



Designation: A775/A775M – 22

Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A775/A775M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers deformed and plain steel reinforcing bars with protective epoxy coating applied by the electrostatic spray method.

NOTE 1—The coating applicator is identified throughout this specification as the manufacturer.

1.2 Other organic coatings may be used provided they meet the requirements of this specification.

1.3 Requirements for coatings are contained in [Annex A1](#).

1.4 Requirements for patching material are contained in [Annex A2](#).

1.5 Guidelines for construction practices at the job-site are presented in [Appendix X1](#).

1.6 This specification is applicable for orders in either inch-pound units (as Specification A775) or SI units [as Specification A775M].

1.7 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.8 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.05 on Steel Reinforcement.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

A615/A615M Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

A706/A706M Specification for Deformed and Plain Low-Alloy Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

A944 Test Method for Comparing Bond Strength of Steel Reinforcing Bars to Concrete Using Beam-End Specimens

A996/A996M Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

A1035/A1035M Specification for Deformed and Plain, Low-Carbon, Chromium, Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

B117 Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

D374/D374M Test Methods for Thickness of Solid Electrical Insulation

D2967 Test Method for Corner Coverage of Powder Coatings

D4060 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser

E2937 Guide for Using Infrared Spectroscopy in Forensic Paint Examinations

G8 Test Methods for Cathodic Disbonding of Pipeline Coatings

G14 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Pipeline Coatings (Falling Weight Test)

G20 Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Pipeline Coatings

G62 Test Methods for Holiday Detection in Pipeline Coatings

2.2 NACE Standards:³

RP-287-87 Field Measurement of Surface Profile of Abrasive Blast-Cleaned Steel Surface Using a Replica Tape

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from NACE International (NACE), 1440 South Creek Dr., Houston, TX 77084-4906, <http://www.nace.org>.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

2.3 SSPC Specifications:⁴

SSPC-PA 2 Measurement of Dry Coating Thickness with Magnetic Gages

SSPC-SP 10 Near-White Blast Cleaning

SSPC-VIS 1 Pictorial Surface Preparation Standards for Painting Steel Surfaces

2.4 CRSI Documents:⁵

“Voluntary Certification Program for Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coating Applicator Plants”

2.5 ACI Standards:⁶

ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete

- 4.2.4 Specific requirements for test frequency (9.1),
- 4.2.5 A report of the results of the tests performed on the coated steel reinforcing bars (14.1),
- 4.2.6 Requirements for inspection (12.1),
- 4.2.7 Manufacturer qualification and certification requirements (if any), and
- 4.2.8 Other special requirements, if any.

NOTE 2—It is recommended that the coating application procedures and processes be audited by an independent certification program for epoxy coating applicator plants such as that provided by the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, or equivalent.

NOTE 3—Deformed Grade 60 bars to ASTM A615 – ____; 20 000 ft, No. 6, 40 ft 0 in. long in secured lifts with sufficient spacers or padding, or both; epoxy-coated to ASTM A775 – ____; including written certifications for the powder coating and coated bars, and 1 qt of patching material.

[A typical ordering description is as follows: Deformed Grade 420 bars to ASTM A615M – ____; 6000 m, No. 19, 12 m long in secured lifts with sufficient spacers or padding, or both; epoxy-coated to ASTM A775M – ____; including written certifications for the powder coating and coated bars, and 1 L of patching material.]

5. Materials

5.1 Steel reinforcing bars to be coated shall meet the requirements of one of the following specifications: A615, A706, A996, or A1035 [A615M, A706M, A996M, or A1035M], as specified by the purchaser and shall be free of contaminants such as oil, grease, or paint.

NOTE 4—Prior to coating, the steel reinforcing bars should be inspected for their suitability for coating. Bars with sharp edges on the deformations, rolled-in slivers, or other surface imperfections are difficult to coat properly and should not be coated. The coating will flow away from the sharp edges and may result in inadequate coating thickness at these points.

5.2 The powder coating shall meet the requirements of **Annex A1**. Upon request, the purchaser shall be provided with the test report for review.

5.2.1 A written certification shall be furnished to the purchaser that properly identifies the number of each lot of powder coating used in the order, material quantity represented, date of manufacture, name and address of the powder coating manufacturer, and a statement that the supplied powder coating is the same composition as that qualified according to **Annex A1** of this specification.

5.2.2 The powder coating shall be stored in a temperature-controlled environment following the written recommendations of the powder coating manufacturer until ready for use. At that point, if the storage temperature is below the plant ambient temperature, the powder coating shall be given sufficient time to reach approximate plant ambient temperature. The powder coating shall be used within the powder coating manufacturer’s written recommended shelf life.

5.3 If specified in the order, a representative 8-oz [0.2-kg] sample of the powder coating shall be supplied to the purchaser from each batch. The sample shall be packaged in an airtight container and identified by batch number.

5.4 Patching material for repairing damaged coating and uncoated areas shall be inert in concrete and feasible for repairs at the applicator plant or at the fabricating shop.

5.4.1 The powder coating manufacturer shall specify the approved patching material to be used with their powder.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *conversion coating, n*—preparation of the blast-cleaned steel surface prior to coating application that is designed to pretreat the metal to promote coating adhesion, reduce metal-coating reactions, improve corrosion resistance, and increase blister resistance.

3.1.2 *disbonding, n*—loss of adhesion between the fusion-bonded epoxy coating and the steel reinforcing bar.

3.1.3 *fusion-bonded epoxy coating, n*—product containing pigments, thermosetting epoxy resins, crosslinking agents, and other additives, which is applied in the form of a powder onto a clean, heated metallic substrate and fuses to form a continuous barrier coating.

3.1.4 *holiday, n*—discontinuity in a coating that is not discernible to a person with normal or corrected vision.

3.1.5 *patching material, n*—liquid two-part epoxy coating used to repair damaged coating and to coat uncoated areas on the surface of a coated bar.

3.1.6 *wetting agent, n*—material that lowers the surface tension of water allowing it to penetrate more effectively into small discontinuities in the coating, giving a more accurate indication of the holiday count.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars under this specification shall contain the following information:

4.1.1 Specification and year of issue for the reinforcing bars to be coated (5.1),

4.1.2 Quantity of bars,

4.1.3 Size and grade of bars, and

4.1.4 ASTM designation A775 [A775M] and year of issue.

4.2 The purchaser shall have the option to specify additional requirements, including but not limited to the following:

4.2.1 Requirements for review of test data to demonstrate that the powder coating meets **Annex A1** (5.2),

4.2.2 Representative sample of epoxy powder coating (5.3),

4.2.3 Quantity of patching material (5.4.4),

⁴ Available from Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC), 40 24th St., 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, <http://www.sspc.org>.

⁵ Available from Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI), 933 North Plum Grove Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60173-4758, <http://www.crsi.org>.

⁶ Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333-9094, <http://www.concrete.org>.

5.4.2 Patching material shall be approved in accordance with **Annex A2** in this specification prior to use.

5.4.3 The patching material manufacturer shall specify the method of metal surface preparation, and the procedures for application of the patching material.

5.4.4 If specified in the order, patching material shall be supplied to the purchaser.

6. Surface Preparation

6.1 The surface of the steel reinforcing bars to be coated shall be cleaned by abrasive blast cleaning to near-white metal in accordance with SSPC-SP 10. Additional surface treatment, as indicated in **6.3**, is permitted.

6.1.1 Use of SSPC-VIS 1 as a visual standard of comparison to define the final surface condition is permitted.

6.1.2 Average blast profile maximum roughness depth readings of 1.5 to 4.0 mils [0.04 to 0.10 mm], as determined by replica tape measurements using NACE RP-287-87, shall be considered suitable as an anchor pattern.

NOTE 5—The use of a “profilometer” type surface measurement instrument that measures the peak count as well as the maximum profile depth is recommended.

NOTE 6—Abrasive blast cleaning of steel reinforcing bars with a high degree (>90 %) of grit in the cleaning media provides the most suitable anchor profile for coating adhesion. After grit has been recycled, a small portion will take on the appearance of shot.

6.2 Multidirectional, high-pressure dry air knives shall be used after blasting to remove dust, grit, and other foreign matter from the blast-cleaned steel surface. The air knives shall not deposit oil on the steel reinforcing bars.

NOTE 7—It is recommended that incoming steel reinforcing bars and blast media be checked for salt contamination prior to use. Blast media found to be salt contaminated should be rejected. Steel reinforcing bars found to be salt contaminated from exposure to deicing salts or salt spray should be cleaned by acid washing or other suitable methods to remove salt contaminants from the surface prior to blast cleaning.

6.3 It shall be permissible for the manufacturer to use a chemical wash or conversion of the blast-cleaned steel reinforcing bar surface, or both, to enhance coating adhesion. This pretreatment shall be applied after abrasive cleaning and before coating, in accordance with the written application instructions specified by the pretreatment manufacturer.

7. Coating Application

7.1 If pretreatment is used in the preparation of the surface, the powder coating shall be applied to the cleaned and pretreated steel reinforcing bar surface as soon as possible after surface treatments have been completed, and before visible oxidation of the surface occurs as discernible to a person with normal or corrected vision. In no case shall application of the coating be delayed more than 3 h after cleaning.

7.2 The fusion-bonded epoxy powder coating shall be applied in accordance with the written recommendations of the manufacturer of the powder coating for initial steel surface temperature range and post application curing requirements. During continuous operations, the temperature of the surface immediately prior to coating shall be measured using infrared guns or temperature indicating crayons, or both, at least once every 30 min.

NOTE 8—The use of infrared and temperature-indicating crayon measurement of the steel reinforcing bars is recommended.

7.3 The powder coating shall be applied by electrostatic spray or other suitable method.

8. Requirements for Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars

8.1 Coating Thickness:

8.1.1 The coating thickness measurements after curing shall be 7 to 12 mils [175 to 300 μm] for bars sizes Nos. 3 to 5 [Nos. 10 to 16] and 7 to 16 mils [175 to 400 μm] for bar sizes Nos. 6 to 18 [Nos. 19 to 57]. The upper thickness limit shall not apply to repaired areas of damaged coating.

8.1.2 A single recorded steel reinforcing bar coating thickness measurement is the average of three individual gage readings obtained between four consecutive deformations. A minimum of five recorded measurements shall be taken approximately evenly spaced along each side of the test specimens (a minimum of ten recorded measurements per bar).

8.1.3 For acceptance purposes, the average of all recorded coating thickness measurements shall not be less than the specified minimum thickness or more than the specified maximum thickness. No single recorded coating thickness measurement shall be less than 80 % of the specified minimum thickness or more than 120 % of the specified maximum thickness.

8.1.4 Measurements shall be made in accordance with SSPC-PA 2, following the instructions for calibration and use recommended by the thickness gage manufacturer. Pull-off or fixed probe gages shall be used. “Pencil-type” pull-off gages that require the operator to observe the reading at the instant the magnet is pulled from the surface shall not be used.

8.1.5 The coating thickness shall be measured on the body of a straight length of steel reinforcing bar between the deformations.

8.2 Coating Continuity:

8.2.1 The manufacturer’s plant shall have an operational in-line 67.5 V, 80 000 Ω, wet-sponge type direct-current holiday detector or equivalent method with an automated holiday counting system to determine the acceptability of the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars prior to shipment.

8.2.2 If in-line detector or equivalent method is inoperable or unavailable, an off-line holiday detector or handheld detector shall be permitted provided that 100 % of the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars are tested and all holiday counts are recorded.

NOTE 9—Handheld holiday detector checks should be performed each production day to verify the accuracy of the in-line system. Handheld holiday detectors offer a reliable way to correlate data obtained from the in-line holiday detector and automated counting system.

8.2.3 On average, there shall not be more than 3 holidays per metre [one holiday per foot] on a coated steel reinforcing bar. The average applies to the full production length of a bar.

8.2.4 A wetting agent shall be used in accordance with Test Methods **G62** in the inspection for holidays on the coated steel reinforcing bars.

8.3 Coating Flexibility:

8.3.1 The coating flexibility shall be evaluated by bending production coated steel reinforcing bars at a uniform rate