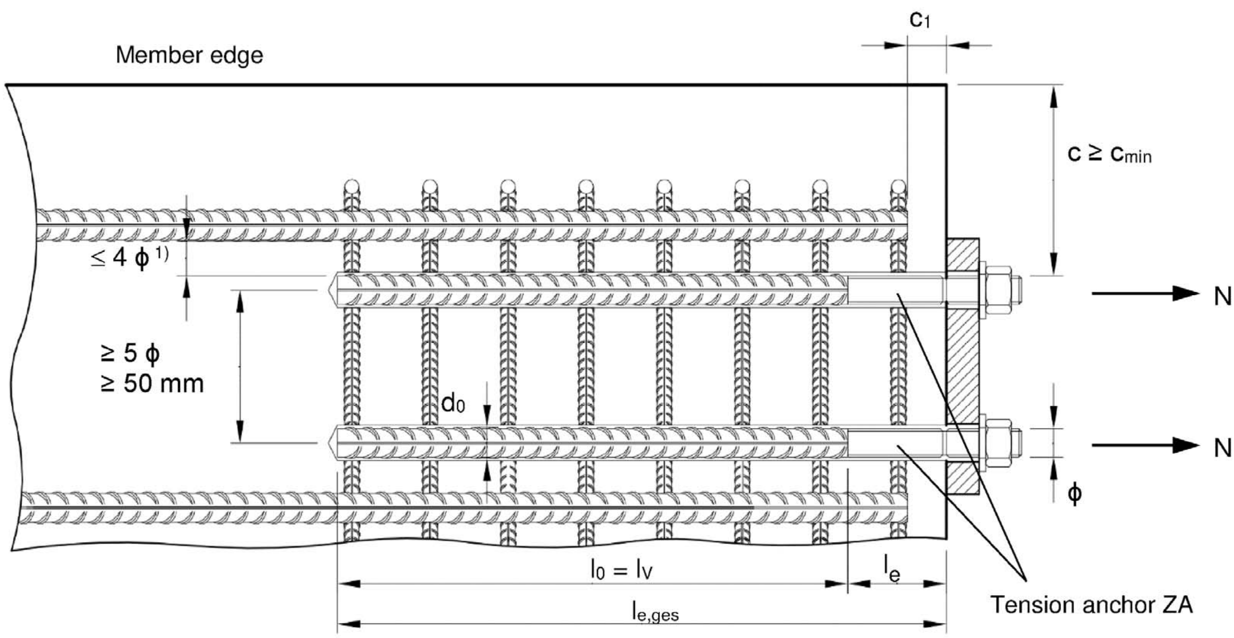
[1)] If the clear distance between lapped bars exceeds 4ϕ, then the lap length shall be increased by the difference between the clear bar distance and 4ϕ.

The following applies to Figure B1:

c	concrete cover of post-installed rebar
c_1	concrete cover at end-face of existing rebar
c_{min}	minimum concrete cover according to Table B1 and to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Section 4.4.1.2
ϕ	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, $\geq l_0 + c_1$
d_0	nominal drill bit diameter, see Annex B 5

Figure B2: General construction rules for tension anchors ZA

- The length of the bonded-in thread may be not be accounted as anchorage.
- Only tension forces in the direction of the bar axis may be transmitted by the tension anchor ZA.
- The tension force must be transferred via an overlap joint to the reinforcement in the building part.
- The transfer of shear forces shall be ensured by appropriate additional measures, e.g shear lugs or by anchors with an European technical assessment.
- In the anchor plate, the holes for the tension anchors shall be executed as elongated holes with axis in the direction of the shear force.

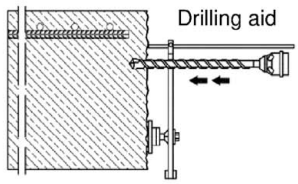


1) If the clear distance between lapped bars exceeds 4ϕ, then the lap length shall be increased by the difference between the clear bar distance and 4ϕ.

The following applies to Figure B2:

c	concrete cover of tension anchor ZA
c_1	concrete cover at end-face of existing rebar
c_{min}	minimum concrete cover according to Table B1 and to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Section 4.4.1.2
ϕ	diameter of tension anchor
l_0	lap length, according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010, Section 8.7.3
l_v	effective embedment depth
l_e	length of bonded thread
$l_{e,ges}$	overall embedment depth, $\geq l_0+c_2$
d_0	nominal drill bit diameter, see Annex B 5

Table B1: Minimum concrete cover c_{min}[1)] of post-installed rebar and tie rod ZA depending of drilling method

Drilling method	Rebar diameter	Without drilling aid	With drilling aid	
HD: Hammer drilling HDB: Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit	< 25 mm	30 mm + 0,06 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	30 mm + 0,02 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	
	≥ 25 mm	40 mm + 0,06 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	40 mm + 0,02 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	
CD: Compressed air drilling	< 25 mm	50 mm + 0,08 · l_v	50 mm + 0,02 · l_v	
	≥ 25 mm	60 mm + 0,08 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	60 mm + 0,02 · l_v ≥ 2 ϕ	

1) see Annex B 2, Figure B1 and Annex B 3, Figure B2
Comments: The minimum concrete cover acc. EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 must be observed.
For the minimum concrete cover $c_{min,seis}$ in case of a seismic action, see Table B2.

Table B2: Minimum concrete cover $c_{min,seis}$

Drilling method	Design conditions	Distance to 1st edge	Distance to 2nd edge
HD: Hammer drilling HDB: Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit CD: Compressed air drilling	Edge	≥ 2 ϕ	≥ 2 ϕ
	Corner	≥ 2 ϕ	≥ 2 ϕ

Table B3: Dispensing tools

Cartridge type/size	Hand tool		Pneumatic tool
Coaxial cartridges 150, 280, 300 up to 333 ml	 e.g. Type H297 / 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 could also be extruded by a battery tool.

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

Intended use
Minimum concrete cover
Dispensing, cleaning and installation tools

Annex B 4

Table B4: Brushes, piston plugs, max anchorage depth and mixer extension, hammer (HD) and compressed air (CD) drilling

Bar size ϕ	Tension anchor ϕ	Drill bit - Ø		d_b Brush - Ø		$d_{b,min}$ min. Brush - Ø	Piston plug	Cartridge: All sizes				Cartridge: 825 ml	
								Hand or battery tool		Pneumatic tool		Pneumatic tool	
		HD	CD					$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension
[mm]	[mm]	[mm]			[mm]	[mm]		[mm]		[mm]		[mm]	
8	-	10	-	RB10	11,5	10,5	-	250	VL10/0,75 or VL16/1,8	250	VL10/0,75 or VL16/1,8	250	VL10/0,75 or VL16/1,8
	-			RB12	13,5	12,5	-	700		800		800	
10	-	12	-					250		250		250	
	-			RB14	15,5	14,5	VS14	700		1000		1000	
12	ZA-M12	14	-					250		250		250	
		16		RB16	17,5	16,5	VS16	700		1000		1200	VL16/1,8
14	-	18		RB18	20,0	18,5	VS18					1400	
16	ZA-M16	20		RB20	22,0	20,5	VS20					1600	
20	ZA-M20	25	-	RB25	27,0	25,5	VS25	500		700		2000	
		-	26	RB26	28,0	26,5	VS25						
22	-	28		RB28	30,0	28,5	VS28						
24/25	ZA-M24	30		RB30	32,0	30,5	VS30			500			
		32		RB32	34,0	32,5	VS32						
28	-	35		RB35	37,0	35,5	VS35						
32	-	40		RB40	43,5	40,5	VS40						

Table B5: Brushes, piston plugs, max anchorage depth and mixer extension, hammer drilling with hollow drill bit system (HDB)

Bar size ϕ	Tension anchor ϕ	Drill bit - Ø	d_b Brush - Ø	$d_{b,min}$ min. Brush - Ø	Piston plug	Cartridge: All sizes				Cartridge: 825 ml	
						Hand or battery tool		Pneumatic tool		Pneumatic tool	
		HDB				$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension	$l_{v,max}$	Mixer extension
[mm]	[mm]	[mm]				[mm]		[mm]		[mm]	
8	-	10	No cleaning required		-	250	VL10/0,75 or VL 16/1,8	250	VL10/0,75 or VL16/1,8	250	VL10/0,75 or VL16/1,8
	-	12				700		800		800	
10	-					250		250		250	
	-	14			VS14	700		1000		1000	
12	ZA-M12					250		250		250	
		16			VS16	700		1000		1000	VL16/1,8
14	-	18			VS18						
16	ZA-M16	20			VS20						
20	ZA-M20	25			VS25	500		700			
22	-	28			VS28						
24/25	ZA-M24	30			VS30			500			
		32			VS32						
28	-	35			VS35						
32	-	40			VS40						

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

Intended Use
Parameter brushes, piston plugs, max anchorage depth and mixer extension

Annex B 5

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik DIBt

Cleaning and installation tools

HDB – Hollow drill bit system

The hollow drill system consists of Heller Duster Expert hollow drill bit and a class M hoover with a minimum negative pressure of 253 hPa and a flow rate of minimum 150 m^3/h (42 l/s).

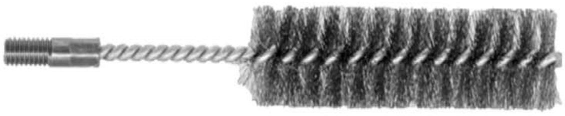
Hand pump

(Volume 750 ml, $h_0 \geq 10\ d_s$, $d_0 \leq 20$mm)

Manual slide valve

(min 6 bar)

Brush RB



Pistole Plug VS

Brush extension <u>RBL</u>

Table B6: Working time and curing time

Temperature in base material	Maximum working time	Minimum curing time[1]
T	t_{work}	t_{cure}
- 5 °C up to - 1 °C	50 min	5 h
0 °C up to + 4 °C	25 min	3,5 h
+ 5 °C up to + 9 °C	15 min	2 h
+ 10 °C up to + 14 °C	10 min	1 h
+ 15 °C up to + 19 °C	6 min	40 min
+ 20 °C up to + 29 °C	3 min	30 min
+ 30 °C up to + 40 °C	2 min	30 min
Cartridge temperature	+5°C up to +40°C	

1) The minimum curing time is only valid for dry base material.
In wet base material the curing time must be doubled.

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

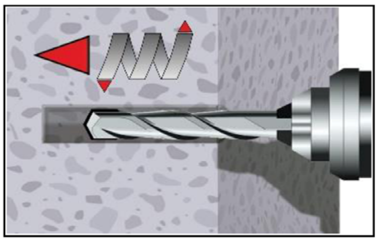
Intended Use
Cleaning and installation tools
Working time and curing time

Annex B 6

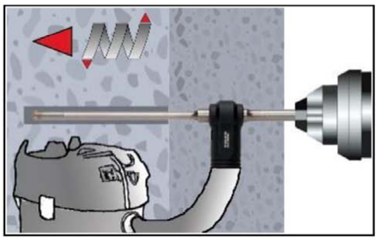
Installation instructions

Attention: Before drilling, remove carbonated concrete and clean contact areas (see Annex B1)
Aborted drill holes shall be filled with mortar.

Drilling of the bore hole



1a. **Hammer drilling (HD) / Compressed air drilling (CD)**
Drill a hole to the required embedment depth.
Drill bit diameter according to Table B4.
Proceed with Step 2 (MAC or CAC).

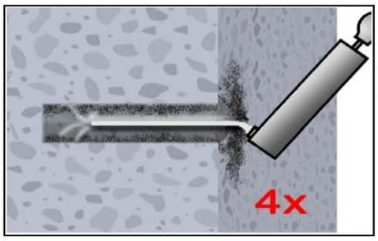


1b. **Hollow drill bit system (HDB) (see Annex B 6)**
Drill a hole to the required embedment depth.
Drill bit diameter according to Table B5.
Proceed with Step 3.

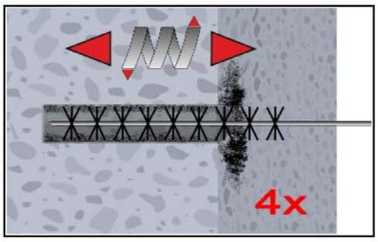
Manual Air Cleaning (MAC)

for bore hole diameter $d_0 \leq 20mm$ and bore hole depth $h_0 \leq 10d\phi$, with drilling method HD and CD

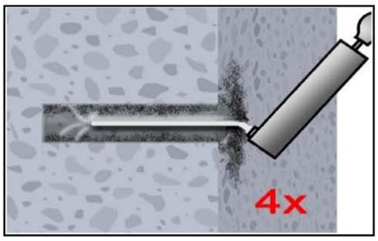
Attention! Standing water in the bore hole must be removed before cleaning.



2a. Blow the bore hole clean minimum 4x from the bottom or back by hand pump (Annex B 6).



2b. Brush the bore hole minimum 4x with brush RB according to Table B4 over the entire embedment depth in a twisting motion (if necessary, use a brush extension RBL).

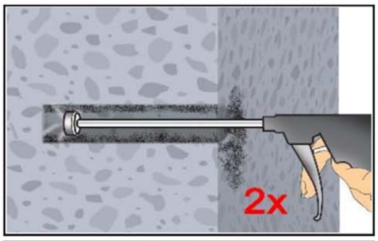


2c. Finally blow the bore hole clean minimum 4x from the bottom or back by hand pump (Annex B 6).

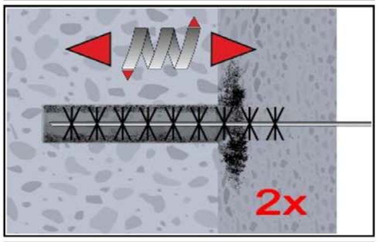
Installation instructions (continuation)

Compressed Air Cleaning (CAC):
All diameter in cracked and uncracked concrete, with drilling method HD and CD

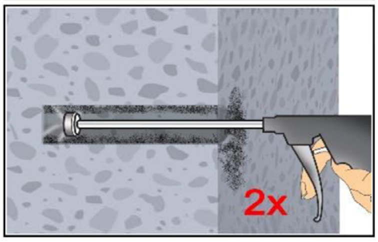
Attention! Standing water in the bore hole must be removed before cleaning.



2a. Blow the bore hole clean minimum 2x with compressed air (min. 6 bar) (Annex B 6) over the entire embedment depth until return air stream is free of noticeable dust. (If necessary, an extension shall be used.)

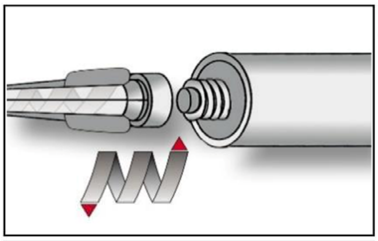


2b. Brush the bore hole minimum 2x with brush RB according to Table B4 over the entire embedment depth in a twisting motion. (If necessary, a brush extension RBL shall be used.)

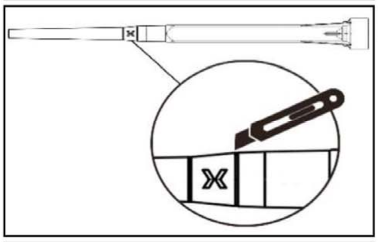


2c. Finally blow the bore hole clean minimum 2x with compressed air (min. 6 bar) (Annex B 6) over the entire embedment depth until return air stream is free of noticeable dust. (If necessary, an extension shall be used.)

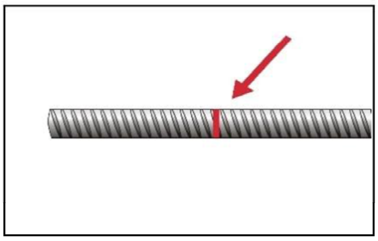
Cleaned bore hole has to be protected against re-contamination in an appropriate way, If necessary, repeat cleaning process directly before dispensing the mortar.



3. Screw on static-mixing nozzle PM-19E and load the cartridge into an appropriate dispensing tool.
For every working interruption longer than the maximum working time t_{work} (Annex B 6) as well as for new cartridges, a new static-mixer shall be used.



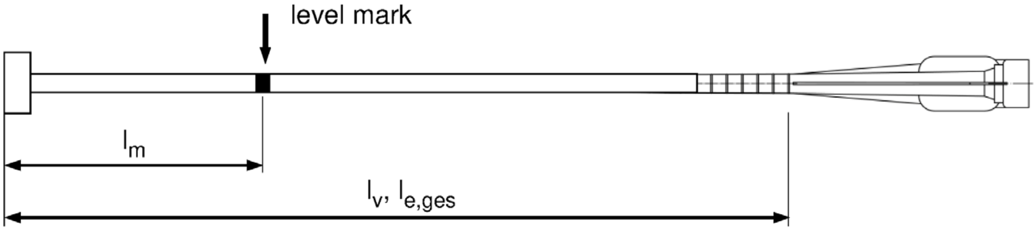
3a. In case of using the mixer extension VL16/1,8, the tip of the mixer nozzle has to be cut off at position „X“.

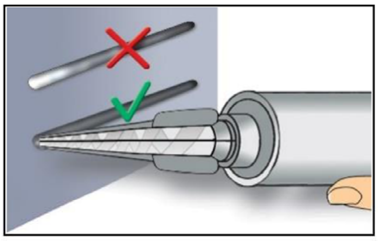


4. Mark embedment depth on the reinforcing bar.
The anchor rod shall be free of dirt, grease, oil or other foreign material.

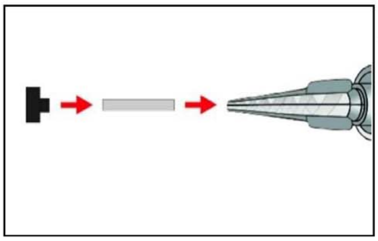
Installation instructions (continuation)

5. Injection tool must be marked by mortar level mark l_m and anchorage depth l_v resp. $l_{e,ges}$ with tape or marker.
Quick estimation: $l_m = 1/3 \cdot l_v$
Optimum mortar volume: $l_m = l_v$ resp. $l_{e,ges} \cdot \left(1{,}2 \cdot \frac{\phi^2}{d_0^2} - 0{,}2\right)$

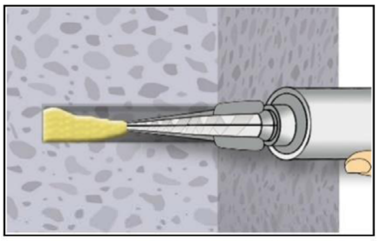




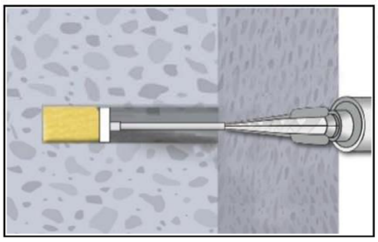
6. Not proper mixed mortar is not sufficient for fastening.
Dispense and discard mortar until an uniform grey colour is shown (at least 3 full strokes).



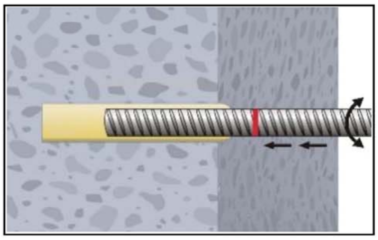
7. Piston plugs VS and mixer nozzle extensions VL shall be used according to Table B4 or B5
Assemble mixing nozzle, mixer extension and piston plug before injecting mortar.



8a. **Injecting mortar without piston plug VS**
Starting at bottom of the hole and fill the hole up with mortar until the mortar level mark l_m is visible. (If necessary, a mixer nozzle extension shall be used.)
Slowly withdraw of the static mixing nozzle avoid creating air pockets
Observe the temperature related working time t_{work} (Annex B 6).



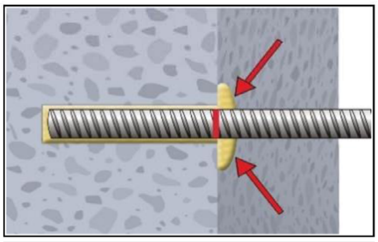
8b. **Injecting mortar with piston plug VS**
Insert piston plug to bottom of the hole and fill the hole with mortar until mortar level mark l_m is visible. (If necessary, a mixer nozzle extension shall be used.)
During injection the piston plug is pushed out of the bore hole by the back pressure of the mortar.
Observe the temperature related working time t_{work} (Annex B 6).



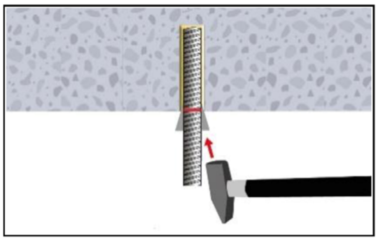
9. Insert the reinforcing bar while turning slightly up to the embedment mark.

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	**Annex B 9**
Intended Use Installation instructions (continuation)	

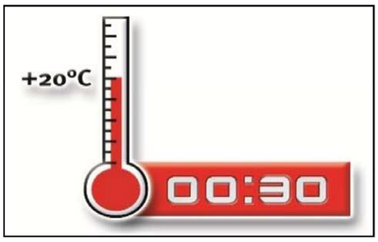
Installation instructions (continuation)



10. Annular gap between reinforcing bar and base material must be completely filled with mortar. Otherwise, the installation must be repeated starting from step 8 before the maximum working time t_{work} has expired.



11. For application in vertical upwards direction the reinforcing bar shall be fixed (e.g. wedges).



12. Temperature related curing time t_{cure} (Annex B 6) must be observed.
Do not move or load the reinforcing bar during curing time.

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik DIBt

Table C1: Characteristic tension resistance for tension anchor ZA

Tension Anchor			M12	M16	M20	M24
Steel, zinc plated (ZA vz)						
Characteristic tension resistance	$N_{Rk,s}$	[kN]	67	125	196	282
Partial factor	$\gamma_{Ms,N}$	[-]	1,4			
Stainless Steel (ZA A4 or ZA HCR)						
Characteristic tension resistance	$N_{Rk,s}$	[kN]	67	125	171	247
Partial factor	$\gamma_{Ms,N}$	[-]	1,4		1,3	1,4

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length under static or quasi-static loading

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 ($l_{b,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.6 and Eq. 8.7 and $l_{0,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.11) shall be multiply by the amplification factor $\alpha_{lb} = \alpha_{lb,100y}$ according to Table C2.

Table C2: Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb} = \alpha_{lb,100y}$ related to concrete class and drilling method; working life 50 and 100 years

Concrete class	Drilling method	Bar size	Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb} = \alpha_{lb,100y}$
C12/15 to C50/60	all drilling methods	8 mm to 32 mm ZA-M12 to ZA-M24	1,0

Table C3: Reduction factor $k_b = k_{b,100y}$ for all drilling methods; working life 50 and 100 years

Rebar	Concrete class								
ϕ	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 to 32 mm ZA-M12 to ZA-M24	1,0								

Table C4: Design values of the ultimate bond stress $f_{bd,PIR}$ and $f_{bd,PIR,100y}$ in N/mm² for all drilling methods and for good conditions; working life 50 and 100 years

$f_{bd,PIR} = k_b \cdot f_{bd}$

$f_{bd,PIR,100y} = k_{b,100y} \cdot f_{bd}$

with

f_{bd}: Design value of the ultimate bond stress in N/mm² considering the concrete classes, the rebar diameter, the drilling method for good bond condition (for all other bond conditions multiply the values by η_1 =0.7) and recommended partial factor γ_c = 1,5 according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.

k_b, $k_{b,100y}$: Reduction factor according to Table C3

Rebar	Concrete class								
ϕ	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 to 32 mm ZA-M12 to ZA-M24	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

Performances
Characteristic tension resistance for tension anchor, Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length, Amplification factor, Reduction factor and Design values of ultimate bond resistance

Annex C 1

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length under seismic action

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 ($l_{b,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.6 and Eq. 8.7 and $l_{0,min}$ acc. to Eq. 8.11) shall be multiply by the amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis} = \alpha_{lb,seis,100y}$ according to Table C5.

Table C5: Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis} = \alpha_{lb,seis,100y}$ related to concrete class and drilling method; working life 50 and 100 years

Concrete class	Drilling method	Bar size	Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis} = \alpha_{lb,seis,100y}$
C16/20 to C50/60	all drilling methods	10 mm to 32 mm	1,0

Table C6: Reduction factor $k_{b,seis} = k_{b,seis,100y}$ for all drilling methods; **working life 50 and 100 years**

Rebar	Concrete classes								
ϕ	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
10 to 32 mm	No performance assessed	1,0							

Table C7: Design values of the ultimate bond stress $f_{bd,PIR,seis}$ and $f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y}$ in N/mm² for all drilling methods and for good conditions; working life 50 and 100 years

$f_{bd,PIR,seis} = k_{b,seis} \cdot fbd$

$f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y} = k_{b,seis,100y} \cdot fbd$

mit

f_{bd}: Bemessungswert der Verbundspannung in N/mm², in Abhängigkeit von der Betonfestigkeitsklasse und dem Stabdurchmesser für gute Verbundbedingungen (für alle anderen Verbundbedingungen sind die Werte mit η_1 = 0,7 zu multiplizieren) und einem empfohlenen Teilsicherheitsbeiwert γ_c = 1,5 gemäß EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.

$k_{b,seis}$, $k_{b,seis,100y}$: Reduktionsfaktor gem. Tabelle C6

Rebar	Concrete classes								
ϕ	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
10 to 32 mm	No performance assessed	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3

SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection

Performances
Minimum anchorage and lap length, Amplification factor, Reduction factor and Design values of ultimate bond stress under seismic action

Annex C 2

Design value of the ultimate bond stress $f_{bd,fi}$, $f_{bd,fi,100y}$ at increased temperature for concrete classes C12/15 to C50/60, (all drilling methods); working life 50 and 100 years:

The design value of the ultimate bond stress $f_{bd,fi}$, $f_{bd,fi,100y}$ at increased temperature has to be calculated by the following equation:

For working life 50 years: $f_{bd,fi} = k_{fi}(\theta) \cdot f_{bd,PIR} \cdot \gamma_c / \gamma_{M,fi}$

with: $\theta \leq 364°C$: $k_{fi}(\theta) = 30{,}34 \cdot e^{(\theta \cdot -0{,}011)} / (f_{bd,PIR} \cdot 4{,}3) \leq 1{,}0$

$\theta > 364°C$: $k_{fi}(\theta) = 0$

For working life 100 years: $f_{bd,fi,100y} = k_{fi,100y}(\theta) \cdot f_{bd,PIR,100y} \cdot \gamma_c / \gamma_{M,fi}$

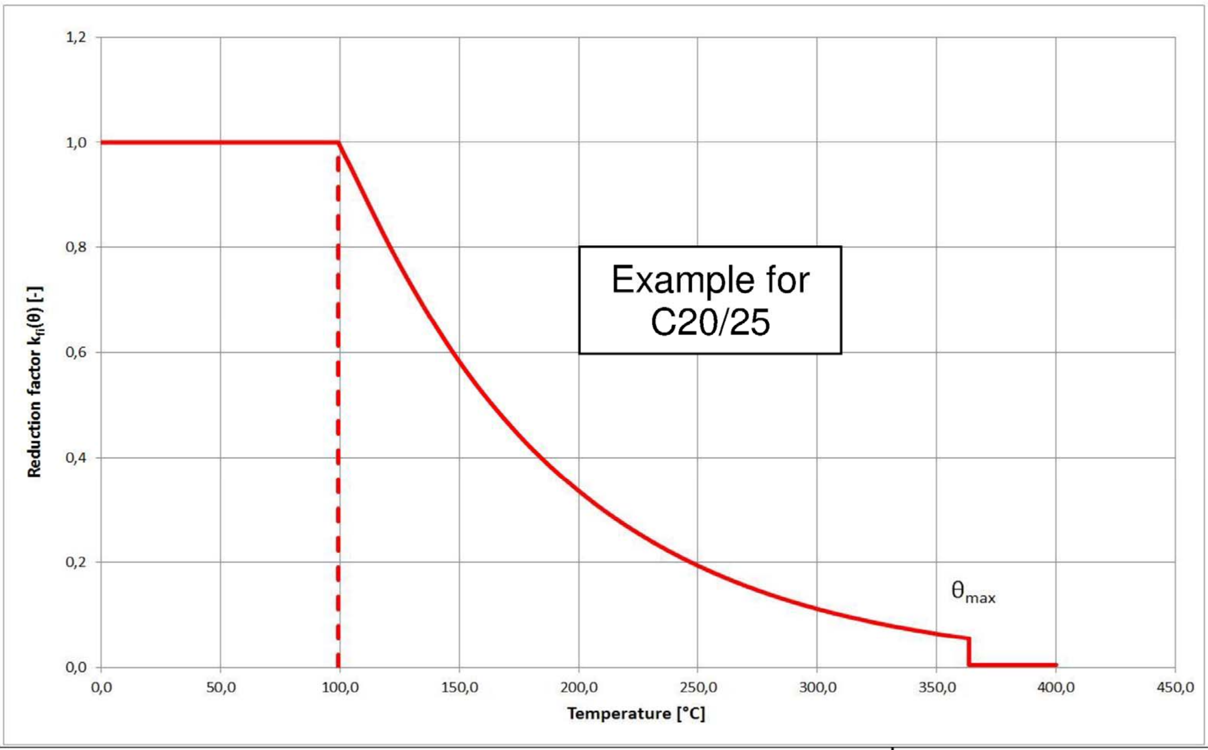
with: $\theta \leq 364°C$: $k_{fi,100y}(\theta) = 30{,}34 \cdot e^{(\theta \cdot -0{,}011)} / (f_{bd,PIR,100y} \cdot 4{,}3) \leq 1{,}0$

$\theta > 364°C$: $k_{fi,100y}(\theta) = 0$

$f_{bd,fi}$, $f_{bd,fi,100y}$	Design value of the ultimate bond stress at increased temperature in N/mm²
θ	Temperature in °C in the mortar layer.
$k_{fi}(\theta)$, $k_{fi,100y}(\theta)$	Reduction factor at increased temperature.
$f_{bd,PIR}$, $f_{bd,PIR,100y}$	Design value of the bond stress in N/mm² in cold condition according to Table C4 considering the concrete classes, the rebar diameter, the drilling method and the bond conditions according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010.
γ_c	= 1,5, recommended partial factor according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010
$\gamma_{M,fi}$	= 1,0, recommended partial factor according to EN 1992-1-2:2004+AC:2008

For evidence at increased temperature the anchorage length shall be calculated according to EN 1992-1-1:2004+AC:2010 Equation 8.3 using the temperature-dependent design value of ultimate bond stress $f_{bd,fi}$, $f_{bd,fi,100y}$.

Example graph of Reduction factor $k_{fi}(\theta)$ for concrete classes C20/25 for good bond conditions:



SCELL-IT X-BRID for rebar connection	**Annex C 3**
Performances Design value of ultimate bond stress at increased temperature	

Table C8: Characteristic tension resistance for tension anchor ZA under fire exposure

Tension Anchor				**M12**	**M16**	**M20**	**M24**
Steel, zinc plated (ZA vz)							
Characteristic tension resistance	R30	$N_{Rk,s,fi}$	[kN]	2,3	4,0	6,3	9,0
	R60			1,7	3,0	4,7	6,8
	R90			1,5	2,6	4,1	5,9
	R120			1,1	2,0	3,1	4,5
Stainless Steel (ZA A4 or ZA HCR)							
Characteristic tension resistance	R30	$N_{Rk,s,fi}$	[kN]	3,4	6,0	9,4	13,6
	R60			2,8	5,0	7,9	11,3
	R90			2,3	4,0	6,3	9,0
	R120			1,8	3,2	5,0	7,2