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ILNAS-EN 13791:2019

Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in structures and precast concrete components

Bewertung der Druckfestigkeit von Beton in Bauwerken und in Bauwerksteilen

Évaluation de la résistance à la compression sur site des structures et des éléments préfabriqués en béton



08/2019

National Foreword

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ILNAS-EN 13791:2019

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13791

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English Version

Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in structures and precast concrete components

Évaluation de la résistance à la compression sur site des structures et des éléments préfabriqués en béton

Bewertung der Druckfestigkeit von Beton in Bauwerken oder in Bauwerksteilen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 July 2019.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (EN 13791:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 “Concrete and related products”, the secretariat of which is held by SN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2020.

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

This document supersedes EN 13791:2007.

The main changes compared to EN 13791:2007 are:

a) the standard is fully revised but for continuity the methodological approaches and scope is retained as well as much of the previous layout;

b) the primary focus is on the determination of the characteristic *in situ* compressive strength for application with EN 1990 and EN 1992-1-1;

c) more comprehensive guidance is provided on applying the procedures, particularly with respect to defining a test result, a measurement, volume of concrete, test location, small test region and test region;

d) requirements to set out the purpose of the investigation, procedures to be adopted, test methods, test locations and test regions to be defined prior to commencing the testing, are included;

e) Clause 8, "Estimation of compressive strength for structural assessment of an existing structure", covers the previous requirements for assessment of characteristic *in situ* compressive strength by either testing cores or indirect methods;

f) Clause 9, "Assessment of compressive strength class of concrete in case of doubt", covers previous requirements for the assessment where conformity of concrete based on standard tests is in doubt;

g) approaches A and B in EN 13791:2007 are no longer valid;

h) EN 13791 is aligned with the requirements of EN 206.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

(1) This document covers two applications of *in situ* strength assessments. These are:

— to estimate *in situ* characteristic compressive strength of a test region and/or *in situ* strength at specific locations;

— assessment of compressive strength class of concrete supplied to a structure under construction where there is doubt about the compressive strength based on results of standard tests or doubt about the quality of execution.

(2) Both applications have a number of common steps as shown in Table 1, but the assessment methods differ. The reason for this difference is that with the estimation of the *in situ* strength (Clause 8) there is no presumption as to what this should be and the uncertainty associated with the number of data are taken into account when estimating the value. The *in situ* strength determined in accordance with Clause 8 is a value based on testing a finished structure or element, as referred to by EN 1992-1-1:2004, A.2.3.

NOTE Information may be available on the original quality of the supplied concrete, but the *in situ* strength may have changed over time.

(3) Most of the procedures in Clause 9 apply where there is verification that the concrete supplied is in accordance with the producer's declaration of performance for compressive strength but test results from samples taken on site indicate non-conformity, and where this difference cannot be resolved by other means. As the procedures given in CEN standards for the verification of the declaration of performance are regarded as being reliable, the assumption is that the concrete conforms to the specified characteristic strength and the applied statistical tests check the validity of this hypothesis.

Where a Clause 9 assessment indicates non-conformity of compressive strength then the 9.5 procedure should be adopted by the producer and other involved parties.

(4) The Clause 8 and Clause 9 procedures have different approaches that may lead to significantly different outcomes.

(5) Unless indicated otherwise, the provisions given in this document apply to concrete structures made from normal-weight, lightweight or heavyweight concrete.

(6) This document only covers the use of a single relationship between an indirect test method (UPV or rebound hammer) and compressive strength. The combined use of both UPV and rebound hammer techniques with core strength is a useful technique, but the procedures are not detailed in this document.

(7) This document was developed with the expectation that it will be used with EN 1992-1-1. If it is used in conjunction with other design standards, some of the factors may need modification. In addition, this document uses the EN 1992-1-1:2004, 3.1.6, recommended value of 1,0 for the factor α_{cc} and EN 1992-1-1:2004, A.2.3, recommended value of 0,85 for the factor η. Where national provisions adopt different values for these coefficients then adjustments to the appropriate formula within this Standard may be required.

(8) Techniques outside the range of those specified in this document may be given in provisions valid in the place of use. For example, these include:

— combining two indirect test methods with core testing;

— use of cores of diameter less than 50 mm;

— use of pull-out testing;

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— a screening test conforming to the principles specified in 9.4;

— in the Clause 8 procedures, provisions for less than 8 cores without indirect testing;

— assessing the strength gradient across a section after a fire;

— in the Clause 9 procedures, comparing an element where the concrete quality is in doubt with a similar element containing conforming concrete.

In addition, provisions valid in the place of use may give requirements for other aspects not specified in this document. For example, these include:

— relationship between 2:1 and 1:1 core compressive strengths if a value other than 0,82 is justified on the basis of test data for the local materials;

— relationship between *in situ* compressive strength and core length to diameter ratio for values other than 2:1 or 1:1;

— relationship between *in situ* compressive strength for lightweight concretes and core length to diameter ratio;

— adjustment to core strength for cores containing transverse reinforcement;

— relationship between core strength and the strength of a cast cylinder of equal diameter and length;

— factors when the assessment is other than with EN 1992-1-1 or EN 1990;

— factor η given in A.2.3 of EN 1992-1-1:2004 where the national provisions use a value different to the recommended value of 0,85;

— in 8.3 different criteria for structural assessment;

— in 9.2 and 9.3 different criteria where the criteria for compressive strength in EN 206:2013+A1:2016, B.3.1, were not used for the assessment of a number of loads delivered to a construction site;

— guidance on appropriate actions where the producer of the concrete has declared non-conformity or where the concrete has been proven to be non-conforming.

(9) Guidance on undertaking an investigation is given in Annex A.

(10) Further guidance and background information on this revision of EN 13791 and worked examples of the calculations are given in CEN/TR 17086 [1].

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Table 1 — Guidance on relevant clauses

Action	Clause
Objective of the investigation	Clause 4, A.1
Selection of test methods	A.3, A.4
Selection of assessment method:	A.2
for determination of *in situ* strength based on:	
— core test data;	8.1
— indirect testing calibrated against test specimens;	8.2
— core and indirect testing.	8.3
or, for assessment of compressive strength where production control data show conformity and identity testing data indicate non-conformity based on:	
— core test data;	9.2
— indirect testing and selected core testing;	9.3
— screening test.	9.4
Procedure where the producer has declared non-conformity of compressive strength	9.5
Selection of test regions and test locations	5.1, 5.2, A.4
Determination of *in situ* strength from core test data	Clause 6
Evaluation of data set to see if it comprises a single concrete	7.1
Evaluation of data set to see if it includes outliers	7.2
Assessment and use of the data	A.4, A.5, A.6

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