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G 3112 : 2020

Contents

Page

Intro	duction1
1	Scope1
2	Normative references1
3	Terms and definitions2
4	Symbol of grade2
5	Manufacturing method3
6 6.1 6.2	Chemical composition
7	Mechanical properties4
8 8.1 8.2	Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances
9	Appearance9
10 10.1 10.2 10.3	Tests 10 Chemical analysis 10 Mechanical tests 10 Measurement of shape, dimensions and masses 11
11 11.1 11.2	Inspection
12 12.1 12.2 12.3	Marking
13	Report 14
Anne	x JA (informative) Comparison table between JIS and corresponding International Standards15

G 3112 : 2020

Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by The Japan Iron and Steel Federation (JISF) with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Standardization Act applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provision of Article 16 of the said Act. This edition replaces the previous edition (**JIS G 3112**:2010), which has been technically revised.

However, **JIS G 3112**:2010 may be applied in the **JIS** mark certification based on the relevant provisions of Article 30, paragraph (1), etc. of the Industrial Standardization Act until 19 April 2021.

This **JIS** document is protected by the Copyright Act.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, published patent application or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, published patent application or utility model rights.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Steel bars for concrete reinforcement

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on **ISO 6935-1**:2007, Edition 2, and **ISO 6935-2**:2019, Edition 4, with some modifications of the technical contents.

The vertical lines on both sides and dotted underlines indicate changes from the corresponding International Standards. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies requirements for round steel bars¹⁾ and deformed steel bars¹⁾ manufactured by hot rolling to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This Standard does not apply to rerolled steel bars for concrete reinforcement specified in **JIS G 3117**.

NOTE The International Standards corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 6935-1:2007 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete—Part 1: Plain bars

ISO 6935-2:2019 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete—Part 2: Ribbed bars (overall evaluation: MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standards and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO**/**IEC Guide 21-1**.

Note ¹⁾ Including those in coil form.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS G 0201 Glossary of terms used in iron and steel (Heat treatment)

JIS G 0202 Glossary of terms used in iron and steel (Testing)

JIS G 0203 Glossary of terms used in iron and steel (Products and quality)

JIS G 0320 Standard test method for heat analysis of steel products

JIS G 0404 Steel and steel products—General technical delivery requirements

JIS G 0415 Steel and steel products—Inspection documents

JIS G 3117 Rerolled steel bars for concrete reinforcement

JIS G 3191 Dimensions, mass and permissible variations of hot rolled steel bars and bar in coil

JIS Z 2241 Metallic materials—Tensile testing—Method of test at room temperature JIS Z 2248 Metallic materials—Bend test

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2 G 3112 : 2020

JIS Z 8401 Rounding of numbers

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions given in **JIS G** 0201, **JIS G** 0202 and **JIS G** 0203, and the following apply.

3.1

degree of strain of yield shelf

strain when the stress-strain curve passes the upper limit of the specified yield strength or proof strength (see Figure 1)



Figure 1 Degree of strain of yield shelf

3.2

thread knot reinforcing steel bar

deformed steel bars having thread knots

4 Symbol of grade

The round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be classified into 3 grades and 10 grades, respectively, and their symbols shall be as given in Table 1.

Symbol of	grade	
Round steel bar	SR235	
	SR295	
	SR785 ^{a)}	
Deformed steel bar	SD295	
	SD345	
	SD390	
	SD490	
	SD590A	
	SD590B	
	SD685A	
	SD685B	
	SD685R ^{a)}	
	SD785R ^{a)}	
Note a) Mainly used for s	shear reinforcement.	

Table 1 Symbol of grade

5 Manufacturing method

The round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be manufactured by hot rolling from ingots (including semi-finished products produced by continuous casting) and shall be supplied as rolled.

6 Chemical composition

6.1 Heat analysis values

The round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be tested in accordance with 10.1, and the heat analysis values shall be as given in Table 2.

6.2 Carbon equivalent

The value of carbon equivalent shall be determined by the following formula using the heat analysis values obtained in **10.1** and shall be as given in Table 2.

$$Ceq = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{Si}{24} + \frac{Ni}{40} + \frac{Cr}{5} + \frac{Mo}{4} + \frac{V}{14}$$

where, Ceq: carbon equivalent (%)

Symbol of grade				Carbon			
		C	Si	Mn	Р	S	equivalent
Round	SR235	, 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990			0.050 max.	0.050 max.	-
steel bar	SR295	_	_	-	0.050 max.	0.050 max.	-
	SR785	0.45 max.	1,00 max.	2.00 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.80 max.
Deformed	SD295	0.27 max.	0.55 max.	1.50 max.	0.050 max.	0.050 max.	—
steel bar	SD345	0.27 max.	0.55 max.	1.60 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.60 max.
	SD390	0.29 max.	0.55 max.	1.80 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.65 max.
	SD490	0.32 max.	0.55 max.	1.80 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.70 max.
	SD590A	0.45 max.	1.00 max.	2.00 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.80 max.
	SD590B	0.45 max.	1.00 max.	2.00 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.80 max.
	SD685A	0.50 max.	2.00 max.	2.00 max.	0.035 max.	0.035 max.	0.85 max.
	SD685B	0.50 max.	2.00 max.	2.00 max.	0.035 max.	0.035 max.	0.85 max.
	SD685R	0.40 max.	1.00 max.	1.50 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.80 max.
	SD785R	0.45 max.	1.00 max.	2.00 max.	0.040 max.	0.040 max.	0.80 max.

Table 2Chemical composition a)

7 Mechanical properties

The round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be tested in accordance with 10.2, and the yield strength or proof strength, tensile strength, yield ratio, elongation and bendability shall be as given in Table 3. For SD590A, SD590B, SD685A and SD685B, the degree of strain of yield shelf shall be in accordance with Note ^{c)} to Table 3.

In the test of bendability, the bend test piece shall be free from cracks on the outer surface.

		Yield	Tensile	Yield		Elonga-		Bendability	1
S	ymbol of grade	strength or proof strength N/mm ²	strength N/mm ²	ratio %	Tensile test piece	tion ^{a)} %	Bend- ing angle	Inside ra	adius
bar	CDOOF	235	380 to		No. 2	20 min.	1000		1.5 times
teel	56235	min.	520	_	No. 14A	22 min.	180		diameter
Round s	295 440 to	440 to	No. 2	18 min.	1000	Outside diameter 16 mm or under	1.5 times the nominal diameter		
	SR295	min.	600 —		No. 14A	19 min.	180	Outside diameter over 16 mm	2 times the nominal diameter
	SR785	785 min.	924 min.	_	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	8 min.	90° ^{b)}		1.5 times the nominal diameter ^{b)}

Table 3 Mechanical properties

Table 3 (continued)

1		Yield	Tensile	Yield		Elonga-		Bendabilit	у
Sy	mbol of grade	strength or proof strength N/mm ²	strength N/mm ²	ratio %	Tensile test piece	tion "	Bend- ing angle	Inside r	adius
teel bar	GDoor	295	440 to		Test piece equivalent to No. 2	16 min.	1008	Designation D16 or under	1.5 times the nomina diameter
formed s	SD295	min.	600	_	Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	17 min.	100	Designation over D16	2 times the nomina diameter
De		- - - 10			Test piece equivalent	18 min		Designation D16 or under	1.5 times the nominal diameter
	SD345	345 to 440	490 min.	80 max.	to No. 2		180°	Designation over D16 Designation D41 or under	2 times the nominal diameter
					Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	19 min.		Designation D51	2.5 times the nominal diameter
		390 to		80	Test piece equivalent to No. 2	16 min.			2.5 times
	SD390	510	560 min.	max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	17 min.	180°		the nomina diameter
		490 to		80	Test piece equivalent to No. 2	12 min.			2 times
112.00	SD490	625	620 min.	max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	90° 13 min.	90		the nomina diameter
No. of Concession, Name	SD590A	590 to 679 ^{c)}	695 min.	85 max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	10 min.	90°		2 times the nomina diameter
	SD590B	590 to 650 ^{c)}	738 min.	80 max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	10 min.	90°		2 times the nomina diameter
	SD685A	685 to 785 ^{c)}	806 min.	85 max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	10 min.	90°		2 times the nomina diameter
	SD685B	685 to 755 ^{c)}	857 min.	80 max.	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	10 min.	90°		2 times the nomina diameter
	SD685R	685 to 890	806 min.	-	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	8 min.	90° ^{b)}		1.5 times the nomina diameter ^{b)}
	SD785R	785 min.	924 min.	-	Test piece equivalent to No. 2 Test piece equivalent to No. 14A	8 min.	90° ^{b)}		1.5 times the nomina diameter ^{b)}

6 G 3112 : 2020

Table 3 (concluded)

NOTE $1 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$

- Notes ^{a)} For the deformed steel bar of which the dimensions exceeds designation D32, 2 shall be deducted from the elongation value in this table for each increase of 3 in the designation. The subtraction shall not exceed 4.
 - ^{b)} By agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer, values for bending angle and inside radius may be changed.
 - c) The degree of strain of yield shelf shall be 1.4 % or more.

8 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances

8.1 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances of round steel bars

The shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances of round steel bars shall be in accordance with **JIS G 3191**. The standard lengths and length tolerances shall be as given in Tables 6 and 7. Standard diameter of round steel bars shall be in the range from 5.5 mm to 50 mm in Table 1 of **JIS G 3191**.

8.2 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances of deformed steel bars

8.2.1 General shape

The shape shall be as follows.

a) The deformed steel bar shall have protrusions on the surface.

NOTE Protrusions provided continuously along the bar axis are referred to as ribs, and protrusions given in any other direction as knots.

- b) The knots shall be spaced along the entire length of the deformed steel bars at approximately uniform intervals, and shall have the identical shape and dimensions. When characters or the like are embossed, the knots at these locations may be omitted.
- c) The root parts of the knots of deformed steel bar having designation D16 or over shall have a shape with less stress concentration.

8.2.2 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances

The shape, dimensions, masses, and tolerances of deformed steel bars shall be as follows.

a) The dimensions of deformed steel bars shall be represented by the designations, and the corresponding dimensions, unit masses and permissible limits of knots shall be as given in Table 4.

For measurements of height of knots, and interval and clearance between knots, an example is shown in Figure 2. For thread knot reinforcing steel bars, the example provided in Figure 3 shall be referred to.

When SD685R and SD785R are used for shear reinforcement, permissible limits of knots of D10, D13, D16 in Table 4 may be changed by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Unit		Permis	sible lin	nits of knot	
Designe	diameter (d)	perimeter ^{a)} (l)	cross sectional	mass ^{a)} (w)	Maximum value of	Heig kno	ht of ot ^{c)}	Maximum value of	Minimum value of
tion			(S)		mean interval between knots ^{b)}	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	sum of clearances between knots ^{d)}	angle between knot and bar axis
	mm	mm	\rm{mm}^2	kg/m	mm	mm	mm	mm	
D4	4.23	13.3	14.05	0.110	3.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	
D5	5.29	16.6	21.98	0.173	3.7	0.2	0.4	4.3	
D6	6.35	20.0	31.67	0.249	4.4	0.3	0.6	5.0	
D8	7.94	24.9	49.51	0.389	5.6	0.3	0.6	6.3	
D10	9.53	29.9	71.33	0.560	6.7	0.4	0.8	7.5	
D13	12.7	39.9	126.7	0.995	8.9	0.5	1.0	10.0	
D16	15.9	50.0	198.6	1.56	11.1	0.7	1.4	12.5	
D19	19.1	60.0	286.5	2.25	13.4	1.0	2.0	15.0	150
D22	22.2	69.8	387.1	3.04	15.5	1.1	2.2	17.5	40
D25	25.4	79.8	506.7	3.98	17.8	1.3	2.6	20.0	
D29	28.6	89.9	642.4	5.04	20.0	1.4	2.8	22.5	
D32	31.8	99.9	794.2	6.23	22.3	1.6	3.2	25.0	
D35	34.9	109.7	956.6	7.51	24.4	1.7	3.4	27.5	the state
D38	38.1	119.7	1 140	8.95	26.7	1.9	3.8	30.0	-
D41	41.3	129.8	1 340	10.5	28.9	2.1	4.2	32.5	
D51	50.8	159.6	2 027	15.9	35.6	2.5	5.0	40.0	

Table 4Dimensions, unit masses, and permissible limits of knots of
deformed steel bars

The expression of results of the calculations given in Notes ^{a)} to ^{d)} below shall be in accordance with Rule A of **JIS Z 8401**.

Notes ^{a)} Nominal cross sectional area, nominal perimeter and unit mass are calculated by the following formulae using the value of nominal diameter (d).

The nominal cross sectional area (S) is expressed to four significant figures, the nominal perimeter (l) to one decimal place, and the unit mass to three significant figures assuming 1 cm³ of steel as 7.85 g.

Nominal perimeter (l): $l = 3.142 \times d$

Nominal cross sectional area (S): $S = 0.785 \ 4 \times d^2$

Unit mass (w): $w = 7.85 \times 10^{-3} \times S$

b) The maximum value of mean interval between knots is 70 % of the nominal diameter (d), and expressed to one decimal place.

e) The height of a knot shall be as given in Table 5 and expressed to one decimal place.

^{d)} The maximum value of sum of clearances between knots in the circumferential direction (see Figures 2 and 3) is 25 % of the nominal perimeter (*l*) in millimetres, and expressed to one decimal place. The clearance between knots is considered as the width of absent part of knots if the rib and the knots are separate or if the rib is not provided, and as the width of rib if the rib and the knots are continuous.

8 G 3112 : 2020







Figure 3 Example of shape and measurement position of thread knot reinforcing steel bar

Га	ble	5	Height	of	knot	of	deformed	steel	bars
		-							

Desimation	Height of knot				
Designation	Minimum	Maximum			
D13 or under	4.0 % of nominal diameter	2 times the minimum value			
Over D13 to and excl. D19	4.5 % of nominal diameter	2 times the minimum value			
D19 or over	5.0 % of nominal diameter	2 times the minimum value			

b) The standard lengths of deformed steel bars shall be as given in Table 6. This does not apply to bars in coil form.

Table 6 Standard lengths

					8.1	a 1 ⁷ 1					U	nit: n
3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0

c) The tolerances on length of deformed steel bars shall be as given in Table 7. This does not apply to bars in coil form.

Length	Tolerance
7 m or under	+40 mm 0
Over 7 m	Add 5 mm to the plus tolerance given above for each increment of 1 m or its fraction in length. The maximum value shall be 120 mm.
The purchaser	may specify other tolerances than those given in this table.

Table 7Tolerances on length

d) The tolerances on difference in mass of one piece of deformed steel bar shall be as given in Table 8.

Table 8Tolerances on difference in mass of one piece of deformed
steel bar

Designation	Tolerance	Remarks
Less than D10	+ Not specified - 8 %	The methods for sampling and
D10 or over to and excl. D16	±6%	calculation of difference in
D16 or over to and excl. D29	±5%	with 10.3.2 b) 1).
D29 or over	±4%	

e) The tolerances on difference in mass of one lot of deformed steel bars shall be as given in Table 9. These tolerances shall be applied only when requested by the purchaser beforehand.

Table 9Tolerances on difference in mass of one lot of deformed
steel bars

Designation	Tolerance	Remarks
Less than D10	±7%	The methods for sampling one
D10 or over to and excl. D16	±5%	lot of deformed steel bars and
D16 or over to and excl. D29	±4%	mass shall be in accordance
D29 or over	$\pm 3.5 \%$	with 10.3.2 b) 2).

9 Appearance

The round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be free from defects detrimental to use. The coiled steel products may contain some defects because the inspection usually does not afford the manufacturer the opportunity to readily detect and remove defective portions over the entire length. Treatment of any defects detected in coils that are found to be detrimental to use, if required, shall be as agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

10 G 3112 : 2020

10 Tests

10.1 Chemical analysis

The chemical analysis shall be as follows.

- a) General requirements for chemical analysis and sampling method for heat analysis shall be in accordance with Clause 8 of **JIS G 0404**.
- b) The analytical method shall be in accordance with JIS G 0320.

10.2 Mechanical tests

10.2.1 General requirements for tests

General requirements for mechanical test shall be in accordance with Clause 7 and Clause 9 of **JIS G 0404**. In this case, the sampling method shall be in accordance with Class A.

The test pieces shall be as follows.

- a) Take one test piece each for tensile test and bend test from each lot of the same heat and several sizes where the difference of diameter or nominal diameter among them falls less than 10 mm. If one lot exceeds 50 t in mass, two test pieces each shall be taken.
- b) The test pieces shall be as-manufactured, i.e. shall not be given any machining treatment.

10.2.2 Tensile test

The tensile test shall be as follows.

- a) The test piece for tensile test shall be <u>Test piece No. 2</u> (for the deformed steel bar, the applicable size shall be <u>under designation D25</u>) or <u>Test piece No. 14A</u> (for the deformed steel bar, the applicable size shall be <u>designation D25</u> or over) that are specified in **JIS Z 2241**, or equivalent to these. The gauge length and length of parallel portion of the deformed steel bar shall be determined according to the nominal diameter. Equivalent test piece refers to those of which the parallel portion has a knot and/or rib.
- b) The tensile test method shall be in accordance with **JIS Z 2241**. Where the yield strength or proof strength, and tensile strength of deformed steel bars are to be calculated, the nominal cross sectional area specified in Table 4 shall be used for the calculation.

10.2.3 Bend test

The bend test shall be as follows.

- a) The bend test piece shall be Test piece No. 2 specified in **JIS Z 2248** or equivalent to this. Equivalent test piece refers to those of which the parallel portion has a knot and/or rib.
- b) The bend test method shall be in accordance with JIS Z 2248.

10.2.4 Rebend test

For deformed steel bars of designation D32 or under in size of SD295 and SD345, the purchaser may designate the rebend test instead of the bend test if specially required. In this case, the sampling method of test pieces, test method, acceptance criteria, or any other test requirements shall be as agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer beforehand.

NOTE The rebend test is used to verify the ageing properties of the bent steel bars. Normally, after the test piece bent at the specified angle is heated and aged artificially, it is rebent at the specified angle and examined for presence of cracks on the surface.

10.3 Measurement of shape, dimensions and masses

10.3.1 Sampling for measurement of shape, dimensions and masses of round steel bars

Take one sample of 0.5 m or over in length from each lot of products rolled to the same shape and dimensions within an identical roll chance. In the case of coil form, it shall be subjected to tests after being straightened at an ordinary temperature.

10.3.2 Sampling for measurement of shape, dimensions and masses of deformed steel bars and measuring method

The sampling for measurement of shape, dimensions and masses of deformed steel bars and the measuring method shall be as follows.

- a) The method for measurement of shape and dimensions of knots of deformed steel bars and the sampling method shall be as follows.
 - Take one sample of 0.5 m or over in length from each lot of products rolled to the same shape and dimensions within an identical roll chance. In the case of coil form, it shall be subjected to tests after being straightened at an ordinary temperature.
 - 2) The angle between the knots and the axis of deformed steel bar shall be measured on a development²⁾ of the surface of deformed steel bar. For bars with the knots forming an angle of 90° with the bar axis, the measurement on a development figure may be omitted.
 - Note ²⁾ The development figure can be obtained, for example, by rolling a deformed steel bar over oil clay.
 - 3) The mean interval between knots shall be obtained by averaging the measurements of the intervals of 10 consecutive knots. The interval between knots shall be measured on the centre line of knots, or length corresponding to this shall be measured on intersection points of the rib and knots.
 - 4) The height of a piece of knot shall be obtained by averaging the values of three heights measured at points dividing the knot into four equal parts.
 - 5) The clearance between knots shall be determined either by measuring the distance between the end lines of confronting knots of the product itself as well as vertical to the end line using vernier callipers and the like, or by measuring the

development figure²⁾ of the surface of the deformed steel bar. In the case where these distances are not uniform, the mean value shall be obtained by measuring the distance covering the 10 consecutive knots.

- b) As to measurement of mass for the deformed steel bar, the sampling method and calculation method of difference in mass shall be as follows.
 - For measurement of mass of one piece of bar, the sampling method shall be as specified in 10.3.2 a) 1). As to calculation method of difference in mass in this case, it shall be expressed in percentage of quotient of the difference between the calculated mass, that is a product of the unit mass given in Table 4 and the length, and measured actual mass divided by the said calculated mass.
 - 2) For measurement of mass of one lot of bars, take one set of samples of 1 t or more in mass from each lot of products rolled to the same shape and dimensions within an identical roll chance. When 1 t of samples taken consists of less than 10 pieces, take at least 10 pieces to make one set. As to calculation method of difference in mass in this case, it shall be expressed in percentage of quotient of the difference between the calculated mass, that is a product of the unit mass given in Table 4 and the ordered length and the number of pieces of one set, and measured actual mass divided by the said calculated mass.

11 Inspection

11.1 Inspection

Inspection shall be as follows.

- a) The general requirements of the inspections shall be as specified in JIS G 0404.
- b) The chemical composition shall conform to the requirements in Clause 6.
- c) The mechanical properties shall conform to the requirements in Clause 7.
- d) The shape, dimensions and masses shall conform to the requirements in Clause 8.
- e) The appearance shall conform to the requirements in Clause 9.

11.2 Reinspection

The reinspection shall be as follows.

- a) Round steel bars and deformed steel bars having failed in the tensile test and the bend test may be subjected to the retest according to **9.8** of **JIS G 0404** for further acceptance judgement.
- b) When the mass of one piece of deformed steel bar obtained by sampling fails to conform to the requirements in 8.2.2 d), take two other samples for measurement. When both samples conform to the requirement, the lot is considered to have passed the inspection.

12 Marking

12.1 Marking method

The marking on round steel bars and deformed steel bars shall be in accordance with **12.2**. When round steel bars and deformed steel bars are bundled or when round steel bars and deformed steel bars in coil form are bundled, the marking shall be in accordance with **12.3**. When the size of deformed steel bars is designation D8 or under, indication of the rolling mark in Table 10 may be omitted.

12.2 Marking on each piece or coil

a) For each piece or coil of round steel bars and deformed steel bars, identification of grade shall be made by rolling marks and/or by colouring as given in Table 10.

Identification of grade shall be made by rolling marks for deformed steel bars excluding SD295, SD685R, SD785R and by both rolling marks and colouring for SD590A, SD590B, SD685A, SD685B. SD345, SD390, SD490 requires rolling marks only and markings by colouring is unnecessary. Deformed steel bars of designation D8 or under in size may be given markings by colouring only.

b) The deformed steel bars shall be marked by rolling to denote the manufacturer's name or its abbreviation. The deformed steel bars of designation D8 or under in size and those of which manufacturer's name is self-evident due to the shape of the deformed surface, these indications may be omitted.

Symbol of	Marking method for grade identification							
grade	Marking by rolling mark	Marking by colouring ^{a)}						
SR235		Red (on one side section)						
SR295	Not applied	White (on one side section)						
SR785		Not applied						
SD295	Without rolling mark	Not applied						
SD345	One protrusion (•)	Yellow (on one side section)						
SD390	Two protrusions (••)	Green (on one side section)						
SD490	Three protrusions (•••)	Blue (on one side section)						
SD590A	Four protrusions (••••)	Light blue (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						
SD590B	Four protrusions (••••)	Pink (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						
SD685A	Five protrusions $(\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot)$	Red (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						
SD685B	Five protrusions $(\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot)$	Black (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						
SD685R	Without rolling mark	Ocher (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						
SD785R	Without rolling mark	Purple (on one side section) ^{b) c)}						

Table 10 Marking method for grade identification

Notes a) This does not apply to bars in coil form.

^{b)} The colouring on section may be given in different locations upon agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

^{c)} When indications by colouring cannot be provided due to restrictions on equipment, etc., grades can be identified by the indication of rolling marks upon agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

14 G 3112 : 2020

12.3 Marking on each bundle

When coils, and round steel bars and deformed steel bars are bundled, the following items shall be marked on each bundle by a suitable means such as labelling.

By agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer, part of the items may be omitted as far as the product can still be identified.

- a) Symbol of grade
- b) Heat number or other manufacture (inspection) number
- c) Diameter, nominal diameter or designation
- d) Manufacturer's name or its abbreviation

13 Report

The manufacturer shall submit an inspection document to the purchaser when so requested by the purchaser. The report shall be in accordance with Clause 13 of JIS G 0404. Unless otherwise specified in the order, the type of the inspection document to be submitted shall be in accordance with 5.1 of JIS G 0415.

For the chemical composition, the content rate of alloy elements included in the calculation of carbon equivalent shall be reported. If Note ^{a)} to Table 2 is applied, the content rate of alloy element(s) added shall be included in the test results table.

Annex JA (informative) Comparison table between JIS and corresponding International Standards

JIS G 3112:2020 Steel bars for concrete reinforcement					ISO 6935-1:2007 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete—Part 1: Plain bars ISO 6935-2:2019 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete—Part 2: Ribbed bars		
(I) Requirements in JIS		(II) Inter- national Standard	(III) Requirements in Interna- tional Standard		(IV) Classification and details of technical deviation between JIS and the International Standard by clause		(V) Justification for the technical deviation and future measures
No. and title of clause	Content	⁻ number	No. of clause	Content	Classifi- cation by clause	Detail of technical deviation	
1 Scope	Round steel bars and deformed steel bars manufactured by hot rolling to be used as reinforcement in con- crete.	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	1	Round steel bars and deformed steel bars manufactured by hot rolling to be used as reinforcement in con- crete. Deformed steel bars manufactured by cold working are also included.	Alteration	JIS covers products finished by hot-working only. ISO also covers deformed steel bars manufactured by cold working.	Since in ISO cold worked products are allowed as deformed bars, TS/YP is 1.1 or over which is lower than TS/YP of hot rolled products and different from the design criterion in JIS . The grades of JIS used in the earthquake- prone country like Japan have been proposed to be added to ISO and ac- cepted. Therefore, ISO covers products specified in JIS , those having low yield ratio specified in ASTM and those having high yield ratio specified in EN .
2 Normative references							

(I) Requirements in JIS		(II) Inter- national Standard	(III) Requirements in Interna- tional Standard		(IV) Classification and details of technical deviation between JIS and the International Standard by clause		(V) Justification for the technical deviation and future measures
No. and title of clause	Content	number	No. of clause	Content	Classifi- cation by clause	Detail of technical deviation	
3 Terms and definitions	Definition of terms	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	4	Definition of terms	Addition	Add "degree of strain of yield shelf" to JIS .	Degree of strain of yield shelf is unique to Japan.
4 Symbol of grade	3 grades of round steel bars. 10 grades of deformed steel bars.	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	1, 7	 10 grades of plain bars (those having three different yield strength are classified into 4 grades A to D according to ductility class). 33 grades of ribbed bars (those having 8 differ- ent yield strength are classified into 4 grades A to D accord- ing to ductility class). 	Deletion	 While in JIS 3 grades of round steel bars are speci- fied, in ISO they are clas- sified into 10 grades according to ductility class A to D (expressed in recip- rocal of yield ratio). While in JIS 10 grades of deformed steel bars are specified, in ISO they are classified into 33 grades according to 4 ductility classes. 	The proposal of addition of high TS/YP products of JIS to ISO has been ac- cepted; as a result, the ductility class is divided into 4 grades A to D and in Class D (yield ratio of 0.80 max.) the grades of JIS G 3112 and ASTM A 706 have been added.
5 Manufac- turing method	The round and de- formed steel bars are produced by hot roll- ing from steel ingots.	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	1	Described in scope.	Alteration	ISO covers deformed steel bars produced by cold working.	See 1 Scope.

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(I) Requirements in JIS		(II) Inter- national Standard	(III) Requirements in Interna- tional Standard		(IV) Classification and details of technical deviation between JIS and the International Standard by clause		(V) Justification for the technical deviation and future measures
No. and title of clause	Content	number	No. of clause	Content	Classifi- cation by clause	Detail of technical deviation	ada " a sa ga sa da ba ga sa
6 Chemical composition	Depending on the type of bars, P and S only, 5 elements or 5 elements + carbon equivalent are speci- fied	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	6 7	In Ductility class D which ensures the weldability, 5 ele- ments + N + carbon equivalent (for weld- ing) are specified for	Deletion	The chemical compositions are almost the same.	The chemical composition for grade of Ductility class D is the same as the one specified in JIS G 3112 and ASTM A 706.
				round and deformed steel bars. For other grades P and S are specified.		steel bars of higher strength, the maximum value for N is specified in ISO.	maximum value for N is the countermeasure against ageing. In Japan the actual value for N is within the maximum value in ISO .
					Alteration	For carbon equivalent, CEV is used in ISO and Ceq is used in JIS .	Different formulae are applied among different countries.
7 Mechani- cal properties	Tensile properties (tensile strength, yield strength or proof strength, and elonga- tion), yield ratio, de- gree of strain of yield shelf and bendability are specified.	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	7 8	Round steel bars: Tensile test, bend test Deformed steel bars: Tensile test, bend test + rebend test (higher strength products) + (fatigue test if re- quired)	Alteration	In ISO for deformed steel bars of yield strength 400 N/mm ² or more the rebend test is carried out. In JIS for deformed steel bars of SD295 and SD345 of size designation D32 or under the rebend test may be designated by the pur- chaser instead of the bend test.	In JIS ageing is not a big issue. As shown in the left column the rebend test may be carried out corresponding to ageing. Therefore, JIS almost corresponds to ISO .
						For evaluation of resis- tance to earthquakes, JIS specifies the degree of strain of yield shelf in ad- dition to yield ratio for bars of yield strength 590 N/mm ² or more.	Degree of strain of yield shelf is unique to Japan.

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(I) Requirements in JIS		(II) Inter- (III) national tion Standard		III) Requirements in Interna- ional Standard		fication and details of eviation between JIS and itional Standard by clause	(V) Justification for the technical deviation and future measures
No. and title of clause	Content	number	No. of clause	Content	Classifi- cation by clause	Detail of technical deviation	
8 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances	 8.1 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances of round steel bars 8.2 Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances of deformed steel bars (including ribbed bars) 	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	5 5 6	Round steel bars: Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances Deformed steel bars: Shape, dimensions, masses and tolerances Deformed steel bars: Ribbed bars	Alteration	The specified dimensions (mm) are as follows. JIS ISO Round 5.5 6 bars: to to 50 22 Deformed 4.23 6 steel bars: to to 50.8 50	Shapes of rib of deformed steel bar are different between JIS and ISO . It is difficult to change the shape of rib in JIS to correspond to ISO . The addition proposals of "Requirements for rib parameters may be speci- fied by agreement be- tween the manufacturer and purchaser." and the requirements for mean interval between knots of thread knot reinforcing bars have been submitted to ISO and both accepted.
9 Appear- ance	Steel bars shall be free from defects that are detrimental to use.				Addition	JIS specifies requirements for appearance only.	The proposal of addition of requirements for ap- pearance will be submit- ted to ISO .
10 Tests	 10.1 Chemical analysis 10.2 Mechanical tests 10.3 Measurement of shape, dimensions and masses 	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	8 11.3 9 12.3	Mechanical tests Evaluation of charac- teristic values — Chemical composition Mechanical tests Evaluation of charac- teristic values — Chemical composition	Alteration	For tensile test, yield strengths are the same but tensile strengths are different between JIS and ISO . The bending radius for bend test are different between JIS and ISO .	Since Ductility class D in ISO is specified based on JIS, specified values of tensile test are the same as those in JIS. For the bend test, test conditions are almost the same.

(I) Requirements in JIS		(II) Inter- national Standard	(III) Requirements in Interna- tional Standard		(IV) Classification and details of technical deviation between JIS and the International Standard by clause		(V) Justification for the technical deviation and future measures
No. and title of clause	Content	number	No. of clause	Content	Classifi- cation by clause	Detail of technical deviation	
11 Inspec- tion	Inspection and reinspection	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	10 11 11 12	Marking Certification and inspection Marking Certification and inspection	Deletion Alteration	In ISO the certification testing method is also specified. JIS cites JIS G 0404 for inspection and reinspec- tion.	Conditions for inspection are almost the same.
12 Marking	Requirements for marking	ISO 6935-1 ISO 6935-2	11	Marking	Alteration	JIS specifies requirements for marking by grade and size.	ISO provides Annex A to describe examples in some countries for differ- ent business transactions.

Overall degree of correspondence between JIS and International Standard(s) (ISO 6935-1:2007, ISO 6935-2:2019): MOD

NOTE 1 Symbols in sub-columns of classification by clause in the above table indicate as follows:

- Deletion: Deletes the specification item(s) or content(s) of International Standard.

- Addition: Adds the specification item(s) or content(s) which are not included in International Standard.

- Alteration: Alters the specification content(s) which are included in International Standard.

NOTE 2 Symbol in column of overall degree of correspondence between JIS and International Standard(s) in the above table indicates as follows:

MOD: Modifies International Standard(s).

Errata for JIS (English edition) can be downloaded in PDF format at Webdesk (purchase information page) of our website (https://www.jsa.or.jp/).

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