# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO** 4066

Second edition 1994-09-01

# Construction drawings — Bar scheduling

Dessins de bâtiment et génie civil — Cahiers de ferraillage



Reference number ISO 4066:1994(E)



ISO 4066:1994(E)

## **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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 4066 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation, Subcommittee SC 8, Construction documentation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4066:1977), which has been technically revised.

© ISO 1994

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

© ISO

ISO 4066:1994(E)

# Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to ensure uniformity of practice in the scheduling of steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete. To establish a clear and unambiguous system for scheduling, it is necessary to specify the method of indicating dimensions to be used and the order in which the information is given on the bar schedule.

As the use of preferred shapes is considered to be very advantageous both for simplifying design and manufacture and for the use of computers, the opportunity has been taken to include a list of preferred shapes and a coding system; the layout of the bar schedule is based on the use of preferred shapes.

# Construction drawings — Bar scheduling

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a system for the scheduling of reinforcing bars, and comprises

- the method of indicating dimensions;
- a coding system for bar shapes;
- a list of preferred shapes;
- the bar schedule.

This International Standard applies to all types of steel bar for the reinforcement of concrete. It does no apply to steel fabric and prestressing steel reinforcement.

#### 2 Indication of bending dimensions

The bending dimensions shall be indicated as shown in figures 1 to 5.

Dimensions shall be outside dimensions, except for radii, and the standard radius of bend shall be the smallest radius permitted by national standards regulations for the size of bar scheduled.

If a national standard specifies different standard radii for different situations, the radius to be used shall be entered in the column e/R.

Except for shape codes 12, 13, 33, 67 and 77, all bends will be assumed to have standard radii. No dimension shall be zero.

The "free" dimensions shown in brackets shall be available to take up cumulative cutting and bending

tolerances; this dimension need not be shown on schedules.

The total length (cutting length) shall be calculated on the basis of the appropriate bending dimensions with corrections for bends.

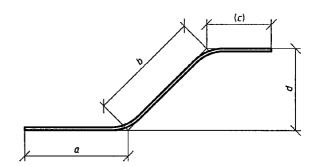


Figure 1 — Bending dimensions — Shape code 26

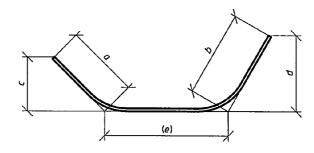


Figure 2 — Bending dimensions — Shape code 25

ISO 4066:1994(E) © ISO

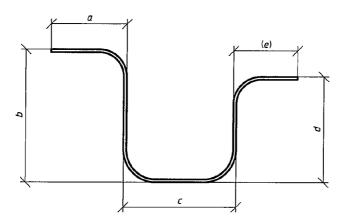


Figure 3 — Bending dimensions — Shape code 44

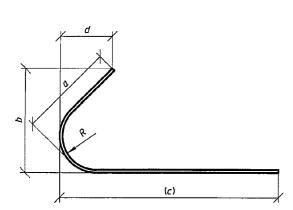
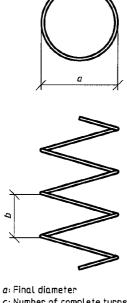


Figure 4 — Bending dimensions — Shape code 99 (non-standard)



c: Number of complete turns

Figure 5 — Bending dimensions — Shape code 77

ISO 4066:1994(E)

### 3 Coding system for bar shapes

The shape code number shall consist of two characters, as defined in table 1.

## 4 List of preferred shapes

Preferred shapes for bars are listed in table 2. The letter symbols in table 2 refer to the dimensions which shall be given in the bar schedule (although the "free" dimension may be omitted).

Table 1 — Code number composition

First character	Second character								
0 — No bends (optional)	0 — Straight bars (optional)								
<b>1</b> — 1 bend	1 — 90° bend(s) of standard radius, all bent to- wards the same direction								
<b>2</b> — 2 bends	2 — 90° bend(s) of non-standard radius, all bent towards the same direction								
<b>3</b> — 3 bends	3 — 180° bend(s) of non-standard radius, all bent towards the same direction								
4 — 4 bends	4 — 90° bends of standard radius, not all bent to- wards the same direction								
5 — 5 bends <sup>1)</sup>	5 — Bends < 90°, all bent towards the same direction								
6 — Arcs of circles	6 — Bends < 90°, not all bent towards the same direction								
7 — Helices	7 — Arcs or helices								

<sup>99 —</sup> Special non-standard shapes defined by a sketch. Shape code 99 shall be used for all non-standard shapes. Bending radii for shape 99 shall be assumed to be standard (r) unless specified otherwise (R) 2).

NOTE — This table explains the logic behind the numbering of the shapes in table 2. It is not to be used for creating codes for additional shapes.

<sup>1)</sup> Shape code 51 is the only preferred shape permitted to have more than four bends. Five bends or more are undesirable and may be impractical within permitted tolerances but they must be drawn out in full and coded 99.

<sup>2)</sup> With the exception of shape codes 12 and 67 if a non-standard radius is required the shape code becomes 99 with R specified on the sketch.

© ISO

Table 2 — Preferred shapes

Shape code	Shape	Examples							
00	a								
11	(b)								
12	(b)								
13	(c)								
15	(c)								
21									
25	(e)								
26	(c) (c)	<i></i>							

Shape code	Shape	Examples
31		
33	Both ends semicircular	
41	a (e)	
44	(e) (e)	
46	(e)	
51		
67	a	

© ISO

ISO 4066:1994(E)

Shape code	Shape	Examples
		0
77	c: number of complete turns	
99	All other shapes	

#### 5 Bar schedule

The bar schedule is the document used to specify and identify reinforcing bars. The format specified in 5.1 incorporates the use of preferred shapes.

#### 5.1 Schedule information

A bar schedule shall contain the following information in the sequence listed below:

- a) member (identification of the structural member in which the bar is located);
- b) bar mark (unique reference of the bar);
- type of steel (a single letter will suffice if clearly defined, then columns for type of steel and size can be combined, e.g. B12);
- d) size (nominal diameter) of bar, in millimetres;
- e) length of each bar, in millimetres [cutting length, allowing for the gain at bends, calculated from the dimensions and radii given in k); see clause 2];
- f) number of members;
- g) number of bars in each member;
- h) total number of bars  $[f) \times g$ ;
- i) total length [e) x h)], in millimetres (rounded to the nearest multiple of 25 mm);
- j) shape code;
- k) bending dimensions, in millimetres (rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 mm);

- revision letter for member [a letter should be entered here, starting A, B, C, etc., whenever a line (or lines) is amended and the schedule re-issued. The same letter should be entered in 5.3 f)];
- m) title block.

An example of a form of bar schedule is shown in table 3.

#### 5.2 Special shapes

When special shapes are required, these shall be shown by a dimensioned sketch drawn over columns a to e/R (see table 3) and shall be designated as shape code 99.

#### 5.3 Title block

The title block shall be placed below the schedule, and shall contain the following information:

- a) name of the structural designer;
- b) title of the project;
- c) preparation date, by whom prepared, by whom checked;
- d) drawing number;
- e) bar schedule number;
- f) revision letter and date of last revision;
- g) a statement that the schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO 4066 (in or immediately below the title block).

Table 3 — Example of an ISO bar schedule

			Ta	able	е 3	_	Ех	am	ıple	of	an	ISC	) ba	ar s	che	edule			
															[	Dimens	ions in	millime	etres
Revision	letter for member															date	letter		
	e/R					000 6										Revision date	Revision letter		
nsions	p							1 500											
Bending dimensions	2							300								unu eln	6301		
Bendir	q							1 500								r Bar schedule number	<b>.</b>		
	p	4 000		2 000		12 000		١ 000											
	Shape code	00		11		67		44								Drawing number	ß		
	i otal length	1 200 000		150 000		1 200 000		270 000											
	l otal number	300		25		100		150								Preparation date 1992-07-09	Prepared by R.I.L.	Checked by R.S.	
Number	of bars in each member	50		25		100		25								Prej 199	Preg R.I.	Che R.S.	SO 4066.
Number	of members	9				1		9								Factory for X, Y, Z, etc.			uirements of
	each bar	4 000		6 000		12 000		3 800											with the req
	Size	12		16		20		10											cordance
Type	of steel	В		В		В	•	В								A. B. CDE and PARTNERS 2 XY Street, London WIA Phone: 071-000-0000		2	ared in ac
	Bar mark	10		02		03		04											seen prepa
	Member	First floor slabs		Wall A		Tank wali		Beam 23								A. B. CDE and 2 XY Street, Phone: 071			This schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO 4066.

ISO 4066:1994(E) © ISO

### ICS 01.100.30

Descriptors: architecture, buildings, technical drawings, reinforcing bars, codes, reinforcing bar schedule.

Price based on 7 pages