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Welding — Welding of reinforcing steel —

Part 2:

Non load-bearing welded joints

Soudage — Soudage des aciers d'armatures —

Partie 2: Assemblages non transmettants

ICS: 25.160.10

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| Cont | ontents Pa | |
|--------------|--|----|
| Forew | ord | v |
| Introd | uction | vi |
| 1 | Scope | 1 |
| 2 | Normative references | 1 |
| 3 | Terms and definitions | 2 |
| 4 | Symbols and abbreviated terms | |
| 5 | Welding processes | |
| 6 | Non load-bearing welded joints | |
| 6.1 | General | 3 |
| 6.2 | Type of joints | |
| 7 7.1 | Materials | |
| 7.1 7.1.1 | Parent materials Reinforcing steels | |
| 7.1.2 | | |
| 7.2 | Inspection documents Welding consumables I ANDARD PREVIEW | |
| 8 | Quality requirements. (standards.iteh.ai) | 6 |
| 9 | Welder and operator qualifications | 6 |
| 10 | Welding procedure specification (WPS) spirital add does 1960-4050-9866 | 6 |
| 11 | Welding procedures 2b24abf463b7/iso-dis-17660-2 | 6 |
| 11.1 | General | 6 |
| 11.2 | Test specimens | |
| 11.3 11.4 | Examination and testing Acceptance criteria | |
| 11.5 | Range of qualification | |
| | Material | |
| | Load-bearing Production route of reinforcing steel | |
| | Diameter of reinforcing steel bar and material thickness | |
| 11.5.5 | Other essential variables | 7 |
| 11.6 | Validity | |
| 12 | Production weld test | 8 |
| 13 | Execution and inspection of production welding of reinforcing steel | |
| 13.1 13.2 | General Welding of bent reinforcing steel bars | |
| 13.2 | Welds made by welding processes 21 and 23 | |
| 14 | Examination and testing of test specimens | |
| 14.1 | General | |
| 14.2 | Test specimen | 9 |
| 14.3 14.4 | Evaluation of resultsReport of results | |
| 1T.T | NCPVI t VI I COUITO | IV |

ISO/DIS 17660-2:2017(E)

| 15 | Production log | 10 |
|------------|--|----|
| Annex | A (informative) Test specimens | 11 |
| A.1 | General | 11 |
| A.2 | Test specimens | 11 |
| Annex | B (informative) Evaluation of testing of welded joints | 12 |
| Annex | C (informative) Example for production log | 13 |
| Annex | D (informative) Examples of diameter combinations for welding cross joints using welding processes 21 and 23 | 14 |
| Biblio | graphy | 15 |

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ISO/DIS 17660-2 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a83d1dee-f9b0-405c-98eb-2b24abf463b7/iso-dis-17660-2

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO 1/660-2 to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44/SC 10 "Quality management in the field of welding".

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17660-2:2006), the clause 9 of which has been revised.

ISO 17660 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Welding — Welding of reinforcing steel*:

- Part 1: Load-bearing welded joints
- Part 2: Non load-bearing welded joints

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this part of ISO 17660 should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 10 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

Introduction

Reinforcing steel bars are produced by a number of process routes and usually have a ribbed profile. Taking these issues into account, it is apparent that both the welder and the welding coordinator require a specific level of skill and job knowledge and that special procedures for quality assurance need to be adopted.

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1

Welding — Welding of reinforcing steel — Part 2: Non loadbearing welded joints

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17660 is applicable to the welding of weldable reinforcing steel and stainless reinforcing steel of non load-bearing welded joints, in workshops or on site. It specifies requirements for materials, design and execution of welded joints, welding personnel, quality requirements, examination and testing.

Load-bearing welded joints are covered by ISO 17660-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3834-4, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 4: Elementary quality requirements

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ISO 4063, Welding and allied processes — Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers

ISO 5817, Welding — Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) — Quality levels for imperfections standards sta

ISO 14731, Welding coordination — Tasks and responsibilities

ISO 15609-1, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 1: Arc welding

ISO 15609-5, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 5: Resistance welding

ISO 15614-1, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure test — Part 1: Arc and gas welding of steels and arc welding of nickel and nickel alloys

ISO 15614-12, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure test — Part 12: Spot, seam and projection welding

ISO 15630-1, Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete — Test methods — Part 1: Reinforcing bars, wire rod and wire

ISO 16020, Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete — Vocabulary

EN 10079, Definition of steel products

EN 10080, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Weldable reinforcing steel — General

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 10079, EN 10080 and ISO 16020 and the following apply.

3.1

load-bearing welded joint

welded joint used for transmission of specified loads between reinforcing steel bars, or between reinforcing steel bars and other steel products

3.2

non load-bearing welded joint

welded joint whose strength is not taken into account in the design of the reinforced concrete structure

NOTE The purpose of a non load-bearing welded joint is usually only to keep the reinforcing components in their correct places during fabrication, transport and concreting. The weld is often called tack weld.

3.3

manufacturer

enterprise carrying out the welding works within workshops or on site

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

| а | throat thickness iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW |
|--------------------|---|
| A_{gt} | percentage total elongation at maximum force iteh.ai) |
| $A_{\rm n}$ | nominal cross-sectional area of the bar ISO/DIS 17660-2 |
| d | nominal diameter of the welded parog/standards/sist/a83d1dee-f9b0-405c-98eb |
| d_{max} | maximum nominal diameter of the welded bar |
| d_{\min} | minimum nominal diameter of the welded bar |
| F_{max} | maximum tensile force |
| l | length of the weld (cross joint) |
| L_{\min} | minimum length of the test specimen |
| r | radius of bent reinforcing steel bar |
| $R_{\rm e}$ | specified characteristic yield strength of the reinforcing steel bar |
| $R_{\rm m}$ | nominal tensile strength of the reinforcing steel bar |
| t | thickness of the web of a section or of a plate to be welded |
| CEV | carbon equivalent value |
| WPQR | welding procedure qualification record |
| WPS | welding procedure specification |

5 Welding processes

The following welding processes in accordance with ISO 4063 may be used (see Table 1).

Table 1 — List of welding processes and reference numbers in accordance with ISO 4063

| Welding process | English term | American term |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 111 | manual metal arc welding (metal arc welding with covered electrode) | shielded metal arc welding |
| 114 | self-shielded tubular cored arc welding | |
| 135 | MAG welding with solid wire electrode | gas metal arc welding using active gas with solid wire electrode |
| 136 | MAG welding with flux cored electrode | gas metal arc welding using active gas and flux cored electrode |
| 138 | MAG welding with metal cored electrode | gas metal arc welding using active gas and metal cored electrode |
| 21 | resistance spot welding | upset welding |
| 23 | projection welding | |

The principles of this part of ISO 17660 may be applied to other welding processes.

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6 Non load-bearing welded joints

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6.1 General

ISO/DIS 17660-2

A summary of recommended diameters for non-load-bearing welded joints, depending on the welding process, is given in Table 2. 2b24abf463b7/iso-dis-17660-2

Table 2 — Recommended range of bar diameters for non load-bearing welded joints

| Welding process | Type of welded joint | Range of bar diameter for non load-bearing welded joints mm |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| 21 | lap joint | 4 to 32 |
| 23 | cross joint ^a | 6 to 50 |
| 111 114 | lap joint | 6 to 32 |
| 135 136 138 | cross joint ^a | 6 to 50 |
| a d_{\min}/d_{\max} should be ≥ 0.4 . | | |

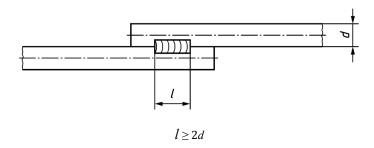
The welds shall not influence significantly the full load-bearing capacity and ductility of the bars, and the welding procedure may not cause embrittlement of the material.

NOTE The purpose of a non load-bearing welded joint is normally only to keep the reinforcing components in their correct places during fabrication, transport and concreting. These welds are often referred to as tack welds. The tack weldability of reinforcing steels can be demonstrated by special tack weldability tests (see CEN/TR 15481).

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6.2 Type of joints

An example of a lap joint is given in Figure 1. Examples of a cross joint are given in Figures 2 and 3. The length of the weld l and throat thickness a depend on the application, and shall be in accordance with the WPS.



Key

- *l* length of the weld
- d nominal diameter of the welded bar

Figure 1 — Lap joint



Key

a throat thickness

Figure 2 — Cross joint

4

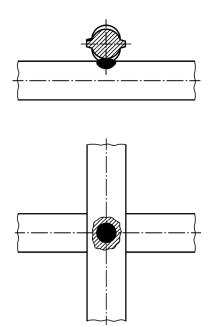


Figure 3 — Cross joint welded by welding processes 21 and 23

7 Materials

7.1 Parent materials eh STANDARD PREVIEW

7.1.1 Reinforcing steels (standards.iteh.ai)

Weldable reinforcing steel and stainless reinforcing steel, in accordance with the relevant standards or the technical specifications, may be used. For refurbishment and extensions of buildings, the weldability of the existing reinforcing steel shall be verified. iso-dis-17660-2

7.1.2 Inspection documents

An inspection certificate is required, unless the manufacturer of the reinforcing steel is certified to the relevant product standard for the market.

The carbon equivalent value (CEV), the manufacturing route and the delivery conditions shall be determined before welding.

This requirement for the CEV does not apply if:

- a) the weldability is proven by a welding procedure test with a maximum CEV allowed in accordance with the relevant product standard, or
- b) it can be proven that the steel delivered has an equal or lower CEV than the steel used in the welding procedure test.

For reinforcing and structural steels, the CEV shall be in accordance with the product standard, and shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

$$CEV = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{Cr + Mo + V}{5} + \frac{Ni + Cu}{15}$$
 (1)

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