DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

DoP 0388

for fischer injection system FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed (Mortar for post-installed rebar connections) EN

1. Unique identification code of the product-type: **DoP 0388**

2. Intended use/es: **System for post-installed rebar connection, see appendix, especially annexes B1-B11.**

3. Manufacturer: **fischerwerke GmbH & Co. KG, Klaus-Fischer-Str. 1, 72178 Waldachtal, Germany**

4. Authorised representative: **–**

5. System/s of AVCP: **1**

6. European Assessment Document: **EAD 330087-01-0601 Edition 06/2021**
   European Technical Assessment: **ETA-22/0502; 2025-09-23**
   Technical Assessment Body: **DIBt- Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik**
   Notified body/ies: **2873 TU Darmstadt**

7. Declared performance/s:
   Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)
   Characteristic resistance under static and quasi-static loading:
   Bond strength of post-installed rebar: Annexes C1, C2
   Bond efficiency factor: Annexes C1, C2
   Amplification factor for minimum anchorage length: Annexes C1, C2
   Characteristic resistance to steel failure for rebar tension anchors: Annex C5

   Characteristic resistance under seismic loading:
   Bond strength under seismic loading, Seismic bond efficiency factor: Annexes C3, C4
   Minimum concrete cover under seismic loading: Annex B5

   Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)
   Reaction to fire: Class (A1)

   Resistance to fire:
   Bond strength at increased temperature for post-installed rebar assessed for 50 years: Annex C6
   Bond strength at increased temperature for post-installed rebar assessed for 100 years: Annex C6
   Characteristic resistance to steel failure for rebar tension anchors under fire exposure: Annex C5

8. Appropriate Technical Documentation and/or Specific Technical Documentation: **–**

The performance of the product identified above is in conformity with the set of declared performance/s. This declaration of performance is issued, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer identified above.

Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:

Dr. Ronald Mihala, Managing Director Research and Development

Dieter Pfaff, Head of International Production Federation and Quality Management

Tumlingen, 2025-10-22

This DoP has been prepared in different languages. In case there is a dispute on the interpretation the English version shall always prevail.

The Appendix includes voluntary and complementary information in English language exceeding the (language-neutrally specified) legal requirements.

Translation guidance Essential Characteristics and Performance Parameters for Annexes

Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)		
	Characteristic resistance under static and quasi-static loading:	
1	Bond strength of post-installed rebar:	$f_{bd,PIR}$ [N/mm^2], $f_{bd,PIR,100y}$ [N/mm^2]
2	Bond efficiency factor:	k_b [-], $k_{b,100y}$ [-]
3	Amplification factor for minimum anchorage length:	α_{lb} [-], $\alpha_{lb,100y}$ [-]
4	Characteristic resistance to steel failure for rebar tension anchors:	$N_{Rk,s}$ [kN]
	Characteristic resistance under seismic loading:	
5	Bond strength under seismic loading, Seismic bond efficiency factor:	$f_{bd,PIR,seis}$ [N/mm^2], $k_{b,seis}$ [-], $f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y}$ [N/mm^2], $k_{b,seis,100y}$ [-]
6	Minimum concrete cover under seismic loading:	$c_{min,seis}$ [mm]
Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)		
7	Reaction to fire:	Class
	Resistance to fire:	
8	Bond strength at increased temperature for post-installed rebar assessed for 50 years:	$f_{bd,fi}(\theta)$ [N/mm^2], k_{fi} (θ) [-], θ_{max} [^{o}C]
9	Bond strength at increased temperature for post-installed rebar assessed for 100 years:	$f_{bd,fi,100y}(\theta)$ [N/mm^2], $k_{fi,100y}(\theta)$ [-], θ_{max} [^{o}C]
10	Characteristic resistance to steel failure for rebar tension anchors under fire exposure:	$N_{Rk,s,fi}$ [kN]

Specific Part

1 Technical description of the product

The subject of this European Technical Assessment is the post-installed connection, by anchoring or overlap connection joint, of reinforcing bars (rebars) in existing structures made of normal weight concrete, using the "Rebar connection with fischer injection system FIS RC II and FIS RC II Low Speed" in accordance with the regulations for reinforced concrete construction.
Reinforcing bars made of steel with a diameter ϕ from 8 to 40 mm or the fischer rebar anchor FRA or FRA HCR of sizes M12 to M24 according to Annex A and injection mortar FIS RC II or FIS RC II Low Speed are used for rebar connections. The rebar is placed into a drilled hole filled with injection mortar and is anchored via the bond between rebar, injection mortar and concrete.

The product description is given in Annex A.

2 Specification of the intended use in accordance with the applicable European assessment Document

The performances given in Section 3 are only valid if the rebar connection is used in compliance with the specifications and conditions given in Annex B.

The verifications and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of the rebar connections of at least 50 and/or 100 years. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Characteristic resistance under static and quasi-static loading	See Annex C 1, C 2 and C 5
Characteristic resistance under seismic loading	See Annex B 5, C 3 and C 4

3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Reaction to fire	Class A1
Resistance to fire	See Annex C 5 and C 6

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

In accordance with European Assessment Document EAD No. 330087-01-0601, the applicable European legal act is: [96/582/EC].

The system to be applied is: 1

Installation conditions and application examples reinforcing bars, part 1

Figure A1.1:

Overlap joint with existing reinforcement for rebar connections of slabs and beams

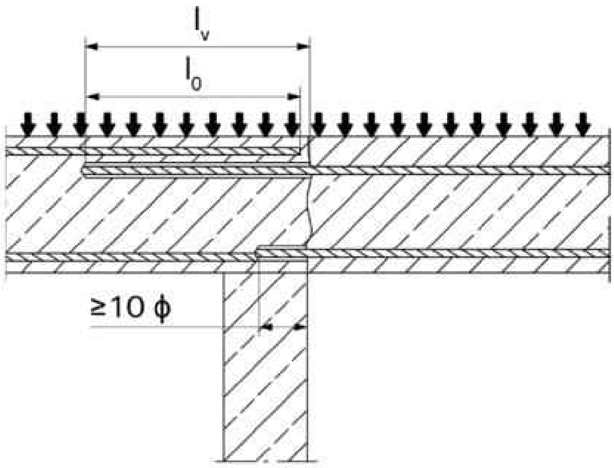


Figure A1.2:

Overlap joint with existing reinforcement at a foundation of a column or wall where the rebars are stressed

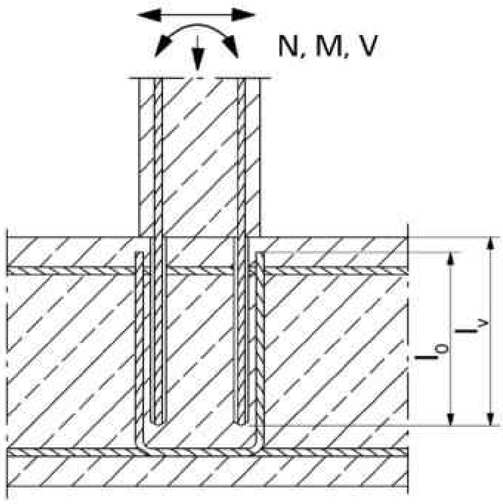
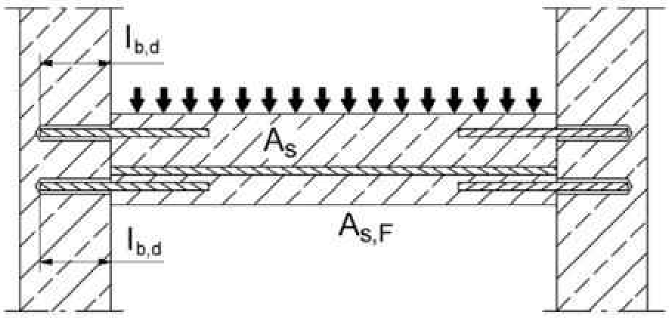


Figure A1.3:

End anchoring of slabs or beams (e.g. designed as simply supported)



Figures not to scale

Installation conditions and application examples reinforcing bars, part 2

Figure A2.1:

Rebar connection for stressed primarily in compression

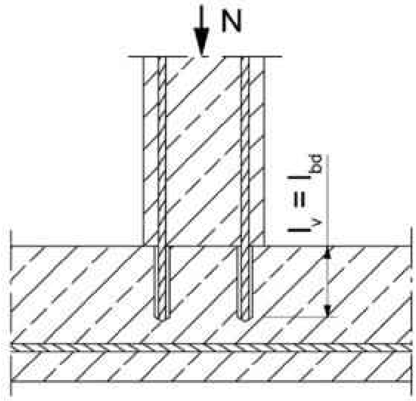
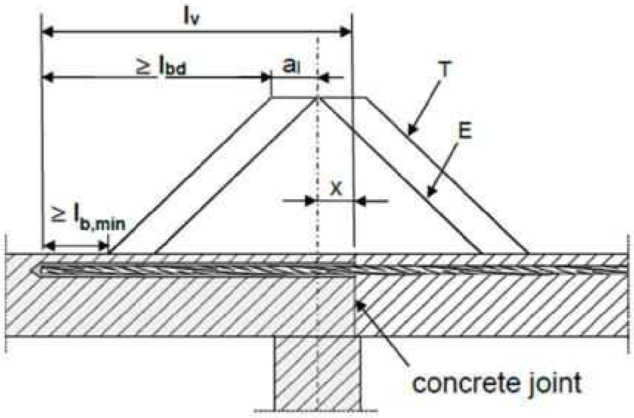


Figure A2.2:

Anchoring of reinforcement to cover the enveloped line of acting tensile force in the bending member



(only post-installed rebar is plotted)

Key to Figure

- T Acting tensile force
- E Envelope of M_{ed} / z + N_{ed} (see EN 1992-1-1:2011)
- x Distance between the theoretical point of support and concrete joint

Note to **figure A1.1** to **A1.3** and **figure A2.1** to **A2.2**

In the figures no traverse reinforcement is plotted, the transverse reinforcement as required by EN 1992-1-1:2011 shall be present.

The shear transfer between old and new concrete shall be designed according to EN 1992-1-1:2011
Preparation of joints according to **Annex B 3** of this document.

Figures not to scale

Installation conditions and application examples fischer rebar anchor FRA

Figure A3.1:
Lap to a foundation of a column under bending.

1. Shear lug (or fastener loaded in shear)
2. fischer rebar anchor FRA (tension only)
3. Existing stirrup / reinforcement for overlap (lap splice)
4. Slotted hole

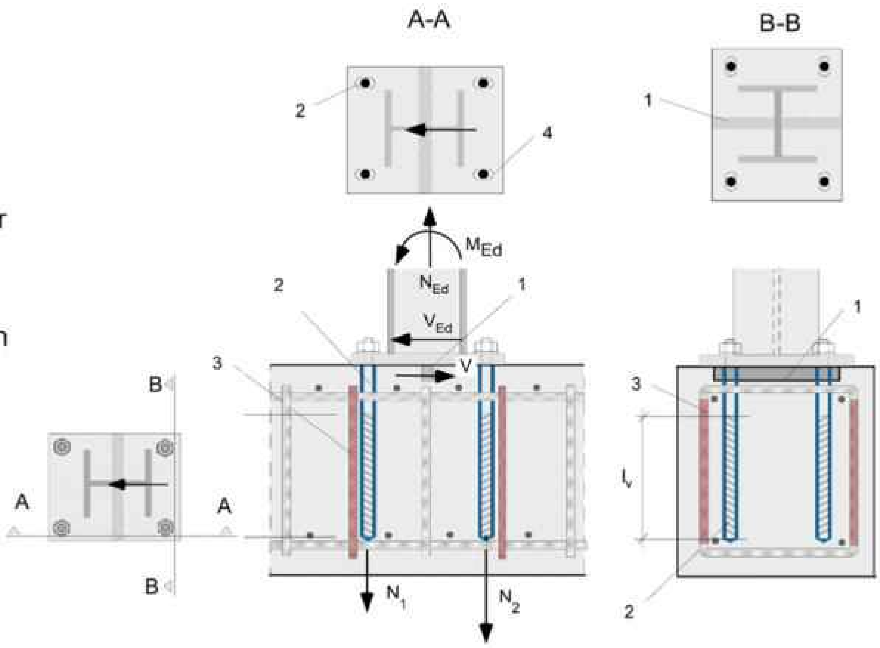
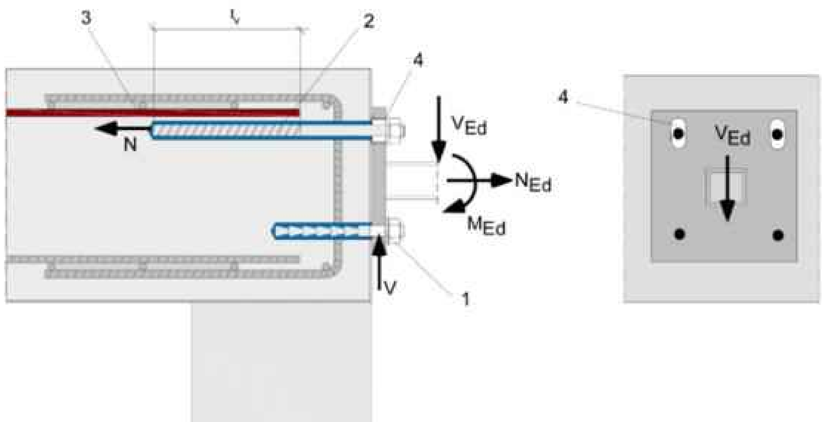


Figure A3.2:
Lap of the anchoring of guardrail posts or anchoring of cantilevered building components.
In the anchor plate, the drill holes for the fischer rebar anchors FRA have to be designed as slotted holes with axial direction to the shear force.

1. Fastener for shear load transfer
2. fischer rebar anchor FRA (tension only)
3. Existing stirrup / reinforcement for overlap (lap splice)
4. Slotted hole

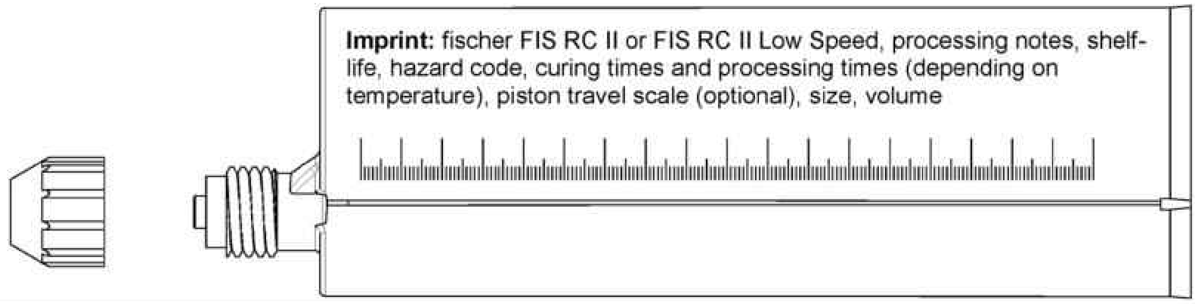


The required transverse reinforcement acc. to EN 1992-1-1:2011 is not shown in the figures. **The fischer rebar anchor FRA may be only used for axial tensile force.** The tensile force must be transferred by lap to the existing reinforcement of the building. The transfer of the shear force has to be ensured by suitable measure, e.g. by means of shear force or anchors with European Technical Assessment (ETA).

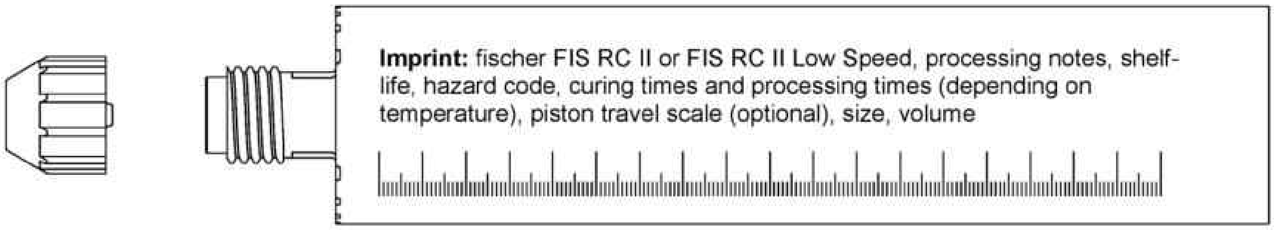
Figures not to scale

Overview system components

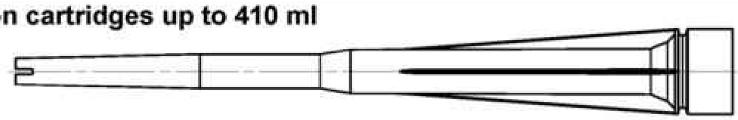
Injection cartridge (shuttle cartridge) FIS RC II with sealing cap; Sizes: 360 ml, 825 ml



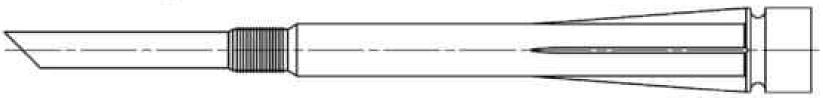
Injection cartridge (coaxial cartridge) FIS RC II with sealing cap; Sizes: 300 ml, 380 ml, 400 ml, 410 ml



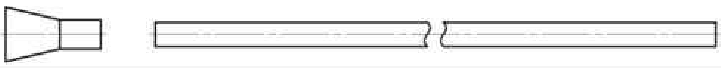
Static mixer FIS MR Plus for injection cartridges up to 410 ml



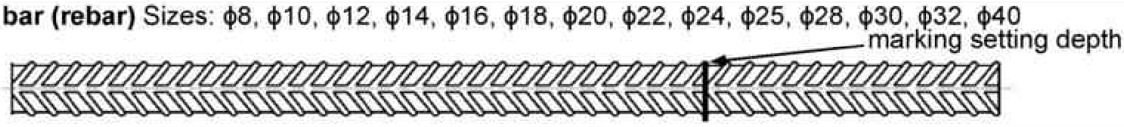
Static mixer FIS JMR for injection cartridges 825 ml



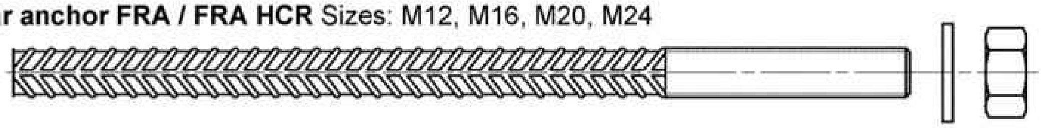
Injection adapter and extension tube Ø 9 for static mixer FIS MR Plus;
Injection adapter and extension tube Ø 9 or Ø 15 for static mixer FIS JMR



Reinforcing bar (rebar) Sizes: ϕ8, ϕ10, ϕ12, ϕ14, ϕ16, ϕ18, ϕ20, ϕ22, ϕ24, ϕ25, ϕ28, ϕ30, ϕ32, ϕ40

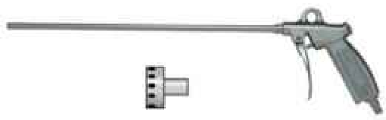


fischer rebar anchor FRA / FRA HCR Sizes: M12, M16, M20, M24



Blow out pump AB G

Compressed-air cleaning tool ABP with fischer compressed-air nozzle



Figures not to scale

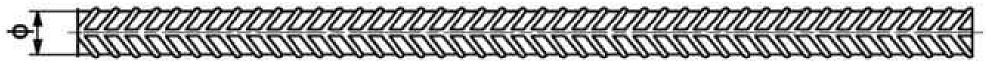
Rebar connection with fischer injection system FIS RC II and FIS RC II Low Speed

Product description
Overview system components; Injection mortar, static mixer, injection adapter, reinforcing bar, fischer rebar anchor FRA, cleaning tools

Annex A4

Properties of reinforcing bars (rebar)

Figure A5.1:



- The minimum value of related rib area $f_{R,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011
- The maximum outer rebar diameter over the ribs shall be:
  - The nominal diameter of the bar with rib $\phi + 2 \cdot h$ ($h \leq 0{,}07 \cdot \phi$)
  - (ϕ: Nominal diameter of the bar; h_{rib} = rib height of the bar)

Table A5.1: Installation conditions for rebars

Nominal diameter of the bar		ϕ	8[1]		10[1]		12[1]		14	16	18	20	22	24	25[1]		28	30	32	40
Nominal drill hole diameter	d_0	[mm]	10	12	12	14	14	16	18	20	25	25	30	30	30	35	35	40	40	55
Drill hole depth	h_0		$h_0 = l_v$																	
Effective embedment depth	l_v		acc. to static calculation																	
Minimum thickness of concrete member	h_{min}		$l_v + 30$ (≥ 100)					$l_v + 2d_0$												

[1] Both drill hole diameters can be used.

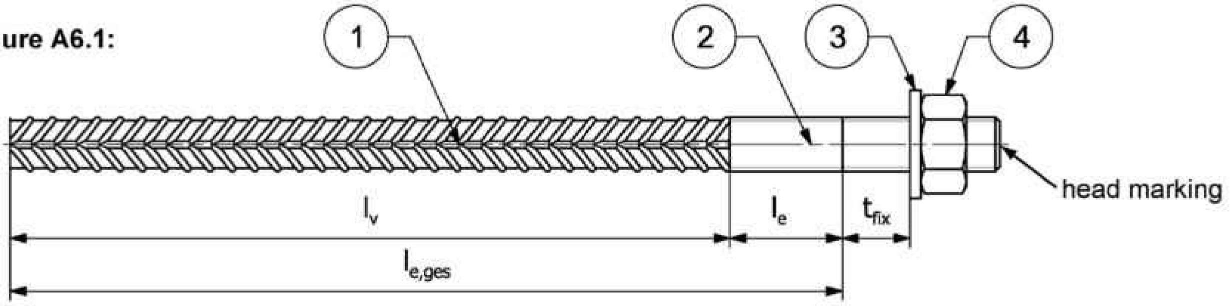
Table A5.2: Materials of rebars

Designation	Reinforcing bar (rebar)
Reinforcing bar EN 1992-1-1:2011, Annex C	Bars and de-coiled rods class B or C with f_{yk} and k according to NDP or NCI of EN 1992-1-1/NA $f_{uk} = f_{tk} = k \cdot f_{yk}$

Figures not to scale

Properties of fischer rebar anchors FRA

Figure A6.1:



Head marking e.g.: FRA (for stainless steel)

FRA HCR (for high corrosion-resistant steel)

Table A6.1: Installation conditions for fischer rebar anchors FRA

Thread diameter				M12[2)]		M16	M20	M24[2)]	
Nominal diameter		ϕ	[mm]	12		16	20	25	
Nominal drill bit diameter		d_0	[mm]	14	16	20	25	30	35
Drill hole depth ($h_0 = l_{e,ges}$)		$l_{e,ges}$	[mm]	$l_v + l_e$					
Effective embedment depth		l_v	[mm]	according to static calculation					
Distance concrete surface to welded join		l_e	[mm]	100					
Maximum Diameter of clearance hole in the fixture[1)]	Pre-positioned	d_f	[mm]	14		18	22	26	
	Push through	d_f	[mm]	16	18	22	26	32	40
Minimum thickness of concrete member		h_{min}	[mm]	$h_0 + 30$		$h_0 + 2d_0$			
Maximum torque moment for attachment of the fixture		max T_{inst}	[Nm]	50		100	150	150	

[1)] For bigger clearance holes in the fixture see EN 1992-4:2018.
[2)] Both drill bit diameters can be used.

Table A6.2: Materials of fischer rebar anchors FRA

Part	Description	Materials: FRA Corrosion resistance class CRC III acc. to EN 1993-1-4:2006+A1:2015	Materials: FRA HCR Corrosion resistance class CRC V acc. to EN 1993-1-4: 2006+A1:2015
1	Reinforcing bar	Bars and de-coiled rods class B or C with f_{yk} and k according to NDP or NCI of EN 1992-1-1:NA; $f_{uk} = f_{tk} = k \cdot f_{yk}$; ($f_{yk}$ = 500 N/mm^2)	
2	Round bar with partial or full thread	Stainless steel, strength class 80, according to EN 10088-1:2023	High corrosion-resistant steel, strength class 80, according to EN 10088-1:2023
3	Washer ISO 7089:2000	Stainless steel, according to EN 10088-1: 2023	High corrosion-resistant steel, according to EN 10088-1: 2023
4	Hexagon nut	Stainless steel, strength class 80, acc. to EN ISO 3506-2:2020, according to EN 10088-1: 2023	High corrosion-resistant steel, strength class 80, acc. to EN ISO 3506-2:2020, according to EN 10088-1: 2023

Figures not to scale

Product description
Properties and materials of fischer rebar anchors FRA

Annex A6

Specifications of intended use part 1

Table B1.1: Overview use and performance categories

Anchorages subject to	FIS RC II with …			
	Reinforcing bar 		fischer rebar anchor FRA 	
Hammer drilling or compressed air drilling with standard drill bit	all sizes			
Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit (fischer "FHD", Heller "Duster Expert", Bosch "Speed Clean", Hilti "TE-CD, TE-YD") 	Nominal drill bit diameter (d_0) 12 mm to 35 mm			
Use category I1 dry or wet concrete	all sizes			
Characteristic resistance under static and quasi static loading, in uncracked concrete / cracked concrete	all sizes	Tables: C1.1 C1.2 C1.3 C2.1 C2.2 C2.3	all sizes	Tables: C1.1 C1.2 C1.3 C2.1 C2.2 C2.3 C5.1 C5.2
Characteristic resistance under seismic loading	all sizes	Tables: C3.1 C3.2 C3.3 C4.1 C4.2 C4.3	No performance assessed	
Installation direction	D3 (downward and horizontal and upwards (e.g. overhead))			
Installation temperature	$T_{i,min}$ = -10 °C to $T_{i,max}$ = +40 °C			
Service temperature Temperature range	-40 °C to +80 °C		(max. short term temperature +80 °C; max long term temperature +50 °C)	
Resistance to fire	all sizes	Annex C6	all sizes	Table C5.3

Specifications of intended use part 2

Anchorages subject to:

- Static and quasi-static loading: reinforcing bar (rebar) size 8 mm to 40 mm; FRA M12 to M24.
- Characteristic resistance under seismic loading: reinforcing bar (rebar) size 8 mm to 40 mm.
- 50 and 100 years working life: reinforcing bar (rebar) size 8 mm to 40 mm.
- Resistance to fire: reinforcing bar (rebar) size 8 mm to 40 mm; FRA M12 to M24.

Base materials:

- Compacted reinforced or unreinforced normal weight concrete without fibres according to EN 206:2013+A2:2021.
- Concrete strength classes C12/15 to C50/60 according to EN 206:2013+ A2:2021 for static and quasi-static loading
- Concrete strength classes C16/20 to C50/60 according to EN 206:2013+ A2:2021 for seismic loading.
- Maximum chloride content of 0,40 % (CL 0.40) related to the cement content according to EN 206:2013+ A2:2021.
- Non-carbonated concrete
  Note: In case of a carbonated surface of the existing concrete structure the carbonated layer shall be removed in the area of the post-installed rebar connection with a diameter of ϕ + 60 mm prior to the installation of the new rebar. The depth of concrete to be removed shall correspond to at least the minimum concrete cover in accordance with EN1993-1-1:2011. The foregoing may be neglected if building components are new and not carbonated and if building components are in dry conditions.

Use conditions (Environmental conditions) for fischer rebar anchors FRA

- For all conditions according to EN 1993-1-4:2006+A1:2015 corresponding to corrosion resistance classes to **Annex A6 Table A6.2**.

Design:

- The structural design according to EN 1992-1-1:2011; EN 1992-1-2:2011 and **Annex B3 and B4** are conducted under the responsibility of a designer experienced in the field of anchorages and concrete work.
- Verifiable calculation notes and drawings are prepared taking account of the forces to be transmitted.
- The actual position of the reinforcement in the existing structure shall be determined on the basis of the construction documentation and taken into account when designing.

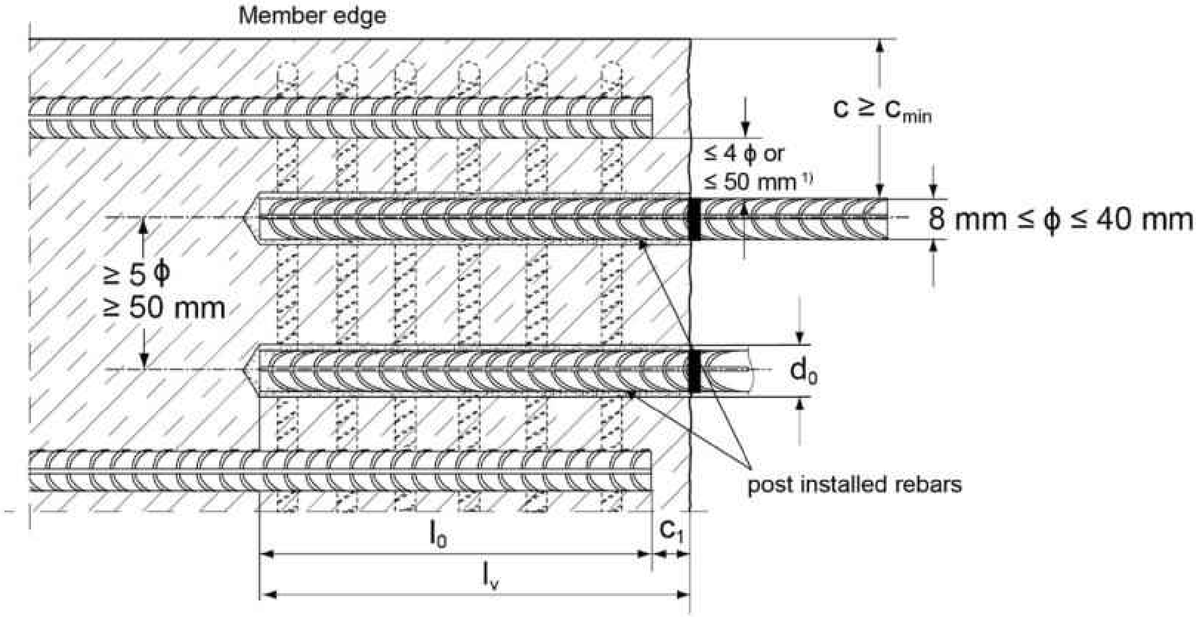
Installation:

- The installation of post-installed rebar respectively fischer rebar anchor FRA shall be done only by suitable trained installer and under Supervision on site; the conditions under which an installer may be considered as suitable trained and the conditions for Supervision on site are up to the Member States in which the installation is done.
- Check the position of the existing rebars (if the position of existing rebars is not known, it shall be determined using a rebar detector suitable for this purpose as well as on the basis of the construction documentation and then marked on the building component for the overlap joint).

General construction rules for post-installed rebars

Figure B3.1:

- Only tension forces in the axis of the rebar may be transmitted.
- The transfer of shear forces between new concrete and existing structure shall be designed additionally according to EN 1992-1-1:2011.
- The joints for concreting must be roughened to at least such an extent that aggregate protrude.



[1)] If the clear distance between lapped bars exceeds 4 ϕ or 50 mm then the lap length shall be increased by the difference between the clear bar distance and the smaller 4 ϕ or 50 mm.

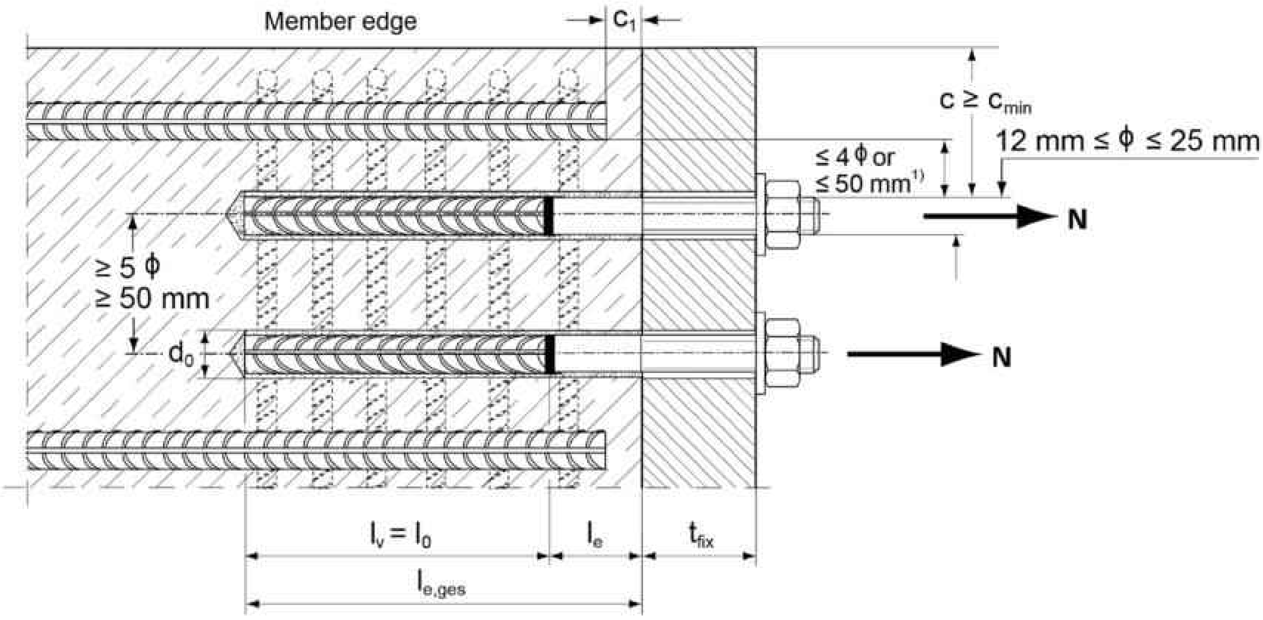
c	concrete cover of post-installed rebar
c_1	concrete cover at end-face of existing rebar
c_{min}	minimum concrete cover according to **Table B5.1** and to EN 1992-1-1:2011, Section 4.4.1.2
ϕ	nominal diameter of reinforcing bar
l_0	lap length, according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 for static loading and according to EN 1998-1:2004+AC:2009, section 5.6.3 for seismic action
l_v	effective embedment depth, $\geq l_0 + c_1$
d_0	nominal drill bit diameter, see **Annex B6**

Figures not to scale

General construction rules for post-installed fischer rebar anchors FRA

Figure B4.1:

- Only tension forces in the axis of the fischer rebar anchor FRA may be transmitted.
- The tension force must be transferred via an overlap joint to the reinforcement in the building part.
- The transmission of the shear load shall be ensured by appropriate additional measures, e.g. by shear lugs or by anchors with a European Technical Assessment (ETA).
- In the anchor plate, the holes for the tension anchor shall be executed as slotted holes with the axis in the direction of the shear force.



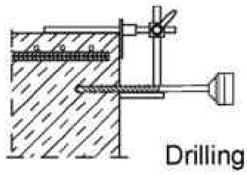
[1)] If the clear distance between lapped bars exceeds 4 ϕ or 50 mm then the lap length shall be increased by the difference between the clear bar distance and the smaller 4 ϕ or 50 mm.

c	concrete cover of post-installed fischer rebar anchor FRA
c_1	concrete cover at end-face of existing rebar
c_{min}	minimum concrete cover according to **Table B5.1** and to EN 1992-1-1:2011, Section 4.4.1.2
ϕ	nominal diameter of reinforcing bar
l_0	lap length, according to EN 1992-1-1:2011, Section 8.7.3
$l_{e,ges}$	overall embedment depth, $\geq l_0 + l_e$
d_0	nominal drill bit diameter, see **Annex B6**
l_e	length of the bonded in threaded part
t_{fix}	thickness of the fixture
l_v	effective embedment depth

Figures not to scale

Table B5.1: **Minimum concrete cover** c_{min}[1)] depending of the drilling method and the drilling tolerance

Drilling method	nominal diameter of reinforcing bar ϕ [mm]	Minimum concrete cover c_{min} Without drilling aid [2)] [mm]	Minimum concrete cover c_{min} With drilling aid [2)] [mm]
Hammer drilling with standard drill bit or hollow drill bit	< 25	30 mm + 0,06 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$	30 mm + 0,02 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$
	≥ 25	40 mm + 0,06 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$	40 mm + 0,02 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$
Compressed air drilling	< 25	50 mm + 0,08 l_v	50 mm + 0,02 l_v
	≥ 25	60 mm + 0,08 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$	60 mm + 0,02 $l_v \geq 2\,\phi$


Drilling aid

[1)] See Annex B3, figure B3.1 and Annex B4, figure B4.1
Note: The minimum concrete cover as specified in EN 1992-1-1:2011 must be observed. The same minimum concrete covers apply to rebar elements in case of seismic loading. $c_{min,seis} = 2\,\phi$.
[2)] For FRA (HCR) $l_{e,ges}$ instead of l_v.

Table B5.2: Dispensers and cartridge sizes corresponding to maximum embedment depth $l_{v,max}$

reinforcing bars (rebar)	fischer rebar anchor FRA	Manual dispenser	Accu and pneumatic dispenser (small)	Accu and pneumatic dispenser (large)
		Cartridge size < 500 ml	Cartridge size < 500 ml	Cartridge size > 500 ml
ϕ [mm]	thread [-]	$l_{v,max}$ / $l_{e,ges,max}$ [mm]	$l_{v,max}$ / $l_{e,ges,max}$ [mm]	$l_{v,max}$ / $l_{e,ges,max}$ [mm]
8	---	1000	1000	1800
10	---			
12	FRA M12 FRA HCR M12		1200	
14	---			
16	FRA M16 FRA HCR M16		1500	
18, 20, 22, 24	FRA M20 FRA HCR M20	700	1300	
25	FRA M24 FRA HCR M24		1000	2000
28	---	700	700	
30, 32	---	700	700	T_i > 0 °C: 1500 T_i ≤ 0 °C: 2000
40	---	700	700	1300

Table B5.3: Conditions for use **static mixer** without an **extension tube**

Nominal drill hole diameter	d_0	[mm]	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	25	30	35	40	55
Drill hole depth h_0 by using	FIS MR Plus	[mm]	≤ 90		≤ 120	≤ 140	≤ 150	≤ 160	≤ 190	≤ 210				
	FIS JMR	[mm]	-	-	≤ 90	≤ 160	≤ 180	≤ 190	≤ 220		≤ 250			

Table B6.1: **Working times t_{work} and curing times t_{cure}**

Temperature in the anchorage base [°C]	Maximum working time[1)] t_{work}		Minimum curing time[2)] t_{cure}	
	FIS RC II	**FIS RC II Low Speed**	**FIS RC II**	**FIS RC II Low Speed**
-10 to -5	20 min [3)]	-	12 h	-
>-5 to 0	20 min [3)]	40 min	12 h	5 d
> 0 to 5	13 min [3)]	30 min	3 h	48 h
> 5 to 10	9 min [3)]	20 min	90 min	24 h
> 10 to 20	5 min	13 min	60 min	120 min
> 20 to 30	4 min	9 min	45 min	60 min
> 30 to 40	2 min [4)]	7 min	35 min	45 min

[1)] Maximum time from the beginning of the injection to rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA setting and positioning.
[2)] For wet concrete the curing time must be doubled.
[3)] If the temperature in the concrete falls below 10 °C the cartridge must be warmed up to +15 °C.
[4)] If the temperature in the concrete exceeds 30 °C the cartridge must be cooled down to +15 °C up to 20 °C.

Table B6.2: Installation tools for drilling and cleaning the bore hole and injection of the mortar

reinforcing bars (rebar)	fischer rebar anchor FRA	Drilling and cleaning				Injection	
		Nominal drill bit diameter	Diameter of cutting edge	Steel brush diameter	Diameter of fischer compressed-air nozzle	Diameter of extension tube	Injection adapter
ϕ [mm]	Designation	d_0 [mm]	d_{cut} [mm]	d_b [mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[colour]
8[1)]	---	10	≤ 10,50	11	---	9	---
		12	≤ 12,50	12,5	11		nature
10[1)]	---	12	≤ 12,50	12,5			
		14	≤ 14,50	15			blue
12[1)]	FRA M12 FRA HCR M12	14	≤ 14,50	15	15		
		16	≤ 16,50	17			red
14	---	18	≤ 18,50	19		9 or 15	yellow
16	FRA M16 FRA HCR M16	20	≤ 20,55	21,5	19		green
18	FRA M20 FRA HCR M20	25	≤ 25,55	26,5			black
20							
22	---	30	≤ 30,55	32	28		grey
24	---						
25[1)]	FRA M24 FRA HCR M24	30	≤ 30,55	32			
		35	≤ 35,70	37			brown
28	---	35	≤ 35,70	37			brown
30	----	40	≤ 40,70	42	38		red
32							
40	---	55	≤ 55,70	58	38	15	nature

[1)] Both drill bit diameters can be used

Rebar connection with fischer injection system FIS RC II and FIS RC II Low Speed

Intended use
Working times and curing times;
Installation tools for drilling and cleaning the bore hole and injection of the mortar

Annex B6

Safety regulations

Review the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use for proper and safe handling!

Wear well-fitting protective goggles and protective gloves when working with mortar FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed.

Important: Observe the instructions for use provided with each cartridge.

Installation instruction part 1; Installation with FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed

Hole drilling

Note: Before drilling, remove carbonized concrete; clean contact areas (see **Annex B 2**)
In case of aborted drill holes the drill hole shall be filled with mortar.

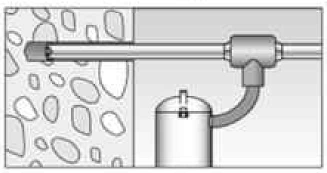
1a

Hammer drilling or compressed air drilling

Drill the hole to the required embedment depth using a hammer drill with carbide drill bit set in rotation hammer mode or a pneumatic drill.
Drill bit sizes see **Table B6.2**.

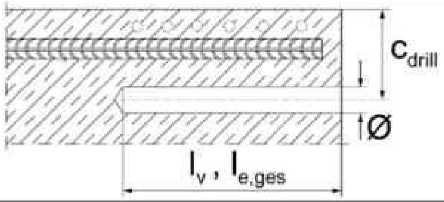
1b

Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit

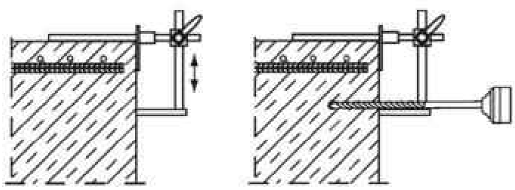


Drill the hole to the required embedment depth using a hammer drill with hollow drill bit in rotation hammer mode.
Dust extraction conditions see drill hole cleaning **Annex B8**.
Drill bit sizes see **Table B6.2**.

2



Measure and control concrete cover c
(c_{drill} = c + Ø / 2)
Drill parallel to surface edge and to existing rebar.
Where applicable use drilling aid.



For holes l_v > 20 cm use drilling aid.
Three different options can be considered:

A) drilling aid
B) Slat or spirit level
C) Visual check

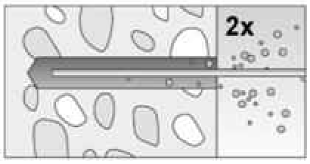
Minimum concrete cover c_{min} see **Table B5.1.**

Installation instruction part 2; Installation with FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed

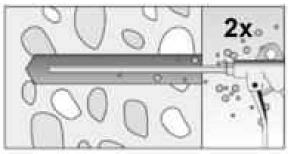
Drill hole cleaning

3a

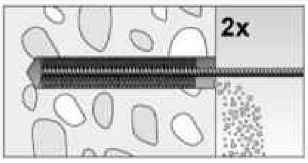
Hammer or compressed air drilling 



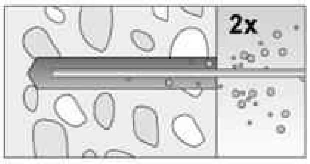
Clean the drill hole:
For d_0 < 18 mm and depths l_v resp. $l_{e,ges} \leq 12 \cdot \phi$ blow out the hole two times by hand.



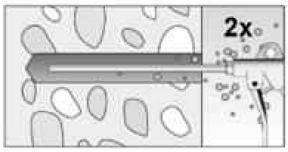
For $d_0 \geq 18$ mm and depths l_v resp. $l_{e,ges} > 12 \cdot \phi$ blow out the hole two times with oil-free compressed air ($p \geq 6$ bar). Use suitable compressed-air nozzle (see **Table B6.2**).



Brush drill hole two times; for drill hole diameters $d_0 \geq 30$ mm attach brush to a power tool and brush hole with a speed of max. 550 revolutions per minute. For deep holes a brush extension is mandatory.
Use suitable brushes (see **Table B6.2**).

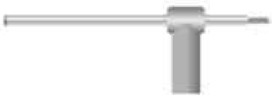


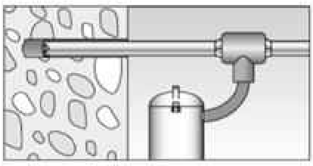
Clean the drill hole:
For d_0 < 18 mm and depths l_v resp. $l_{e,ges} \leq 12 \cdot \phi$ blow out the hole two times by hand.



For $d_0 \geq 18$ mm and depths l_v resp. $l_{e,ges} > 12 \cdot \phi$ blow out the hole two times with oil-free compressed air ($p \geq 6$ bar) Use suitable compressed-air nozzle (see **Table B6.2**).

3b

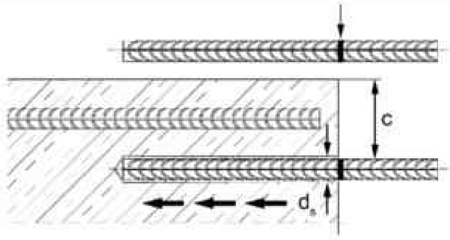
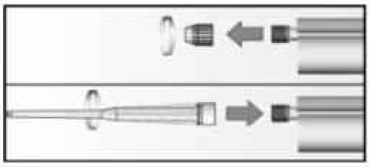
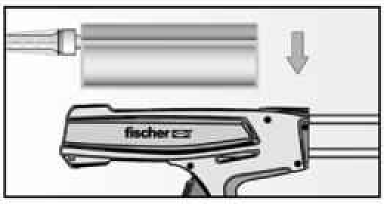
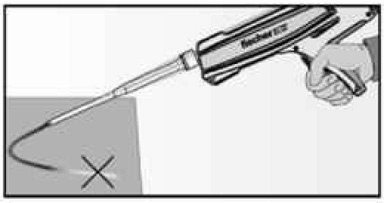
Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit 



Use a suitable dust extraction system, e. g.
fischer FVC 35 M or a comparable dust extraction system with equivalent performance data.
Drill the hole with hollow drill bit. The dust extraction system has to extract the drill dust nonstop during the drilling process and must be adjusted to maximum power.
No further drill hole cleaning necessary.

Installation instruction part 3; Installation with FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed

reinforcing bars (rebar) / fischer rebar anchor FRA and cartridge preparation

4		Before use, ensure that the rebar or the fischer rebar anchor FRA is dry and free of oil or other residue. Mark the embedment depth l_v (e.g. with tape) Insert rebar in borehole, to verify drill hole depth and setting depth l_v resp. $l_{e,ges.}$
5		Twist off the sealing cap Twist on the static mixer (the spiral in the static mixer must be clearly visible).
6		Place the cartridge into a suitable dispenser.
7		Press out approximately 10 cm of mortar until the resin is permanently grey in colour. Mortar which is not grey in colour will not cure and must be disposed.

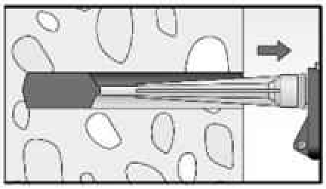
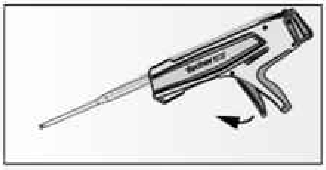
Rebar connection with fischer injection system FIS RC II and FIS RC II Low Speed

Intended use
Installation instruction part 3,
reinforcing bars (rebar) / fischer rebar anchor FRA and cartridge preparation

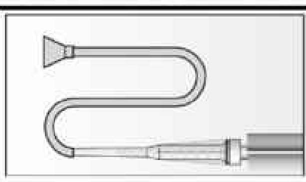
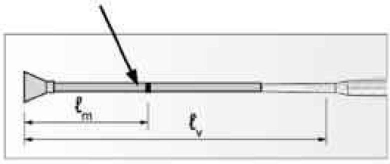
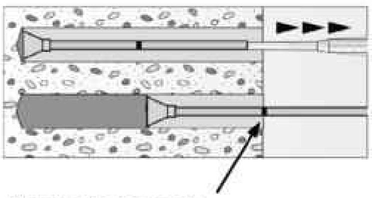
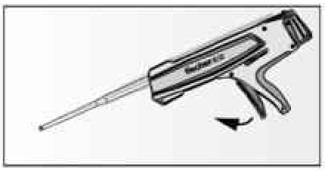
Annex B9

Installation instruction part 4; Installation with FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed

Injection of the mortar without extension tube

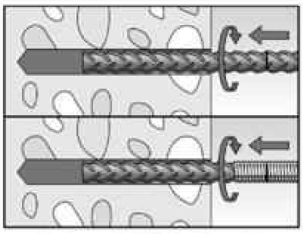
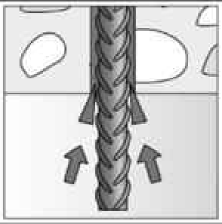
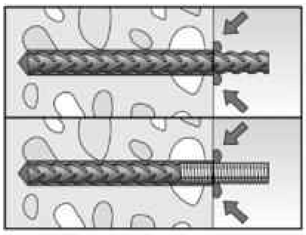
8a		Inject the mortar from the back of the hole towards the front and slowly withdraw the static mixer step by step with each trigger pull. Avoid bubbles. Fill holes approximately 2/3 full, to ensure that the annular gap between the rebar and the concrete will be completely filled with adhesive over the entire embedment length. The conditions for mortar injection without extension tube can be found in **Table B5.3.**
		After injecting, release the dispenser. This will prevent further mortar discharge from the static mixer.

Injection of the mortar with extension tube

8b		Assemble mixing nozzle FIS MR Plus or FIS JMR, extension tube and appropriate injection adapter (see **Table B6.2**).
	Mortar level mark 	Mark the required mortar level l_m and embedment depth l_v resp. $l_{e,ges}$ with tape or marker on the injection extension tube. a) Estimation: $l_m = \frac{1}{3} \cdot l_v\ resp.\ l_m = \frac{1}{3} \cdot l_{e,ges}$ [mm] b) Precise equation for optimum mortar volume: $l_m = l_v\ resp.\ l_{e,ges} \left((1{,}2 \cdot \frac{d_s^2}{d_0^2} - 0{,}2)\right)$ [mm]
	 Mortar level mark	Insert injection adapter to back of the hole. Begin injection allowing the pressure of the injected adhesive mortar to push the injection adapter towards the front of the hole. Do not actively pull out! Fill holes approximately 2/3 full, to ensure that the annular gap between the rebar and the concrete will be completely filled with adhesive over the embedment length. When using an injection adapter continue injection until the mortar level mark l_m becomes visible. Maximum embedment depth see **Table B5.2.**
		After injecting, release the dispenser. This will prevent further mortar discharge from static mixer.

Installation instruction part 5; Installation with FIS RC II / FIS RC II Low Speed

Insert rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA

9		Insert the rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA slowly twisted into the borehole until the embedment mark is reached. Recommendation: Rotation back and forth of the reinforcement bar or the fischer rebar anchor FRA makes pushing easy.
10		For overhead installation, support the rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA and secure it from falling till mortar started to harden, e.g. using wedges.
11		After installing the rebar or fischer rebar anchor FRA the annular gap must be completely filled with mortar. Proper installation • Desired embedment depth is reached l_v, resp. $l_{e,ges}$: embedment mark at concrete surface • Excess mortar flows out of the borehole after the rebar has been fully inserted up to the embedment mark.
12		Observe the working time "t_{work}" (**see Table B6.1**), which varies according to temperature of base material. Minor adjustments to the rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA position may be performed during the working time "t_{work}". Full load may be applied only after the curing time "t_{cure}" has elapsed (**see Table B 6.1**).
13		Mounting the fixture for fischer rebar anchor FRA, max T_{inst} see T**able A6.1.**

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length for 50 years working life

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 shall be multiplied by the relevant amplification factor α_{lb} according to **Table C1.1**.

Table C1.1: Amplification factor α_{lb} related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Amplification factor α_{lb}								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	1,00						1,10		1,20
28 - 32	1,00								
40	1,00			1,07	1,22	1,23	1,24	1,26	1,27

Table C1.2: Bond efficiency factor k_b related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Bond efficiency factor k_b								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	1,00								
28 - 32	1,00						0,91	0,84	0,84
40	1,00					0,90	0,82	0,76	0,71

Table C1.3: Design values of the bond strength $f_{bd,PIR}$ in N/mm² related to concrete strength class and drilling method for good bond conditions

$$f_{bd,PIR} = k_b \cdot f_{bd}$$

f_{bd}: Design value of the bond strength in N/mm² considering the concrete strength classes and the rebar diameter for good bond condition (for all other bond conditions multiply the values by $\eta_1 = 0,7$) and recommended partial factor $\gamma_c = 1,5$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011

k_b: Bond efficiency factor according to **Table C1.2**

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Bond strength $f_{bd,PIR}$ [N/mm²]								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3
28 - 32	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,7
40	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,5	2,8				

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length for 100 years working life

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 shall be multiplied by the relevant amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,100y}$ according to **Table C2.1.**

Table C2.1: Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,100y}$ related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,100y}$								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	1,00					1,10	1,20	1,20	1,30
14 - 25	1,00					1,10	1,20	1,20	1,20
28 - 32	1,00								1,10
40	1,00		1,02	1,19	1,20	1,21	1,22	1,23	1,25

Table C2.2: Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,100y}$ related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,100y}$								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	1,00								
14 - 25	1,00							0,92	0,86
28 - 32	1,00				0,90	0,90	0,82	0,76	0,76
40	1,00				0,89	0,80	0,73	0,67	0,63

Table C2.3: Design values of the bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,100y}$ in N/mm² related to concrete strength class and drilling method for good bond conditions

$$f_{bd,PIR,100y} = k_{b,100y} \cdot f_{bd}$$

f_{bd}: Design value of the bond strength in N/mm² considering the concrete strength classes and the rebar diameter for good bond condition (for all other bond conditions multiply the values by $\eta_1 = 0,7$)
and recommended partial factor $\gamma_c = 1,5$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011

$k_{b,100y}$: Bond efficiency factor according to **Table C2.2**

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar / fischer rebar anchor FRA	Bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,100y}$ [N/mm²]								
	Concrete strength class								
ϕ [mm]	C12/15	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3
14 - 25	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	3,7	3,7
28 - 32	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	2,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
40	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,5					

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length under seismic conditions for 50 years working life

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 shall be multiplied by the relevant amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis}$ according to Table C3.1.

Table C3.1: Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis}$ related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis}$							
	Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	1,00					1,10		1,20
28 - 32	1,00							
40	-[1)]	1,00	1,07	1,22	1,23	1,24	1,26	1,27

1) No performance assessed

Table C3.2: Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,seis}$ for hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling with a service life of 50 years

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,seis}$							
	Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	1,00							
28 - 32	1,00					0,91	0,84	0,84
40	-[1)]	1,00	0,86	0,76	0,69	0,63	0,58	0,54

1) No performance assessed

Table C3.3: Design values of the bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,seis}$ in N/mm² for hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling **under seismic action** and for good bond conditions with a service life of 50 years

$$f_{bd,PIR,seis} = k_{b,seis} \cdot f_{bd}$$

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,seis}$ [N/mm²]							
	Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 25	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3
28 -32	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,7
40	-[1)]	2,1						

1) No performance assessed

Minimum anchorage length and minimum lap length under seismic conditions for 100 years working life

The minimum anchorage length $l_{b,min}$ and the minimum lap length $l_{0,min}$ according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 shall be multiplied by the relevant amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis,100y}$ according to Table C4.1.

Table C4.1: Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis100y}$ related to concrete strength class and drilling method

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	Amplification factor $\alpha_{lb,seis,100y}$ – Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	1,00				1,10	1,20	1,20	1,30
14 - 25	1,00				1,10	1,20	1,20	1,20
28 - 32	1,00							1,10
40	-[1]	1,02	1,19	1,20	1,21	1,22	1,23	1,25

[1] No performance assessed

Table C4.2: Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,seis,100y}$ for hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling with a service life of 100 years

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	Bond efficiency factor $k_{b,seis,100y}$ – Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	1,00							
14 - 25	1,00						0,92	0,86
28 - 32	1,00			0,90	0,90	0,82	0,76	0,76
40	-[1]	0,86	0,74	0,66	0,59	0,54	0,50	0,47

[1] No performance assessed

Table C4.3: Design values of the bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y}$ in N/mm² for hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling **under seismic action** and for good bond conditions with a service life of 100 years

$$\mathbf{f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y} = k_{b,seis,100y} \cdot f_{bd}}$$

Hammer drilling, hollow drilling and compressed air drilling

Rebar ϕ [mm]	bond strength $f_{bd,PIR,seis,100y}$ [N/mm²] – Concrete strength class							
	C16/20	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C35/45	C40/50	C45/55	C50/60
8 - 12	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3
14 - 25	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	3,7	3,7
28 - 32	2,0	2,3	2,7	2,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
40	-[1]	1,8						

[1] No performance assessed

Table C5.1: Characteristic **tensile yield strength** for rebar part of **fischer rebar anchors FRA**

fischer rebar anchor FRA / FRA HCR			M12	M16	M20	M24
Characteristic tensile yield strength for rebar part						
Rebar diameter	ϕ	[mm]	12	16	20	25
Characteristic tensile yield strength for rebar	f_{yk}	[N/mm^2]	500	500	500	500
Partial factor for rebar part	$\gamma_{Ms,N}$ [1)]	[-]	1,15			

[1)] In absence of national regulations

Table C5.2: Characteristic resistance to **steel failure** under tension loading of **fischer rebar anchors FRA**

fischer rebar anchor FRA / FRA HCR			M12	M16	M20	M24
Characteristic resistance to steel failure under tension loading						
Characteristic resistance	$N_{Rk,s}$	[kN]	62,0	111,0	173,0	236,5
Partial factor						
Partial factor	$\gamma_{Ms,N}$ [1)]	[-]	1,4			

[1)] In absence of national regulations

Table C5.3: Characteristics resistance to **steel failure** for **fischer rebar anchors FRA** under tension loading and fire exposure R30 to R120

fischer rebar anchor FRA / FRA HCR				M12	M16	M20	M24
Characteristic resistance to steel failure under tension loading and fire exposure	R30	$N_{Rk,s,fi}$	[kN]	2,5	4,7	7,4	10,6
	R60			2,1	3,9	6,1	8,8
	R90			1,7	3,1	4,9	7,1
	R120			1,3	2,5	3,9	5,6

Design value of the ultimate bond strength $f_{bd,fi}$ resp. $f_{bd,fi,100y}$ at increased temperature for concrete strength classes C12/15 to C50/60 (all drilling methods)

The design value of the bond strength $f_{bd,fi}$ resp. $f_{bd,fi,100y}$ at increased temperature has to be calculated by the following equation:

$$f_{bd,fi,(100y)} = k_{fi,(100y)}(\theta) \cdot f_{bd,PIR,(100y)} \cdot \frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_{m,fi}}$$

If: $\theta > 74$ °C $\quad k_{fi,(100y)}(\theta) = \frac{24{,}308 \cdot e^{-0{,}012 \cdot \theta}}{f_{bd,PIR,(100y)} \cdot 4{,}3} \leq 1{,}0$

If: $\theta > \theta_{max}$ (317 °C) $\quad k_{fi}(\theta) = 0$

$f_{bd,fi}$	=	Design value of the ultimate bond strength at increased temperature in N/mm² for working life 50 years
$f_{bd,fi,100y}$	=	Design value of the ultimate bond strength at increased temperature in N/mm² for working life 100 years
θ	=	Temperature in °C in the mortar layer
$k_{fi}(\theta)$	=	Reduction factor at increased temperature for working life 50 years
$k_{fi,100y}(\theta)$	=	Reduction factor at increased temperature for working life 100 years
$f_{bd,PIR}$	=	Design value of the bond strength in N/mm² in cold condition according to **Table C1.3** considering the concrete strength classes, the rebar diameter, the drilling method and the bond conditions according to EN 1992-1-1:2011
$f_{bd,PIR,100y}$	=	Design value of the bond strength in N/mm² in cold condition according to **Table C2.3** considering the concrete strength classes, the rebar diameter, the drilling method and the bond conditions according to EN 1992-1-1:2011
γ_C	=	1,5 recommended partial factor according to EN 1992-1-1:2011
$\gamma_{m,fi}$	=	1,0 recommended partial factor

For evidence at increased temperature the anchorage length shall be calculated according to EN 1992-1-1:2011 Equation 8.3 using the temperature-dependent ultimate design value of bond strength $f_{bd,fi}$ resp. $f_{bd,fi,100y}$.

Figure C6.1: Example graph of reduction factor $k_{fi,(100y)}(\theta)$ for concrete class C20/25 for good bond conditions