BRITISH STANDARD

**BS EN** 12390-5:2000

# **Testing hardened** concrete —

Part 5: Flexural strength of test specimens

The European Standard EN 12390-5:2000 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 91.100.30

NO COPYING WITHOUT BSI PERMISSION EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW



# **National foreword**

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 12390-5:2000. It will supersede BS 1881-118:1983, which will be withdrawn in 2003 when the full package of concrete standards is available.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/517, Concrete, to Subcommittee B/517/1, Concrete production and testing, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- · monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

#### Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled "International Standards Correspondence Index", or by using the "Find" facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

### Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN title page, pages 2 to 8, an inside back cover and a back cover.

The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Sector Committee for Building and Civil Engineering, was published under the authority of the Standards Committee and comes into effect on 15 December 2000

© BSI 12-2000

ISBN 0 580 36605 7

| mendments issued | l since pi | iblication |
|------------------|------------|------------|
|------------------|------------|------------|

| Amd. No. | Date | Comments |
|----------|------|----------|
|          | -    |          |
|          |      |          |
|          |      |          |
|          |      |          |
|          |      |          |

STD.BSI BS EN 12390-5-ENGL 2000 🖿 1624669 0885764 571 🖿

**EUROPEAN STANDARD** 

EN 12390-5

NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

October 2000

ICS 91.100.30

# **English version**

# Testing hardened concrete - Part 5: Flexural strength of test specimens

Essai pour béton durci - Partie 5: Résistance à la flexion sur éprouvettes

Prüfung von Festbeton - Teil 5: Biegezugfestigkeit von Probekörpern

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 February 2000.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

© 2000 CEN All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CEN national Members.

Ref. No. EN 12390-5:2000 E



# 

Page 2 EN 12390-5:2000

# **Contents**

|     |   | Page |
|-----|---|------|
| Fo  | oreword   | 3    |
| 1   | Scope   | 3    |
| 2   | Normative references  | 4    |
| 3   | Principle   | 4    |
| 4   | Apparatus   | 4    |
| 5   | Test specimens  | 4    |
| 6   | Procedures  | 5    |
| 7   | Expression of results   | 6    |
| 8   | Test report   | 6    |
| 9   | Precision   | 7    |
| Ar  | nnex A (normative) Loading by a centre-point load                       | 8    |
| Fi  | gure 1 – Arrangement of loading of test specimen (two-point loading)    | 7    |
| Fie | gure 2 – Arrangement of loading of test specimen (centre-point loading) | 7    |

Page 3 EN 12390-5:2000

# **Foreword**

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104, Concrete (performance, production, placing and compliance criteria), the Secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2003.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This standard is one of a series concerned with testing concrete.

It is based on the International Standard ISO 4013 - Concrete - Determination of flexural strength of test specimens.

It is recognized good practice to include measurement of density prior to the determination of flexural strength, as a check on compaction of the concrete.

The two-point method of loading has been taken as the reference method, but the use of centre-point loading has been included as a normative annex. An inter-comparison of the two-point and the centre-point methods has been made as part of a test programme, part-funded by the EC under the Measurement and Testing Programme, contract MAT I-CT-94-CO43. The centre-point method gave results which were consistently 13 % higher than those from the two-point method.

A draft for this standard was published in 1996 for CEN enquiry as prEN 12359. It was one of a series of individually numbered test methods for fresh or hardened concrete. For convenience it has now been decided to combine these separate draft standards into three new standards with separate parts for each method, as follows:

- Testing fresh concrete (EN 12350)
- Testing hardened concrete (EN 12390)
- Testing concrete in structures (EN 12504)

The series prEN 12390 includes the following parts where the brackets give the numbers under which particular test methods were published for CEN enquiry:

EN 12390 - Testing hardened concrete -

- Part 1: Shape, dimensions and other requirements of specimens and moulds (former prEN 12356:1996)
- Making and curing specimens for strength tests (former prEN 12379:1996)
- Compressive strength of test specimens (former prEN 12394:1996)
- Part 4: Compressive strength Specification for testing machines (former prEN 12390:1996)
- Part 5: Flexural strength of test specimens (former prEN 12359:1996)
- Part 6: Tensile splitting strength of test specimens (former prEN 12362:1996)
- Part 7: Density of hardened concrete (former prEN 12363:1996)
- Part 8: Depth of penetration of water under pressure (former prEN 12364:1996)

# 1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the flexural strength of specimens of hardened concrete.

■ D85 7472880 P44464 ■ 1000 J9M3-2-OPE54 N3 Z8 IZ8.GTZ

Page 4 EN 12390-5:2000

### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 12350-1, Testing fresh concrete – Part 1: Sampling.

EN 12390-1:2000, Testing hardened concrete – Part 1: Shape, dimensions and other requirements of specimens and moulds.

EN 12390-2, Testing hardened concrete - Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests.

EN 12390-4, Testing hardened concrete - Part 4: Compressive strength - Specification for testing machines.

# 3 Principle

Prismatic specimens are subject to a bending moment by the application of load through upper and lower rollers. The maximum load sustained is recorded and the flexural strength is calculated.

# 4 Apparatus

# 4.1 Testing machine

The test shall be carried out using a testing machine conforming to prEN 12390-4.

# 4.2 Force application

The device for applying loads (see Figure 1) shall consist of:

- two supporting rollers;
- two upper rollers carried by an articulated cross member, which divides the load applied by the machine equally between the two rollers.

All rollers shall be manufactured from steel and shall have a circular cross-section with a diameter of 20 mm to 40 mm. They shall be at least 10 mm longer than the width of the test specimen.

Three rollers, including the two upper ones, shall be capable of rotating freely around their axis and of being inclined in a plane normal to the longitudinal axis of the test specimen.

The distance, *l*, between the outer rollers (i.e. the span) shall be equal to 3*d*, where *d* is the width of the specimen. The distance between the inner rollers shall be equal to *d*. The inner rollers shall be equally spaced between the outer rollers as shown in Figure 1. All rollers shall be adjusted to the positions illustrated in Figure 1 to an accuracy of ±2,0 mm.

# 5 Test specimens

#### 5.1 General

The test specimens shall be prisms conforming to EN 12390-1. Specimens cast in moulds shall conform to EN 12350-1 and EN 12390-2. The direction of casting shall be identified on the specimen.

Sawn specimens which meet the requirements of EN 12390-1 may also be tested.

The specimens shall be examined and any abnormalities observed shall be reported.

@ BSI 12-2000



Page 5 EN 12390-5:2000

# 5.2 Adjustment of test specimens

Where the dimensions or shapes of test specimens do not conform to 4.3 of EN 12390-1 because they exceed the respective tolerances, they shall be rejected or adjusted as follows:

- uneven surfaces shall be levelled by grinding;
- the deviation of angles shall be corrected by cutting and/or grinding.

# 6 Procedures

# 6.1 Preparation and positioning of specimens

For specimens stored in water, wipe excess moisture from the surface of the specimen before placing in the testing machine

Wipe clean all testing machine bearing surfaces and remove any loose grit or other extraneous material from the surfaces of the specimen that will be in contact with the rollers.

Place the test specimen in the machine, correctly centred and with the longitudinal axis of the specimen at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the upper and lower rollers.

Ensure that the reference direction of loading is perpendicular to the direction of casting of the specimen.

NOTE The test result may be affected by the direction of loading with respect to the direction of casting.

# 6.2 Loading

Do not apply the load until all loading and supporting rollers are resting evenly against the test specimen.

Select a constant rate of stress within the range 0,04 MPa/s (N/mm2.s) to 0,06 MPa/s (N/mm2.s). Apply the load without shock and increase continuously, at the selected constant rate ±1 %, until no greater load can be sustained.

NOTE The required loading rate on the testing machine is given by the formula:

$$R = \frac{s \times d_1 \times d_2^2}{I}$$

where:

is the required loading rate, in newtons per second;

is the stress rate, in megapascals per second (newtons per square millimetre per second);

 $d_1$  and  $d_2$ are the lateral dimensions of the specimen, in millimetres;

1 is the spacing of the lower rollers, in millimetres.

When using manually controlled testing machines, correct, by appropriate adjustment of the controls, any tendency for the selected rate of loading to decrease, as specimen failure is approached.

Record the maximum load indicated.

Report a fracture outside the loading rollers. (see Figure 1).

# 7 Expression of rules

The flexural strength is given by the equation:

$$f_{\rm cf} = \frac{F \times I}{d_1 \times d_2^2}$$

where

 $f_{cf}$ is the flexural strength, in megapascals (newtons per square millimetre);

F is the maximum load, in newtons;

is the distance between the supporting rollers, in millimetres;

 $d_1$  and  $d_2$  are the lateral dimensions of the specimen, in millimetres (see Figure 1).

Express the flexural strength to the nearest 0,1 MPa (N/mm²)

# 8 Test report

The report shall include:

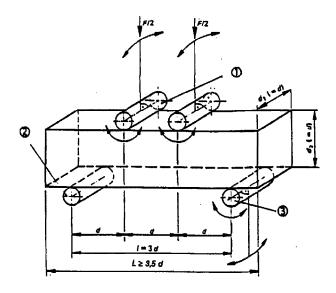
- a) identification of the test specimen;
- b) designated or measured dimensions of the specimen;
- c) details of adjustment by grinding (if appropriate);
- d) type of apparatus: two point/centre point:
- e) surface moisture condition of specimen at time of test (saturated/moist);
- f) date of test;
- g) maximum load at fracture, in kilonewtons;
- h) flexural strength of specimen to nearest 0,1 MPa (N/mm²);
- i) location of fracture (if outside upper rollers);
- j) appearance of the concrete (if unusual);
- k) any deviation from the standard test method;
- l) a declaration from the person technically responsible for the test that the testing was carried out in accordance with this standard, except as detailed in item k).

The report may include:

- m) condition of specimen at receipt for storage;
- n) age of specimen at time of test (if known);
- o) appearance of the concrete (if unusual).

# 9 Precision

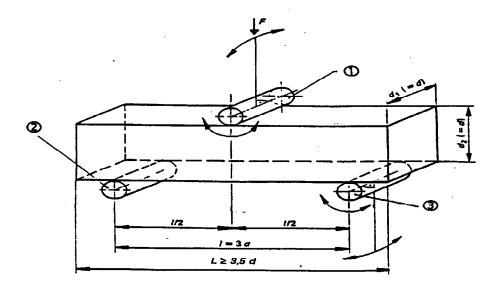
There is currently no precision data for this test, or the alternative test set out in Annex A.



Key

- Loading roller (capable of rotation and of being inclined)
  - Supporting roller
- 1 2 3 Supporting roller (capable of rotation and of being inclined)

Figure 1 – Arrangement of loading of test specimen (two-point loading)



Key

- Loading roller (capable of rotation and of being inclined)
- 2 Supporting roller
- 3 Supporting roller (capable of rotation and of being inclined)

Figure 2 - Arrangement of loading of test specimen (centre-point loading)

# Annex A (normative)

# Loading by a centre-point load

A.1 In the case where a centre-point load is used, the method of test shall be changed in accordance with this annex.

NOTE This method gives higher values for the flexural strength than the two-point method. An intercomparison undertaken in the EC Measurement and Testing Programme, under contract MAT 1-CT-94-0043, indicates that the centre-point loading method gives results consistently 13 % higher than the two-point loading method.

# A.2 Force application

The loading arrangements shall consist of one load-applying roller at mid-span as indicated in Figure 2.

The load-applying roller shall be free to rotate.

# A.3 Loading application

The load shall be applied in accordance with 6.2, except that the loading rate shall be determined in accordance with the formula:

$$R = \frac{2 \times d_1 \times d_2^2 \times s}{3 \times I}$$

where:

R is the required loading rate, in newtons per second;

is the stress rate, in megapascals per second (newtons per square millimetre per second);

 $d_1$  and  $d_2$  are the lateral dimensions of the specimen, in millimetres. (see Figure 2).

# A.4 Expression of results

The flexural strength is given by the equation:

$$f_{cf} = \frac{3 \times F \times I}{2 \times d_1 \times d_2^2}$$

where

is the flexural strength, in megapascals (newtons per square millimetre);  $f_{cf}$ 

F is the maximum load, in newtons;

is the distance between the supporting rollers, in millimetres;

and  $d_2$  are the lateral dimensions of the cross-section, in millimetres.

Express the flexural strength to the nearest 0,1 MPa (N/mm²).

#### A.5 Test Report

In the test report clearly indicate that the centre-point loading method was used.

# **BSI** — British Standards Institution

BSI is the independent national body responsible for preparing British Standards. It presents the UK view on standards in Europe and at the international level. It is incorporated by Royal Charter.

#### Revisions

British Standards are updated by amendment or revision. Users of British Standards should make sure that they possess the latest amendments or editions.

It is the constant aim of BSI to improve the quality of our products and services. We would be grateful if anyone finding an inaccuracy or ambiguity while using this British Standard would inform the Secretary of the technical committee responsible. the identity of which can be found on the inside front cover. Tel: 020 8996 9000. Fax: 020 8996 7400.

BSI offers members an individual updating service called PLUS which ensures that subscribers automatically receive the latest editions of standards.

#### **Buying standards**

Orders for all BSI, international and foreign standards publications should be addressed to Customer Services. Tel: 020 8996 9001. Fax: 020 8996 7001.

In response to orders for international standards, it is BSI policy to supply the BSI implementation of those that have been published as British Standards, unless otherwise requested.

#### Information on standards

BSI provides a wide range of information on national, European and international standards through its Library and its Technical Help to Exporters Service. Various BSI electronic information services are also available which give details on all its products and services. Contact the Information Centre. Tel: 020 8996 7111. Fax: 020 8996 7048.

Subscribing members of BSI are kept up to date with standards developments and receive substantial discounts on the purchase price of standards. For details of these and other benefits contact Membership Administration. Tel: 020 8996 7002. Fax: 020 8996 7001.

# Copyright

Copyright subsists in all BSI publications. BSI also holds the copyright, in the UK, of the publications of the international standardization bodies. Except as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 no extract may be reproduced. stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise - without prior written permission from BSI.

This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details such as symbols, and size, type or grade designations. If these details are to be used for any other purpose than implementation then the prior written permission of BSI must be obtained.

If permission is granted, the terms may include royalty payments or a licensing agreement. Details and advice can be obtained from the Copyright Manager. Tel: 020 8996 7070.

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL

