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# Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 3: Prestressing steel (ISO 15630-3:2010)

## I.S. EN ISO 15630-3:2010

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<b>NSAI</b> 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	<b>Sales:</b> T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie
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English Version

## Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 3: Prestressing steel (ISO 15630-3:2010)

Aciers pour l'armature et la précontrainte du béton -  
Méthodes d'essai - Partie 3: Armatures de précontrainte  
(ISO 15630-3:2010)

Stähle für die Bewehrung und das Vorspannen von Beton -  
Prüfverfahren - Teil 3: Spannstähle (ISO 15630-3:2010)

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## **Foreword**

The text of ISO 15630-3:2010 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 "Steel" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 15630-3:2010 by Technical Committee ECISS/TC 104 "Concrete reinforcing and prestressing steels" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

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**Steel for the reinforcement and  
prestressing of concrete — Test  
methods —**

Part 3:  
**Prestressing steel**

*Aciers pour l'armature et la précontrainte du béton — Méthodes  
d'essai —*

*Partie 3: Aciers de précontrainte*



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Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15630-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 16, *Steels for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15630-3:2002), which has been technically revised.

ISO 15630 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete — Test methods*:

- *Part 1: Reinforcing bars, wire rod and wire*
- *Part 2: Welded fabric*
- *Part 3: Prestressing steel*

## **Introduction**

The aim of ISO 15630 is to provide all relevant test methods for reinforcing and prestressing steels in one standard. In that context, the existing International Standards for testing these products have been revised and updated. Some further test methods have been added.

Reference is made to International Standards on the testing of metals, in general, as they are applicable. Complementary provisions have been given if needed.

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