

Composite Rebar for Concrete Structures

Revolution in Concrete Construction Corrosion Resistance Strength Durability Easy Site Handling & Easy Cutting Electromagnetic Neutrality Lightweight



Durability / Corrosion Resistance

V•**ROD** rebar does not rust, even in the harshest environments. It does not react to salt, chemical products or the alkalinity of the concrete. Structures exposed todeicing salt, sea water or chemical products have significantly longer life-expectancy when reinforced with **V**•**ROD** rebars.

V•**ROD** is ideal for bridges, concrete pavements, bridge decks, bridge curbs, pier caps, abutments, sidewalks, barrier walls, sound barriers, airport runways, water treatment plants, sea walls, wave breakers, piers and jetties, harbours, parking garages, salt storage facilities, swimming pools, industrial floors, desalination intake, etc.

쥦 Strength

V•ROD rebar offers a superior tensile strength than steel. Depending on the rebar grade and the requirements, V•ROD can offer more than three (3) times the tensile strength of steel rebars. V•ROD is ideal for heavily solicited elements like barrier walls, two way slabs, etc.

Electromagnetic neutrality

V•ROD rebar does not contain any metal, it will not cause any interference when subjected with strong magnetic fields or when operating sensitive electronic instruments. **V•ROD** is ideal for MRI machine pads in hospitals, in research facilities, aluminum smelters, industrial facilities, electrical underground enclosures, switchyards, toll roads, monorail tracks, etc.

쥦 Easily Cut

V•**ROD** rebar is easily machined and cut. It will not damage concrete saw nor boring machines. **V**•**ROD** is ideal for soft-eyes, diaphragm walls, drilled pile walls, formwork anchors, temporary structures, rock anchors, soil nails, etc.

😔 Lightweight

V•ROD is up to four (4) times lighter than steel rebar. It is much easier to handle, reduce installation time and requires fewer transport to bring the material to site.
V•ROD is ideal for remote region structures, precast elements and where large diameter bars are required.



V-ROD 46 Straight Bar

GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER (GFRP) REBAR

REVISION: DEC. 2019

| Product Data Sheet - V•RO | D 46 | #2 (6 M) | #3 (10M) | #4 (12M) | #5 (15 M) | #6 (20M) | #7 (22M) | #8 (25M) | #9 (30M) | #10 (32M) |
|--|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Guaranteed tensile strength* (ASTM D7205) | MPa | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 950 | 850 | 800 | 800 |
| | ksi | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 137.8 | 123.3 | 116 | 116 |
| Minimum tensile modulus (ASTM D7205) | GPa | 46 | | | | | | | | |
| | ksi | 6800 | | | | | | | | |
| Guaranteed transverse shear capacity | MPa | 160 | | | | | | | | |
| (ASTM D7617) | ksi | 23.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Resin | | vinylester | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | g/m | 73.4 | 150.8 | 264.5 | 403.7 | 567.4 | 760.5 | 1012.6 | 1281.6 | 1582.2 |
| | lb/ft | 0.049 | 0.101 | 0.178 | 0.271 | 0.381 | 0.511 | 0.680 | 0.861 | 1.063 |
| Effective cross-sectional area (including sand coating)** (CSA S806 Annex A) | mm² | 36.5 | 71.12 | 123.9 | 195.8 | 277.1 | 377.2 | 477.8 | 604.7 | 746.6 |
| | in² | 0.057 | 0.110 | 0.192 | 0.303 | 0.430 | 0.585 | 0.741 | 0.937 | 1.157 |
| Effective diameter | mm² | 6.65 | 9.49 | 12.56 | 15.61 | 18.52 | 21.71 | 24.66 | 27.7 | 30.8 |
| | in² | 0.262 | 0.374 | 0.494 | 0.615 | 0.729 | 0.855 | 0.971 | 1.091 | 1.213 |
| Nominal cross-sectional area (CSA S807 Table 1) | mm² | 32 | 71 | 129 | 199 | 284 | 387 | 510 | 645 | 819 |
| | in² | 0.050 | 0.110 | 0.199 | 0.308 | 0.440 | 0.599 | 0.790 | 1 | 1.269 |

VROD 60 Straight Bar

GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER (GFRP) REBAR

REVISION: June 2019

| Product Data Sheet - V•RO | D 60 | #2 (6 M) | #3 (10M) | #4 (12M) | #5 (15M) | #6 (20M) | #7 (22M) | #8 (25 M) | #9 (30M) | #10 (32M) |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Guaranteed tensile strength* | MPa | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1000 | 1000 |
| (ASTM D7205) | ksi | 159.5 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 145 | 145 |
| Minimum tensile modulus | GPa | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| (ASTM D7205) | ksi | 8702.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Guaranteed transverse shear capacity | MPa | 180 | | | | | | | | |
| (ASTM D7617) | ksi | 26.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Resin | | vinylester | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | g/m | 78 | 175 | 310 | 442 | 633 | 863 | 1127 | 1426 | 1761 |
| | lb/ft | 0.052 | 0.118 | 0.208 | 0.297 | 0.425 | 0.58 | 0.757 | 0.958 | 1.183 |
| Effective cross-sectional area** (including sand coating) (CSA S806 Annex A) | mm ² | 37.2 | 83.8 | 145 | 232.9 | 326.8 | 438.2 | 572.3 | 724.3 | 894.2 |
| | in² | 0.058 | 0.130 | 0.225 | 0.361 | 0.507 | 0.679 | 0.887 | 1.123 | 1.386 |
| Effective diameter | mm ² | 6.9 | 10.33 | 13.59 | 17.22 | 20.39 | 23.6 | 26.99 | 30.4 | 33.7 |
| | in² | 0.272 | 0.407 | 0.535 | 0.678 | 0.803 | 0.929 | 1.063 | 1.197 | 1.327 |
| Nominal cross-sectional area (CSA S807 Table 1) | mm ² | 32 | 71 | 129 | 199 | 284 | 387 | 510 | 645 | 819 |
| | in² | 0.05 | 0.110 | 0.199 | 0.308 | 0.440 | 0.6 | 0.790 | 1 | 1.269 |

* The nominal guaranteed tensile strength must not be used to calculate the strength of the bent portion of a bent bar. instead use the minimum guaranteed tensile strength found in the technical data sheet of bent **V**•**ROD** bars.

** Please contact bar manufacturer for dowelling applications.

Development and splice length are available upon request but should be determined by the design engineer.

The guaranteed value presented in this document is the mean value minus 3 times the standard deviation.

It is the responsibility of the design engineers to contact the bar manufacturer to get the latest updates of this technical data sheet.

Direct comparison between steel and V•ROD

| MATERIAL PROPERTIES | UNITS | V-ROD | STAINLESS STEEL (ASTM A955) | STEEL (ASTM A615) | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Tensile strength ⁽¹⁾ | PSI | 116000 - 189000 | 60000 | 60000 | |
| | MPa | 800 - 1300 | 420 | 420 | |
| Modulus of | KSI | 6675 - 8700 | 29000 | 29000 | |
| elasticity | GPa | 46 - 60 | 200 | 200 | |
| Bond strength | PSI | 2 000 | 1450 ⁽²⁾ | 1450 ⁽²⁾ | |
| | MPa | 14 | 10 (2) | 10 (2) | |
| Thermal | BTU/(hr·ft·°F) | < 0.6 (2) | 10 (2) | 32 ⁽²⁾ | |
| conductivity | W∕ (m·°C) | < 1 (2) | 16 ⁽²⁾ | 54 ⁽²⁾ | |
| Electrical resistivity | Ω·in | >1011(2) | 4x10 ^{-5 (2)} | 6x10 ^{-6 (2)} | |
| | Ω·cm | >1011(2) | 1x10 ^{-4 (2)} | 1.5x10 ^{-5 (2)} | |
| Unit weight | lb∕ft³ | 110 - 130 | 485 - 500 | 490 | |
| | kg∕m³ | 1750 – 2100 | 7800 - 8000 | 7850 | |
| Required concrete | in | 3/4 | 11/2-3 | 11/2-3 | |
| cover ⁽³⁾ | mm | 20 | 40 - 75 | 40 - 75 | |

⁽¹⁾ Guaranteed tensile strength for V-ROD bars, yield strength for stainless and black steel bars

⁽²⁾ Approximate value

⁽³⁾ For exposed conditions, as per ACI 440.5 and ACI 318

Design Guides

V•ROD composite reinforcing bars are covered by various Design Guides and Design Codes:

Canada

CAN/CSA S806: Design of Buildings with Fibre Reinforced Polymers CAN/CSA S6: Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code CAN/CSA S807: Specification for fibre-reinforced polymers

USA

ACI 440.1R: Guide for the Design and Construction of Structural Concrete Reinforced with FRP Bars AASHTO LRFD: Bridge Design Specifications for GFRP-Reinforced Concrete Bridge Decks and Traffic Railing

ASTM D7957 Standard Specification for Solid Round Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

Europe

FIB Task Group 9.3 – Bulletin 40 – FRP Reinforcement in RC Structures CNR DT 203 - Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Structures Reinforced with Fiber-Reinforced Polymer Bars

Availability

V•ROD FRP reinforcing bars are available in various sizes from #2 (6M) to #14 (45M)
 For an easier and faster installation, bends are factory-made, ready-to-use and shipped directly to site.
 V•ROD is available in Glass Fibers and Basalt Fibers