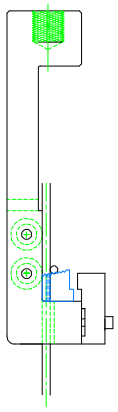
MTT

MODEL NO. ASTM.A1064.10

ASTM, CARBON, STEEL, ALLOY, STAINLESS,

WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHEAR FIXTURE WITH 90° LOADING PLATE (OPTIONAL LOADING PLATE (CS)



Specimen:	Welded Mesh	Stainless Steel, Steel, Aluminum, Plastic, etc.
	Wire Diameter	AWG gage from #24 to #6 (0.020” to 0.162”)
	Weld angle	90° - optional platens available for angles up to 45°
Fixture:	Construction	High strength steel with protective black oxide finish
	Loading Platen	Six position sizing guide
	Temperature	-120 to 250°F (-85 to 122°C)
	Mounting	1”-14” coupling top, grip bottom (grip not included)
	Capacity	20,000 lbs (90kN)
	Weight	19 lbs approximately
	Dimensions	Assembled 6” x 4” x 11
	Standard	Manufactured in accordance with ASTM A185, A497 & A1064

Model No. ASTM.A1064.10 - Concrete Reinforcement Welded Wire Fabric strength test fixture
The loading anvil is hardened and will have 6 different recesses to accommodate welded wire fabric with wire up to 5/8” diameter. The test fixture is supplied with a 1”-14 threaded coupling on the top. The test fixture is constructed of high strength steel with a protective black oxide finish in accordance with ASTM A185, A497, and A1064.

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ACCESSORIES

ACC.A1064.1001 - Optional loading anvils available for angles up to 45°

Lower fixture attachment is supplied with 1” -14 female coupling. (Common adapter sizes include:)

Model No. M03S36 - 1.25” Male Clevis (Type D) to 1” -14 Threaded Stud
Model No. S42S36 - 1.25” -12 to 1” -14 Threaded Step Stud
Model No. S48S36 - 1.5” -12 to 1” -14 Threaded Step Stud
Model No. S60S36 - 2” -12 to 1” -14 Threaded Step Stud
Model No. LN36 - 1” -14 Threaded Locking Nut with Knurled OD

SPARE PARTS

SPA.A1064.1001 - Replacement Loading Anvil

REFERENCE DOCUMENT AND TEST METHOD SCOPE:

ASTM A1064 - 16A http://www.astm.org/Standards/A1064.htm
Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
1.1 This specification covers carbon-steel wire and welded wire reinforcement produced from hot-rolled rod to be used for the reinforcement of concrete. The steel wire is cold-worked, drawn or rolled, plain (non-deformed, as-drawn or galvanized), or deformed. Welded wire reinforcement is made from plain or deformed wire, or a combination of plain and deformed wire. Common wire sizes and dimensions are given in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. Actual wire sizes are not restricted to those shown in the tables.
(A) Table 1 should be used on projects that are designed using inch-pound units; Table 2 should be used on projects that are designed using SI units. (B) The number following the prefix indicates the nominal cross-sectional area of the wire in square inches multiplied by 100. (C) For sizes other than those shown above, the Size Number shall be the number of one hundredth of a square inch in the nominal area of the wire cross section, prefixed by the W. (D) These sizes represent the most readily available sizes in the welded wire reinforcement industry. Other wire sizes are available and many manufactures can produce them in 0.0015 in.2 increments. (E) The nominal diameter is based on the nominal area of the wire. (A)The wire sizes in Table 1 should be used on projects that are designed using inch-pound units; the wire sizes in Table 2 should be used on projects that are designed using SI units. (B)The number following the prefix indicates the nominal cross-sectional area of the wire in square milimetres. (C)For sizes other than those shown above, the Size Number shall be the number of square millimetres in the nominal area of the wire cross section, prefixed by the MW. (D)These sizes represent the most readily available sizes in the welded wire reinforcement industry. Other wire sizes are available and many manufacturers can produce them in 1-2 increments. (E)The nominal diameter is based on the nominal area of the wire.(A) The wire sizes in Table 3 should be used on projects that are designed using inch-pound units; the wire sizes in Table 4 should be used on projects that are designed using SI units. (B) The number following the prefix indicates the nominal cross-sectional area of the deformed wire in square inches multiplied by 100. (C) For sizes other than those shown above, the Size Number shall be the number of one hundredths of a square inch in the nominal area of the deformed wire cross section, prefixed by the D. (D) These sizes represent the most readily available sizes in the welded wire reinforcement industry. Other wire sizes are available and many manufacturers can produce them in 0.0015 in.2 increments. (E) The nominal diameter of a deformed wire is equivalent to the nominal diameter of a plain wire having the same weight per foot as the deformed wire. (F) The cross-sectional area is based on the weight of the wire. The area in square inches may be calculated by dividing the weight in pounds by 0.2833 (weight of 1 in.3 of steel) or by dividing the weight per lineal foot of specimen in pounds by 3.4 (weight of steel 1 in. square and 1 foot long). (G) Measurements shall be made as described in 7.2.4.7. (H) See 7.2.4.3 for average number of deformations per unit length.(A) The wire sizes in Table 3 should be used on projects that are designed using inch-pound units; the wire sizes in Table 4 should be used on projects that are designed using SI units. (B) The number following the prefix indicates the nominal cross-sectional area of the deformed wire in square millimetres. (C) For sizes other than those shown above, the Size Number shall be the number of square millimetres in the nominal area of the deformed wire cross section, prefixed by the MD. (D) These sizes represent the most readily available sizes in the welded wire reinforcement industry. Other wire sizes are available and many manufacturers can produce them in 1 mm2 increments. (E) The nominal diameter of a deformed wire is equivalent to the nominal diameter of a plain wire having the same weight per metre as the deformed wire. (F) The cross-sectional area is based on the mass of the wire. The area in square millimetres may be calculated by dividing the unit mass in kg/mm by 7.849?×?10-6 (mass of 1 mm3? of steel) or by dividing the unit mass in kg/m by 0.007849 (mass of steel 1 mm square and 1 m long). (G) Measurements shall be made as described in 7.2.4.7. (H) See 7.2.4.3 for average number of deformations per unit length. Note 1: Welded wire for concrete reinforcement has historically been described by various terms: welded wire fabric, WWF, fabric, and mesh. The wire reinforcement industry has adopted the term welded wire reinforcement (WWR) as being more representative of the applications of the products being manufactured. Therefore, the term welded wire fabric has been replaced with the term welded wire reinforcement in this specification and in related specifications.
1.2 The values stated in either inch-pound or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text the SI units are shown in brackets (except in Table 2 and Table 4). The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values may result in nonconformance with the specification.1.3 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. Extracted, with permission, Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Deformed, for Concrete copyright ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428. A copy of the complete standard may be purchased from ASTM International, www.astm.org.