INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 683-1

Second edition
2012-09-15

Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels —

Part 1: Non-alloy steels for quenching and tempering

Aciers pour traitement thermique, aciers alliés et aciers pour décolletage —

Partie 1: Aciers non alliés pour trempe et revenu

Reference number
ISO 683-1:2012(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 683-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Heat treatable and alloy steels*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 683-1:1987) which has been technically revised.

ISO 683 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels*:

— *Part 1: Non-alloy steels for quenching and tempering*

— *Part 2: Alloy steels for quenching and tempering*

— *Part 9: Wrought free-cutting steels*

— *Part 10: Wrought nitriding steels*

— *Part 11: Case-hardening steels*

— *Part 14: Hot-rolled steels for quenched and tempered springs*

— *Part 15: Valve steels for internal combustion engines*

— *Part 17: Ball and roller bearing steels*

— *Part 18: Bright products of unalloyed and low alloy steels*

Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels —

Part 1:
Non-alloy steels for quenching and tempering

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 683 specifies the technical delivery requirements for

— semi-finished products, hot formed, e.g. blooms, billets, slabs (see Note 1),

— bars (see Note 1),

— wire rod,

— finished flat products,

— hammer or drop forgings (see Note 1)

manufactured from the direct hardening non-alloy steels and the non-alloy flame- and induction-hardening steels listed in Table 3 and supplied in one of the heat-treatment conditions given for the different types of products in Table 1 and in one of the surface conditions given in Table 2.

The steels are, in general, intended for the manufacture of quenched and tempered or austempered (see 3.2 and Note 2) and flame- or induction-hardened machine parts (see Tables 9 and 11), but can also be partly used in the normalized condition (see Table 10).

The requirements for mechanical properties given in this part of ISO 683 are restricted to the sizes given in the relevant Tables 9 and 10.

NOTE 1 Hammer-forged semi-finished products (blooms, billets, slabs, etc.), seamless rolled rings and hammer-forged bars are in the following covered under semi-finished products or bars and not under the term “hammer and drop forgings”.

NOTE 2 For the purposes of simplification, the term “quenched and tempered” is, unless otherwise indicated, used in the following also for the austempered condition.

NOTE 3 For International Standards relating to steels complying with the requirements for the chemical composition in Table 3, however supplied in other product forms or treatment conditions than given above or intended for special applications, and for other related International Standards, see the Bibliography.

NOTE 4 This part of ISO 683 does not apply to bright products and bars and wire rod for cold heading. For such products, see ISO 683-18 and ISO 4954.

1.2 In special cases, variations in these technical delivery requirements or additions to them can form the subject of an agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of enquiry and order (see Annex B).

1.3 In addition to this part of ISO 683, the general technical delivery requirements of ISO 404 are applicable.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 148-1, *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 377, *Steel and steel products — Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing*

ISO 404, *Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements*

ISO 642, *Steel — Hardenability test by end quenching (Jominy test)*

ISO 643, *Steels — Micrographic determination of the apparent grain size*

ISO 3887, *Steels — Determination of depth of decarburization*

ISO 4885, *Ferrous products — Heat treatments — Vocabulary*

ISO 4948-1, *Steels — Classification — Part 1: Classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition*

ISO 4948-2, *Steels; Classification — Part 2: Classification of unalloyed and alloy steels according to main quality classes and main property or application characteristics*

ISO/TS 4949, *Steel names based on letter symbols*

ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)*

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 6929, *Steel products — Vocabulary*

ISO 4967, *Steel — Determination of content of nonmetallic inclusions — Micrographic method using standard diagrams*

ISO 7788, *Steel — Surface finish of hot-rolled plates and wide flats — Delivery requirements*

ISO 9443, *Heat-treatable and alloy steels — Surface quality classes for hot-rolled round bars and wire rods — Technical delivery conditions*

ISO/TR 9769, *Steel and iron — Review of available methods of analysis*

ISO 10474, *Metallic products — Inspection documents*

ISO 14284, *Steel and iron — Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition*

ISO 18265, *Metallic materials — Conversion of hardness values*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 377, ISO 4885, ISO 4948-1, ISO 4948-2, ISO 6929 and ISO 14284 and the following apply.

NOTE For deviations from these terms and definitions, see Notes 1 and 2 to the Scope.

3.1
ruling section
section for which the specified mechanical properties apply

NOTE Independent of the actual shape and dimensions of the cross-section of the product, the size of its ruling section is always given by a diameter. This corresponds to the diameter of an “equivalent round bar”. That is, a round bar which, at the position of its cross-section specified for taking the test pieces for the mechanical tests, will, when being cooled from austenitizing temperature, shows the same cooling rate as the actual ruling section of the product concerned at its position for taking the test pieces.

3.2
austempering
austenitization of a steel with a subsequent cooling to a temperature in the Bainite region and holding at this temperature until a desired degree of transformation is obtained

NOTE The subsequent cooling to room temperature can be carried out in any manner desired.

3.3
non-alloy steel
non-alloy steel as defined in ISO 4948-1

3.4
special steel
special steel as defined in ISO 4948-2

4 Classification and designation

4.1 Classification

The classification of the relevant steel grades is in according to ISO 4948-1 and ISO 4948-2. Steel grades C25, C35, C40, C45, C50, C55 and C60 are non-alloy quality steels. All other steel grades covered by this part of ISO 683 are non-alloy special steels.

4.2 Designation

For the steel grades covered by this part of ISO 683, the steel names, as given in the relevant tables, are allocated in accordance with ISO/TS 4949.

5 Information to be supplied by the purchaser

5.1 Mandatory information

The manufacturer shall obtain the following information from the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order:

a) the quantity to be delivered;

b) the designation of the product form (slab, bloom, billet, round bar, wire rod, wide flat, sheet, plate, strip, forging, etc.)

c) either the designation of the dimensional standard and the dimensions and tolerances selected from this (see 7.9) or, for example in the case of drop forgings, the designation of the drawing or any other document covering the dimensions and tolerances required for the product;

d) reference to this part of ISO 683, i.e. ISO 683-1;

e) the designation of the steel grade, as given in Table 3;

f) standard designation for a test report 2.2 or, if required, any other type of inspection document in accordance with ISO 10474 or another standard (e.g. regional standards EN 10204 or JIS G 0415).

5.2 Options and/or supplementary or special requirements

A number of options are specified in this part of ISO 683 and listed below. If the purchaser does not indicate the wish to implement any of these options, the products will be supplied in accordance with the basic specifications of this part of ISO 683 (see 5.1):

a) if a heat-treatment condition other than the untreated condition is required, the symbol for this other condition (see Table 1, column 2);

b) if another surface condition than “hot worked” or a special surface quality is required, the surface condition (see Table 2) and the surface quality (see 7.7);

c) any requirement for the hardenability (+H, +HH, +HL) for special steels (see 7.1.4 and Tables 5 to 7);

d) any supplementary requirement that shall be complied with, the symbol and, where necessary, the details of this supplementary requirement (see Annex B);

e) any requirement for the verification of non-metallic inclusion content (see 7.5);

f) verification of hardenability and, if agreed, the information about calculation of the hardenability (see 9.3.2);

g) any requirement regarding the permissible depth of decarburization (see 7.8);

h) suitability of bars and rod for bright drawing (see 7.7.4);

i) any requirement relating to the removal of surface defects (see 7.7.5);

j) hardness testing instead of tensile testing for normalized finished flat products in thicknesses > 10 mm for plates or > 100 mm for bars (see 7.1.3). In this case, hardness limits should be agreed.

EXAMPLE 50 hot-rolled round bars according to ISO 1035-1 with a nominal diameter of 40 mm and a nominal length of 8 000 mm, with diameter tolerance according to class S and with length tolerance according to class L2 of ISO 1035-4 made of steel grade ISO 683-1 C45E (see Table 3) in the heat treatment condition +N (see Table 1), surface blast cleaned (+BC) (see Table 2), product analysis/option B.5 with an inspection certificate 3.1 according to ISO 10474:

50 round bars ISO 1035 - 40,0S × 8 000L2

ISO 683-1 – C45E+N+BC option B.5

ISO 10474 – 3.1

6 Manufacturing process

6.1 General

The manufacturing process of the steel and of the products is with the restrictions given by the requirements in 6.2 to 6.4 left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

For minimum reduction ratio or minimum thickness deformation ratio of rolled and forged products, see B.6.

6.2 Deoxidation

All steels shall be deoxidized.

6.3 Heat-treatment condition and surface condition at delivery

6.3.1 Normal condition at delivery

Unless otherwise agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the products shall be delivered in the untreated, i.e. hot-worked condition.

6.3.2 Particular heat-treatment condition

If so agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the products shall be delivered in one of the heat-treatment conditions given in Table 1, lines 3 to 7.

6.3.3 Particular surface conditions

If so agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the products shall be delivered in one of the particular surface conditions given in Table 2, lines 3 to 6.

6.4 Traceability of the cast

Each product shall be traceable to the cast (see Clause 10).

7 Requirements

7.1 Chemical composition, mechanical properties and hardenability

7.1.1 General

Table 1 shows the combinations of usual heat-treatment conditions at delivery, product forms and requirements as specified in Tables 3 to 11.

Except where steels are ordered in the quenched and tempered condition, this part of ISO 683 makes for the steel types 23Mn6, 28Mn6, 36Mn6 and 42Mn6, and for the non-alloy special steels with carbon contents equal to or higher than the contents of type C35 provisions to be supplied with or without hardenability requirements (see Table 1, columns 8 and 9).

7.1.2 Chemical composition

The chemical composition determined by cast analysis shall comply with the values in Table 3.

Permissible deviations between the limiting values for cast analysis and the values for product analysis are given in Table 4.

The product analysis shall be carried out when specified at the time of the enquiry and order (see B.5).

7.1.3 Mechanical properties

Where the steel is ordered without hardenability requirements, the requirements for mechanical properties specified in Tables 8, 9 or 10 apply as appropriate for the particular heat-treatment condition.

In this case, the hardenability values given in Table 5 for special steels are for guidance purposes only.

The mechanical property values given in Table 9 and Table 10 apply to test pieces in the quenched and tempered or normalized condition, which have been taken and prepared in accordance with Figure 2 or Figures 3 and 4 (see also footnote a to Table 1).

For steel plates of thickness > 10 mm and bars > 100 mm in diameter in the normalized condition (+N), it may be agreed at the time of enquiry and order that instead of the tensile test, the hardness test is performed at the same region where the sample for the tensile test piece would be taken from. The hardness test should be performed and from this, the tensile strength values can be calculated according to ISO 18265. The calculated tensile strength shall comply with Table 10.

7.1.4 Hardenability

Where the steel is ordered using the designations given in Table 5, 6 or 7 to normal (see Table 5) or to narrowed (see Tables 6 and 7) hardenability requirements, the values of hardenability given in Table 5, 6 or 7, respectively, apply in addition to the requirements cited in Table 1, columns 9.1 and 9.2. (See footnote b to Table 3.)

7.1.5 Surface hardness

For the surface hardness of special steels after flame or induction hardening, the specifications in Table 11 apply.

7.2 Machinability

All steels are machinable in the condition “soft annealed”. Where improved machinability is required, grades with a specified sulfur range and/or with a specific treatment should be ordered to improve machinability (see also Table 1, line 7).

7.3 Cold shearability

7.3.1 Under suitable shearing conditions (avoiding local stress peaks, preheating, application of blades with a profile adapted to that of the product, etc.), all steels are cold shearable in the soft annealed (+A) condition.

7.3.2 Steel grades C45, C50, C55, C60, 28Mn6, 36Mn6 and 42Mn6 and the corresponding E-, R-, +H-, +HH- and +HL grades (see Tables 3 and 5 to 7) are, under suitable conditions, also cold shearable when being delivered in the condition “treated to improve shearability (+S)” with the hardness requirements given in Table 8.

7.3.3 Steels C25, C30, C35, C40 and 23Mn6 and the corresponding E-, R-, +H-, +HH- and +HL-grades (see Tables 3 and 5 to 7) are, under suitable conditions, cold shearable when being delivered in the untreated condition.

Cold shearablity may also be assumed for the various grades of steel C45, in sizes of 80 mm and greater in the untreated condition.

7.4 Grain size

Unless otherwise agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the grain size shall be left to the discretion of the manufacturer. If a fine grain structure is required in accordance with a reference treatment, special requirement B.3 shall be ordered.

If steels C35E, C35R, C45E, C45R, C50E, C50R, C55E and C55R are intended for flame or induction hardening, special requirement B.3 shall be ordered in any case.

7.5 Non-metallic inclusions

7.5.1 Microscopic inclusions

The special steels shall have a certain degree of cleanness; however, verification of the non-metallic inclusion content requires a special agreement. If there is such an agreement at the time of enquiry and order, the microscopic non-metallic inclusion content shall be determined to an agreed procedure and within agreed limits in accordance with ISO 4967 or another standard (e.g. regional standards EN 10247 or JIS G 0555).

For grades with specified minimum sulfur content, the agreement should not include sulfides.

7.5.2 Macroscopic inclusions

This requirement is applicable to the verification of the macroscopic inclusions in special steels. If verification is agreed, the method and acceptance limits shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

7.6 Internal soundness

Where appropriate, requirements relating to the internal soundness of the products shall be agreed at the time of inquiry and order (see B.4).

7.7 Surface quality

7.7.1 All products shall have a smooth surface finish appropriate to the manufacturing processes applied.

7.7.2 Minor surface imperfections, which also may occur under normal manufacturing conditions, such as prints originating from rolled-in scale, are not to be regarded as defects.

7.7.3 Bars and wire rod shall be delivered with surface class A according to ISO 9443 and hot-rolled plates and wide flats shall be delivered with surface according to ISO 7788, unless otherwise agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

Where no International Standard on the surface quality of steel products exists, detailed requirements referring to this characteristic shall, where appropriate, be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

It is more difficult to detect and eliminate surface discontinuities from coiled products than from cut lengths. This should be taken into account when agreements on surface quality are made.

7.7.4 If suitabililty of bars and rod for bright drawing is required, this shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

7.7.5 The removal of surface defects by welding shall only be permitted with the approval of the customer or his/her representative.

If surface discontinuities are repaired, the method and maximum depth of removal shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

7.8 Decarburization

Requirements relating to the permissible depth of decarburization may be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

The depth of decarburization shall be determined in accordance with the micrographic method specified in ISO 3887.

7.9 Shape, dimensions and tolerances

The shape, dimensions and tolerances of the products shall comply with the requirements agreed at the time of enquiry and order. The agreements shall, as far as possible, be based on corresponding International Standards (see Annex D); otherwise, on suitable national standards.

8 Inspection

8.1 Testing procedures and types of documents

8.1.1 Products complying with this part of ISO 683 shall be ordered and delivered with one of the inspection documents as specified in ISO 10474 (or according to another regional standard, e.g. EN 10204 or JIS G 0415). The type of document shall be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order. If the order does not contain any specification of this type, a test report 2.2 shall be issued.

8.1.2 If, in accordance with the agreements made at the time of enquiry and order, a test report 2.2 is to be provided, this shall cover the following information:

a) confirmation that the material complies with the requirements of the order;

b) results of the cast analysis for all elements specified in Table 3 for the steel grade concerned.

8.1.3 If, in accordance with the agreements in the order, an inspection certificate 3.1 or 3.2 is to be provided, the specific inspections and tests described in 8.3 and Clause 9 shall be carried out and the results shall be confirmed in the inspection certificate.

In addition, the inspection certificate shall cover:

a) confirmation that the material complies with the requirements of the order;

b) results of the cast analysis for all elements specified in Table 3 for the steel grade concerned;

c) results of all inspections and tests ordered by supplementary requirements (see Annex B);

d) the symbol, letters or numbers relating the inspection certificate, test pieces and products to each other.

8.2 Frequency of testing

The amount of testing, the sampling conditions and the test methods to be applied for the verification of the requirements shall be in accordance with the requirements of Table 12.

8.3 Specific inspection and testing

8.3.1 Verification of the hardenability, hardness and mechanical properties

For steels being ordered without hardenability requirements, i.e. without the symbol, +H, +HH or +HL in the designation, the hardness requirements or mechanical properties given for the relevant heat-treatment condition in Table 1, column 8, subclause 2, shall, with the following exception, be verified. The requirements given in Table 1, footnote a (mechanical properties of reference test pieces), shall only be verified if a supplementary requirement specified in (clause) B.1 or B.2 is ordered.

For steels being ordered with the symbol +H, +HH or +HL in the designation (see Tables 5 to 7), unless otherwise agreed, only the hardenability requirements according to Tables 5, 6 or 7 are to be verified.

8.3.2 Visual and dimensional inspection

A sufficient number of products shall be inspected to ensure compliance with the specification.

9 Test methods

9.1 Chemical analysis

The choice of a suitable physical or chemical analytical method for the analysis shall be at the discretion of the manufacturer. In cases of dispute, the method for product analysis used shall be agreed taking into account the relevant existing International Standards.

NOTE The list of available International Standards on chemical analysis is given in ISO/TR 9769.

9.2 Mechanical tests

9.2.1 Tensile test

The tensile test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 6892-1.

For the specified yield strength in the tables of mechanical properties in this part of ISO 683, the upper yield strength, R_{eH}, shall be determined.

If a yield phenomenon is not present, the 0,2 % proof strength, $R_{p0,2}$, shall be determined.

9.2.2 Impact test

The impact test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 148-1.

The average values of a set of three test pieces shall be equal to or greater than the specified value. One individual value may be below the specified value, provided it is not less than 70 % of that value.

If these conditions are not satisfied, the sample product is rejected and retests may be carried out on the remainder of the test unit.

9.3 Hardness and hardenability tests

9.3.1 Hardness in treatment conditions +A and +S

For products in treatment conditions +A (soft-annealed) and +S (treated to improve shearability), the hardness shall be measured in accordance with ISO 6506-1.

9.3.2 Verification of hardenability

As far as available the manufacturer has the option to verify the hardenability by calculation. The calculation method is left to the discretion of the manufacturer. If agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the manufacturer shall give sufficient information about the calculation for the customer to confirm the result.

If a calculation formula is not available or in the case of dispute, an end quench hardenability test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 642. The temperature for quenching shall comply with the relevant tables in this part of ISO 683. The hardness values shall be determined in accordance with ISO 6508-1, scale C.

9.3.3 Surface hardness

The surface hardness of steels after flame and induction hardening (see Table 11) shall be determined in accordance with ISO 6508-1, scale C.

9.4 Retests

Retests for steels for quenching and tempering and criteria should be as specified in ISO 404.

10 Marking

The manufacturer shall mark the products or the bundles or boxes containing the products in a suitable way, so that the identification of the cast, the steel type and the origin of the delivery is possible (see B.7).

Table 1 — Combinations of usual heat-treatment conditions at delivery, product forms and requirements as specified in Tables 3 to 10

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9		
1	Heat-treatment condition at delivery	Symbol	x indicates applicable to					Applicable requirements if the steel is ordered with the designation given in					
								Table 3			Table 5, 6 or 7		
			Semi-finished products	Bars	Wire rod	Flat products	Hammer and drop forgings	8.1	8.2		9.1	9.2	9.3
2	Untreated	none or +U	x	x	x	x	x	Chemical composition according to Tables 3 and 4	– [a]		As in column 8.1 and 8.2		Hardenability values according to Table 5, 6 or 7
3	Treated to improve shearability	+S	x	x	-	-	-		Maximum hardness according to	Table 8 column +S[a]			
4	Soft annealed	+A	x	x	x	x[b]	x			Table 8 column +A[a]			
5	Normalized[b]	+N	-	x	-	x[b]	x		Mechanical properties according to	Table 10			
6	Quenched and tempered	+QT	-	x	-	x[b]	x			Table 9			Not applicable
7	Others	Other treatment conditions, for example certain annealing conditions to achieve a certain structure, may be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. The condition “annealed to achieve a spheroidization of the carbides”, as required for cold heading and cold extrusion, is covered in ISO 4954.											

[a] The mechanical properties specified in Table 9 for the quenched and tempered condition and in Table 10 for the normalized condition shall be achievable after appropriate heat treatment, if so agreed at the time of enquiry and order [for reference test pieces, see (clauses) B.1 and B.2].

[b] Normalizing may be replaced by normalizing forming.

Table 2 — Surface condition at delivery

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Surface condition at delivery		Symbol	x indicates, in general, applicable to: Semi-finished products (as blooms, billets)	Bars	Wire rod	Flat products	Hammer and drop forgings (see note 2 to 1.1)	Notes
2	Unless otherwise agreed	as hot worked	None or +HW	x[a]	x	x	x	x	–
3	Particular conditions supplied by agreement	HW + pickled	+PI	x	x	x	x	x	– [c]
4		HW + blast cleaned	+BC	x	x	x	x	x	
5		HW + rough machined	+RM[b]	–	x	x	–	x	
6		others	–	–	x	x	x	x	

[a] The term “hot worked” also includes the continuously cast condition (+CC) in the case of semi-finished products.

[b] Until the term “rough machined” is defined by, for example machining allowances, the details are to be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

[c] In addition, it may be agreed that the products be oiled or, where appropriate, limed or phosphated.

Table 3 — Steel grades and chemical composition (applicable to cast analysis)[abc]

Steel name	Mass fraction %									
	C	Si	Mn	P max.	S	Cr max.	Mo max.	Ni max.	Cu max.	Cr+Mo+Ni, max.
Quality steels										
C25	0,22 to 0,29	0,10 to 0,40	0,40 to 0,70	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C30	0,27 to 0,34	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C35	0,32 to 0,39	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C40	0,37 to 0,44	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C45	0,42 to 0,50	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C50	0,47 to 0,55	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C55	0,52 to 0,60	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C60	0,57 to 0,65	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,045	≤ 0,045	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
Special steels										
C25E	0,22 to 0,29	0,10 to 0,40	0,40 to 0,70	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C25R					0,020 to 0,040					
C30E	0,27 to 0,34	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C30R					0,020 to 0,040					
C35E	0,32 to 0,39	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C35R					0,020 to 0,040					
C40E	0,37 to 0,44	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C40R					0,020 to 0,040					
C45E	0,42 to 0,50	0,10 to 0,40	0,50 to 0,80	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C45R					0,020 to 0,040					
C50E	0,47 to 0,55	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C50R					0,020 to 0,040					
C55E	0,52 to 0,60	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C55R					0,020 to 0,040					
C60E	0,57 to 0,65	0,10 to 0,40	0,60 to 0,90	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
C60R					0,020 to 0,040					
23Mn6	0,19 to 0,26	0,10 to 0,40 [d]	1,30 to 1,65	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
28Mn6	0,25 to 0,32	0,10 to 0,40 [d]	1,30 to 1,65	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
36Mn6	0,33 to 0,40	0,10 to 0,40 [d]	1,30 to 1,65	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63
42Mn6	0,39 to 0,46	0,10 to 0,40 [d]	1,30 to 1,65	0,025	≤ 0,035	0,40	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,63

[a] Elements not quoted shall not be intentionally added to the steel without the agreement of the purchaser, other than for the purpose of finishing the heat. All reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent the addition, from scrap or other material used in manufacture, of such elements which affect the hardenability, mechanical properties and applicability.

[b] In the case of grades with specified hardenability requirements (see Tables 5 to 7), except for phosphorus and sulfur, insignificant deviations from the limits for cast analysis are permissible; these deviations shall, however, not exceed in the case of carbon ± 0,01 % and, in all other cases, the values according to Table 4.

[c] Steels with improved machinability either by higher sulfur levels up to about 0,10 % S (including controlled sulfide morphology) or lead additions may be available on request. In the first case, the upper limit for the manganese content may be increased by 0,15 %.

[d] Steels may be supplied with a lower silicon content. In this case, alternative means of deoxidation shall be used.

Table 4 — Permissible deviations between the product analysis and the limiting values given in Table 3 for the cast analysis

Element	Permissible maximum content according to cast analysis mass fraction %	Permissible deviation[a] mass fraction %
C	≤ 0,30 0,30 < C ≤ 0,55 0,55 < C ≤ 0,65	±0,02 ± 0,03 ± 0,04
Si	≤ 0,40	±0,03
Mn	≤ 1,00 1,00 < Mn ≤ 1,80	±0,04 ± 0,06
P	≤ 0,045	+ 0,005
S	≤ 0,045	±0,005
Cr	≤ 0,40	+ 0,05
Cu	≤ 0,30	+ 0,05
Mo	≤ 0,10	+ 0,03
Ni	≤ 0,40	+ 0,03

[a] ± means that in one cast, the deviation may occur over the upper value or under the lower value of the specified range in Table 3, but not both at the same time.

Table 5 — Hardness limits for steel grades with specified (normal) **hardenability** (+H grades; see 7.1.4)

Steel name	Symbol	Limits of range	Hardness HRC at a distance, in millimetres, from quenched end of test piece of															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	20	25	30
C35E C35R	+H	max.	58	57	55	53	49	41	34	31	28	27	26	25	24	23	20	-
		min.	48	40	33	24	22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C40E C40R	+H	max.	60	60	59	57	53	47	39	34	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		min.	51	46	35	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
C45E C45R	+H	max.	62	61	61	60	57	51	44	37	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27
		min.	55	51	37	30	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	-	-	-
C50E C50R	+H	max.	63	62	61	60	58	55	50	43	36	35	34	33	32	31	29	28
		min.	56	53	44	34	31	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	20	-
C55E C55R	+H	max.	65	64	63	62	60	57	52	45	37	36	35	34	33	32	30	29
		min.	58	55	47	37	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	22	20
C60E C60R	+H	max.	67	66	65	63	62	59	54	47	39	37	36	35	34	33	31	30
		min.	60	57	50	39	35	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	23	21
			1,5	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	-
23Mn6	+H	max.	51	48	44	37	33	30	28	26	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
		min.	42	38	28	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28Mn6	+H	max.	54	53	50	48	44	41	38	35	31	29	27	26	25	25	24	-
		min.	45	42	36	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36Mn6	+H	max.	59	58	57	54	49	45	41	38	35	33	31	30	30	30	30	-
		min.	51	48	42	35	27	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42Mn6	+H	max.	62	61	60	59	57	54	50	45	37	34	32	31	30	29	28	-
		min.	55	53	49	39	33	29	27	26	23	22	20	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6 —Values for the C-scale Rockwell hardness limits for special steels with narrowed hardenability scatterbands (+HH and +HL grades)

Steel name	Symbol[a]	Values of hardness HRC at a distance, in millimetres, from quenched end of test piece of		
		1	4	5
C35E	+HH4	–	34 to 53	–
	+HH14	51 to 58	34 to 53	–
C35R	+HL4	–	24 to 43	–
	+HL14	48 to 55	24 to 43	–
C40E	+HH4	–	38 to 57	–
	+HH14	54 to 60	38 to 57	–
C40R	+HL4	–	27 to 46	–
	+HL14	51 to 57	27 to 46	–
C45E	+HH4	–	41 to 60	–
	+HH14	57 to 62	41 to 60	–
C45R	+HL4	–	30 to 49	–
	+HL14	55 to 60	30 to 49	–
C50E	+HH5	–	–	40 to 58
	+HH15	58 to 63	–	40 to 58
C50R	+HL5	–	–	31 to 49
	+HL15	56 to 61	–	31 to 49
C55E	+HH5		–	42 to 60
	+HH15	60 to 65	–	42 to 60
C55R	+HL5	–	–	33 to 51
	+HL15	58 to 63	–	33 to 51
C60E	+HH5	–	–	44 to 62
	+HH15	62 to 67	–	44 to 62
C60R	+HL5	–	–	35 to 53
	+HL15	60 to 65	–	35 to 53

[a] +HH means narrowed hardenability scatterband on upper limit values, +HL means narrowed hardenability scatterband on lower limit values. Example: C45E +HH4 means hardness with narrowed hardenability scatterband on upper limit values from 41 to 60 are given 4 mm from the end of the quenched test piece.

Table 7 — Hardness limits for the C-scale Rockwell hardness for steels with a manganese range of 1,30 to 1,65 % and with narrowed hardenability scatterbands (+HH and +HL grades)

Steel name	Sym-bol	Limits of range	Hardness HRC at a distance, in millimetres, from quenched end of test piece of														
			1,5	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
23Mn6	+HH	max.	51	48	44	37	33	30	28	26	25	23	-	-	-	-	-
		min.	45	41	33	27	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+HL	max.	48	45	39	32	28	25	23	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
		min.	42	38	28	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28Mn6	+HH	max.	54	53	50	48	44	41	38	35	31	29	27	26	25	25	24
		min.	48	46	41	34	30	27	24	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+HL	max.	51	49	45	41	35	32	29	26	22	20	-	-	-	-	-
		min.	45	42	36	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36Mn6	+HH	max.	59	58	57	54	49	45	41	38	35	33	31	30	30	30	30
		min.	54	51	47	41	34	30	27	24	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+HL	max.	56	55	52	48	42	38	34	31	28	26	24	23	23	23	23
		min.	51	48	42	35	27	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42Mn6	+HH	max.	62	61	60	59	57	54	50	45	37	34	32	31	30	29	28
		min.	57	56	53	46	41	37	35	32	28	26	24	23	22	21	20
	+HL	max.	60	58	56	52	49	46	42	39	32	30	28	27	26	25	24
		min.	55	53	49	39	33	29	27	26	23	22	20	-	-	-	-

Table 8 — Maximum hardness for products delivered in the conditions 'treated to improve shearability' (+S) **or 'soft annealed'** (+A)

Steel name[a]	HBW max. in condition[b]	
	+S	+A
Quality steels		
C25	–[c]	–
C30	–[c]	–
C35	–[c]	–
C40	–[c]	–
C45	255[c]	–
C50	255	–
C55	255	–
C60	255[d]	–
Special steels		
C25E, C25R	–[c]	–
C30E, C30R	–[c]	–
C35E, C35R	–[c]	–
C40E, C40R	–[c]	–
C45E, C45R	255c	207
C50E, C50R	255	217
C55E, C55R	255	229
C60E, C60R	255[d]	241
23Mn6	–[c]	–
28Mn6	255	223
36Mn6	255	229
42Mn6	255	229

[a] The values apply also for the various hardenability (+H-, +HH- and +HL-) grades covered in Tables 5 to 7; see, however, footnote d.

[b] The values are not applicable to continuously cast and not further deformed slabs.

[c] See 7.3.3.

[d] Depending on chemical composition and on dimensions, particularly in the case of the +HH grades, soft annealing may be necessary.

Table 9 — Mechanical properties in the quenched and tempered condition[a]

Steel name	Mechanical properties for ruling sections (see Annex A) with a diameter, d, or for flat products with thickness, t, of																			
	$d \leq 16$ mm $t \leq 8$ mm					16 mm $< d \leq 40$ mm 8 mm $< t \leq 20$ mm					40 mm $< d \leq 100$ mm 20 mm $< t \leq 60$ mm					100 mm $< d \leq 160$ mm 60 mm $< t \leq 100$ mm				
	R_{eH} min.	R_m	A min.	Z^b min.	KV_2 min.	R_{eH} min.	R_m	A min.	Z^b min.	KV_2 min.	R_{eH} min.	R_m	A min.	Z^b min.	KV_2 min.	R_{eH} min.	R_m	A min.	Z^b min.	KV_2 min.
	MPa[c]		%	%	J	MPa[c]		%	%	J	MPa[c]		%	%	J	MPa[c]		%	%	J
Quality steels																				
C25	370	550 to 700	19	–	–	320	500 to 650	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C30	400	600 to 750	18	–	–	350	550 to 700	20	–	–	300[e]	500 to 650[e]	21[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C35	430	630 to 780	17	40	–	380	600 to 750	19	45	–	320	550 to 700	20	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
C40	460	650 to 800	16	35	–	400	630 to 780	18	40	–	350	600 to 750	19	45	–	–	–	–	–	–
C45	490	700 to 850	14	35	–	430	650 to 800	16	40	–	370	630 to 780	17	45	–	–	–	–	–	–
C50	520	750 to 900	13	–	–	460	700 to 850	15	–	–	400	650 to 800	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C55	550	800 to 950	12	30	–	490	750 to 900	14	35	–	420	700 to 850	15	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
C60	580	850 to 1000	11	25	–	520	800 to 950	13	30	–	450	750 to 900	14	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special steels																				
C25E C25R	370	550 to 700	19	–	35[d]	320	500 to 650	21	–	35[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C30E C30R	400	600 to 750	18	–	30[d]	350	550 to 700	20	–	30[d]	300[e]	500 to 650[e]	21[e]	–	30[de]	–	–	–	–	–
C35E C35R	430	630 to 780	17	40	25[d]	380	600 to 750	19	45	25[d]	320	550 to 700	20	50	25[d]	–	–	–	–	–
C40E C40R	460	650 to 800	16	35	20[d]	400	630 to 780	18	40	20[d]	350	600 to 750	19	45	20[d]	–	–	–	–	–
C45E C45R	490	700 to 850	14	35	15[d]	430	650 to 800	16	40	15[d]	370	630 to 780	17	45	15[d]	–	–	–	–	–
C50E C50R	520	750 to 900	13	30	–	460	700 to 850	15	35	–	400	650 to 800	16	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
C55E C55R	550	800 to 950	12	30	–	490	750 to 900	14	35	–	420	700 to 850	15	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
C60E C60R	580	850 to 1000	11	25	–	520	800 to 950	13	30	–	450	750 to 900	14	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
23Mn6	550	700 to 850	15	–	–-	440	650 to 800	18	–	30[d]	400	600 to 750	18	–	30[d]	–	–	–	–	–
28Mn6	590	800 to 950	13	40	25[d]	490	700 to 850	15	45	30[d]	440	650 to 800	16	50	30[d]	–	–	–	–	–
36Mn6	640	850 to 1000	12	–	20[d]	540	750 to 900	14	–	25[d]	460	700 to 850	15	–	25[d]	410	650 to 800	16	–	20[d]
42Mn6	690	900 to 1050	12	–	25[d]	590	800 to 950	14	–	30[d]	480	750 to 900	15	–	30[d]	460	700 to 850	16	–	30[d]

[a] R_{eH}: Upper yield stress or, if no yield phenomenon occurs, the 0,2 % proof stress $R_{p0,2}$. R_m: tensile strength; A is the percentage elongation after fracture $L_0 = 5{,}65\sqrt{S_0}$; see Table 12, column 7a, line T4); Z is the reduction in cross-section on fracture. KV_2: impact strength of longitudinal Charpy V-notch test pieces with striker radius 2 mm; average of 3 individual values, no individual value shall be lower that 70 % of the minimum average value.

[b] These values are optional and can be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

[c] 1 MPa = 1 N/mm^2

[d] If testing of Charpy-U-notch impact test pieces is required, the minimum impact strength value shall be agreed.

[e] Up to 63 mm diameter for round products and 35 mm thickness for flat products.

Table 10 — Mechanical properties[a] for normalized condition

Steel name[b]	For products with a diameter, d, or a thickness, t, of								
	$d \leq 16$ mm $t \leq 16$ mm			16 mm $< d \leq 100$ mm 16 mm $< t \leq 100$ mm			100 mm $< d \leq 250$ mm 100 mm $< t \leq 250$ mm		
	R_{eH} min.	R_m min.	A min.	R_{eH} min.	R_m min.	A min.	R_{eH} min.	R_m min.	A min.
	MPa	MPa	%	MPa	MPa	%	MPa	MPa	%
Quality steels									
C25	260	470	22	230	440	23	-	-	-
C30	280	510	20	250	480	21	230	460	21
C35	300	550	18	270	520	19	245	500	19
C40	320	580	16	290	550	17	260	530	17
C45	340	620	14	305	580	16	275	560	16
C50	355	650	12	320	610	14	290	590	14
C55	370	680	11	330	640	12	300	620	12
C60	380	710	10	340	670	11	310	650	11
Special steels									
C25E C25R	260	470	22	230	440	23	–	–	–
C30E C30R	280	510	20	250	480	21	230	460	21
C35E C35R	300	550	18	270	520	19	245	500	19
C40E C40R	320	580	16	290	550	17	260	530	17
C45E C45R	340	620	14	305	580	16	275	560	16
C50E C50R	355	650	12	320	610	14	290	590	14
C55E C55R	370	680	11	330	640	12	300	620	12
C60E C60R	380	710	10	340	670	11	310	650	11
23Mn6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28Mn6	345	630	17	310	600	18	290	590	18
36Mn6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42Mn6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] R_{eH}: upper yield stress or, if no yield phenomenon occurs, the 0,2 % proof stress $R_{p0,2}$; R_m: tensile strength; A is the percentage elongation after fracture ($L_0 = 5{,}65\sqrt{S_0}$; see Table 12, column 7a, line T4).

[b] The values apply also for the various hardenability grades covered in Tables 5 to 7.

Table 11 — Surface hardness for special steels after flame or induction hardening

Steel name	Surface hardness[a] HRC min.
C35E/C35R	48
C45E/C45R	55
C50E/C50R	56
C55E/C55R	58

[a] The values in this table apply to cross-sections up to 100 mm for the condition existing after quenching and tempering and surface hardening according to the conditions given in Table 13, followed by stress relieving at 150 °C to 180 °C for about 1 h.

The same values may also be agreed for the condition after normalizing and surface hardening, subject to the same conditions, for cross-sections up to 100 mm in diameter. It should be noted that surface decarburization can lead to lower hardness values in the surface.

Table 12 — Test conditions for the verification of the requirements given in column 2

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	Supplement to Table 12, columns 6 and 7		
No.	Requirements		Amount of testing						6a	7a
			Test unit[a]	Number of products per test unit	Number of tests per product	Sampling and sample preparation	Test method to be applied	Line	Sampling and sample preparation	Test method to be applied
		See Table				(See the supplement to this table, line T1 and line …)				
1	Chemical composition	3 + 4	C	[The cast analysis is given by the manufacturer; for product analysis see (clause) B.5.]				T1	General conditions The general conditions for selection and preparation of test samples and test pieces for steel shall be in accordance with ISO 377 and ISO 14284.	
2	Hardenability	5 to 7	C	1	1	T2		T2	End quench hardenability test In case of dispute, if possible, the sampling method given in ISO 642 under a or b1 shall be applied. In all other cases, the sampling method including the method which starts from separately cast and subsequently hot-worked test ingots or from cast and not hot-worked samples is, unless otherwise agreed at the time of enquiry and order, left to the discretion of the manufacturer.	The verification can be carried out either by calculation (see 9.3.2) or by testing according to ISO 642. The temperature for quenching shall comply with Table 12. The hardness values shall be determined in accordance with ISO 6508-1, scale C.
3	Hardness					T3		T3	Hardness tests	
3a	in the condition +S or +A	8	C + D + T	1	1	T3a		T3a	In case of dispute, the hardness shall be measured, if possible, on the surface of the product — at a distance of equivalent to the thickness from one end and in cases of products with square or rectangular cross-section — at a distance of 0,25 × w, where w is the width of the product from one longitudinal edge. If for example for hammer and drop forgings the above prescriptions prove unrealistic, a more appropriate position of the hardness indentations shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.	According to ISO 6506-1.
3b	Surface hardness[d]		C	1	1	T3b		T3b	The test shall be carried out on a surface which is smooth and even, free from oxide scale and foreign matter. Preparation shall be carried out in such a way that any alteration of the surface hardness is minimized.	According to ISO 6506-1 or ISO 6508-1.

Table 12 *(continued)*

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
No.	Requirements		Amount of testing				
		See Table	Test unit[a]	Number of products per test unit	Number of tests per product	Sampling and sample preparation (See the supplement to this table, line T1 and line …)	Test method to be applied
4	Mechanical properties						
4a	quenched and tempered products	9	C + D + T	1	1 tensile test and 3 CVN-impact tests[c]	T4a	
4b	Normalized unalloyed products[d]	10	C + D + T	1[b]	1 tensile test	T4b	

Supplement to Table 12, columns 6 and 7

	6a	7a
Line	Sampling and sample preparation	Test method to be applied
T4	Tensile and impact tests	
T4a to T4b	The test pieces for tensile test and, where applicable, the test pieces for the Charpy-V-notch impact tests shall be taken — for bars and wire rod in accordance with Figure 2; — for plates in accordance with Figures 3 and 4. For hammer and drop forgings the test pieces shall be taken with their longitudinal axis parallel to the direction of principal grain flow from a position to be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.	The tensile test shall in cases of dispute be carried out in accordance with ISO 6892-1 on proportional test pieces having a gauge length of $L_0 = 5{,}65\sqrt{S_0}$, where S_0 is the area of the cross-section of the test piece. Where this is not possible, i.e. for flat products with thicknesses of about < 3 mm, a test piece with constant gauge length in accordance with ISO 6892-1 shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. In this case, the minimum elongation value to be obtained for these test pieces shall also be agreed. The impact test, where required, shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 148-1.

NOTE Verification of the requirements is only necessary if an inspection certificate or an inspection report is ordered and if the requirement is applicable according to Table 1, column 8 or 9.

[a] The tests shall be carried out separately for each cast indicated by 'C' – for each dimension as indicated by 'D' – and for each heat treatment batch as indicated by 'T'. Products of different thicknesses may be grouped if the thicknesses lie in the same dimension range for mechanical properties and if the differences do not affect the properties. In cases of doubt, the thinnest and the thickest product shall be tested.

[b] If the product is continuously heat treated, in the case of carbon steels, one sample product for each 25 t or part thereof, in the case of carbon-manganese steels one sample product for each 15 t or part thereof, but at least one sample product for each cast shall be taken.

[c] Only applicable if values for the impact strength are given in Table 9.

[d] See 7.1.4, last paragraph, for a hardness test instead of the tensile test. For the test conditions for the verification of the hardness test, see line 3b.

Table 13 — Conditions for heat treatment[a]

Steel name[b]	Hardening temperature[cd] °C	Quenching agent[e]	Tempering temperature[f] °C	End quench test austenitizing temperature[g] °C	Normalizing temperature °C
Quality steels					
C25	860 to 900	Water	550 to 660	–	880 to 920
C30	850 to 890	Water		–	870 to 910
C35	840 to 880	Water or oil		–	860 to 900
C40	830 to 870			–	850 to 890
C45	820 to 860			–	840 to 880
C50	810 to 850	Oil or water		–	830 to 870
C55	805 to 845			–	825 to 865
C60	800 to 840			–	820 to 860
Special steels[f]					
C25E, C25R	860 to 900	Water	550 to 660	–	880 to 920
C30E, C30R	850 to 890	Water		–	870 to 910
C35E, C35R	840 to 880	Water or oil		870 ± 5	860 to 900
C40E, C40R	830 to 870			870 ± 5	850 to 890
C45E, C45R	820 to 860			850 ± 5	840 to 880
C50E, C50R	810 to 850	Oil or water		850 ± 5	830 to 870
C55E, C55R	805 to 845			830 ± 5	825 to 865
C60E, C60R	800 to 840			830 ± 5	820 to 860
23Mn6	840 to 900	Water	550 to 650	880 ± 5	–
28Mn6	830 to 870	Water or oil	540 to 680	850 ± 5	–
36Mn6	820 to 860	Oil or water	540 to 680	840 ± 5	–
42Mn6	830 to 880	Oil	550 to 650	845 ± 5	–

[a] The conditions given in this table are for guidance. However, the temperatures specified for the end quench test are mandatory.

[b] This table also applies for the various hardenability (+H-, +HH- and +HL-) grades covered in Tables 5 to 7.

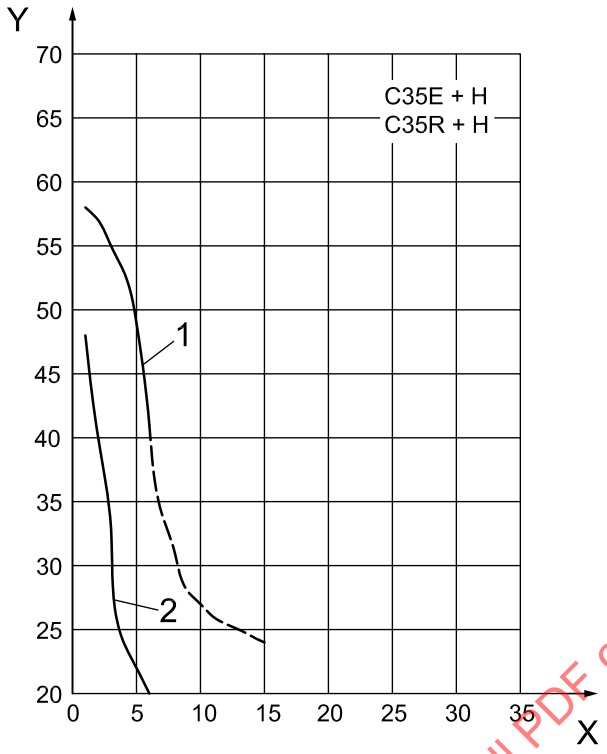
[c] Temperatures at the lower end of the range are generally used for water, and those at the upper end for oil quenching.

[d] Time for austenitizing as a guide: at least 30 min.

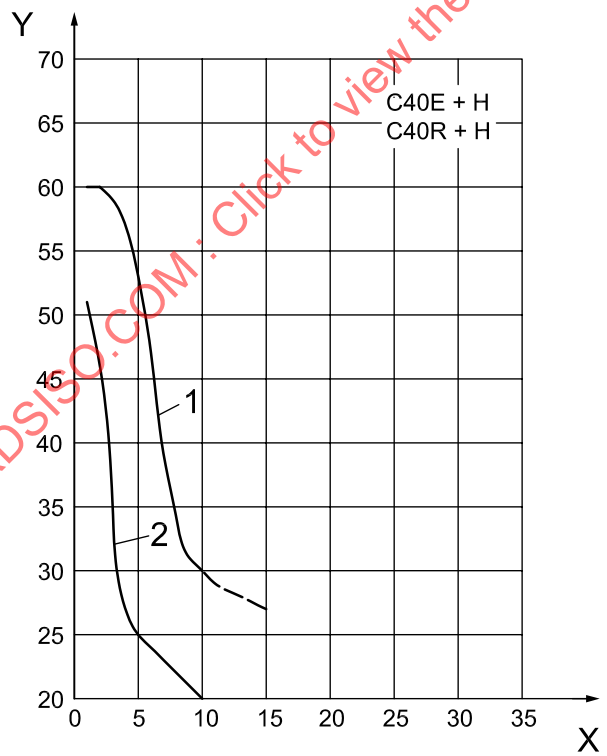
[e] When choosing the quenching agent, the influence of other parameters, such as shape, dimensions, and quenching temperature, on properties and crack susceptibility should be taken into account. Other quenching agents such as synthetic quenchants may also be used.

[f] Time for tempering as a guide: at least 1 h.

[g] Time for austenitizing as a guide: 30 min to 35 min.



a)

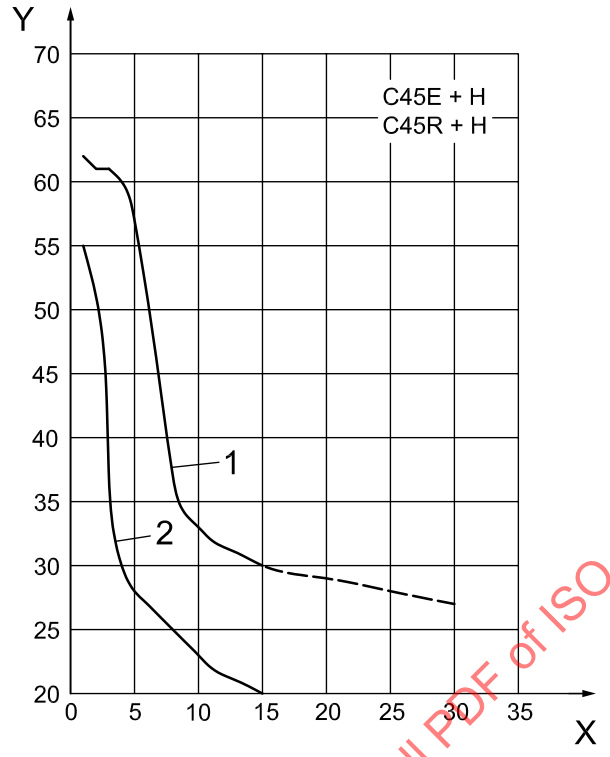


b)

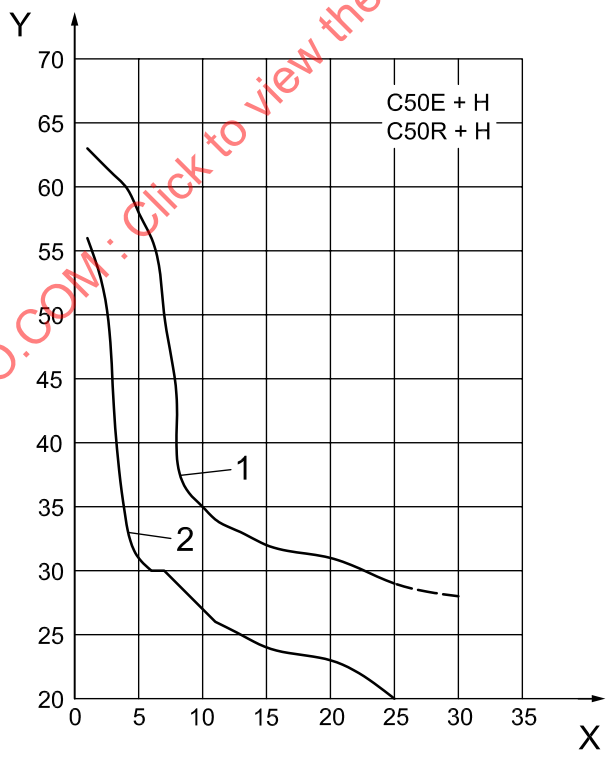
Key

X distance from quenched end of test piece, mm
Y hardness, HRC
1 upper limit
2 lower limit

Figure 1 — Scatter bands for the Rockwell C hardness in the end quench hardenability test (*continued*)



c)

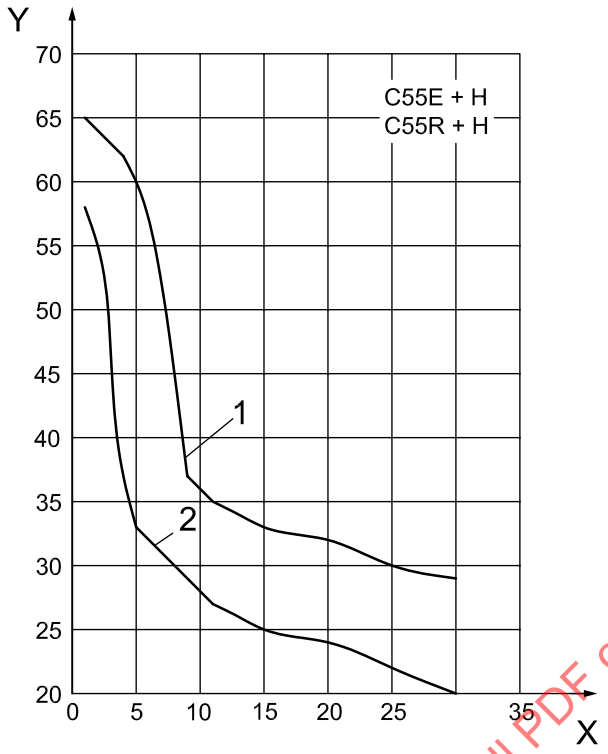


d)

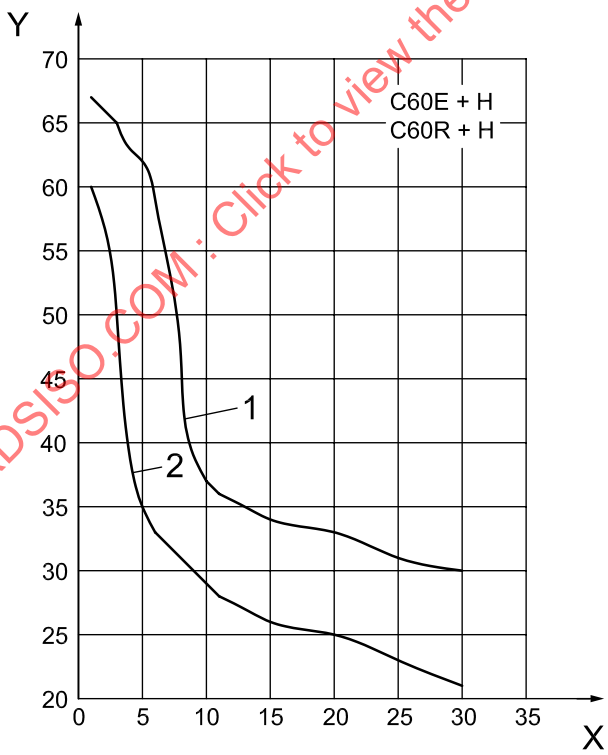
Key

X distance from quenched end of test piece, mm
Y hardness, HRC
1 upper limit
2 lower limit

Figure 1 — Scatter bands for the Rockwell C hardness in the end quench hardenability test (*continued*)



e)

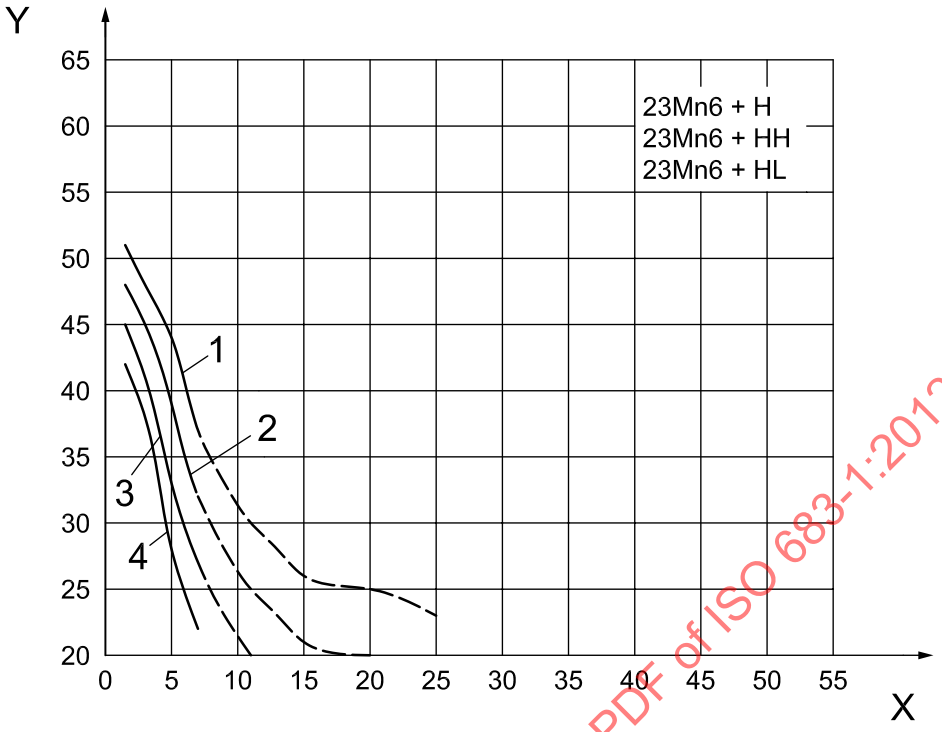


f)

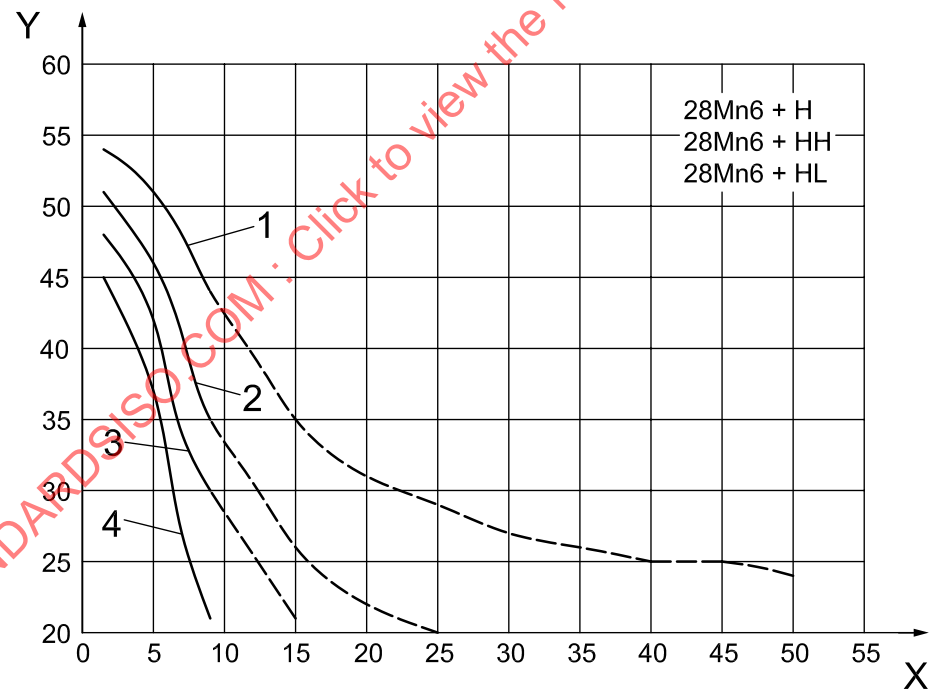
Key

X distance from quenched end of test piece, mm
Y hardness, HRC
1 upper limit
2 lower limit

Figure 1 — Scatter bands for the Rockwell C hardness in the end quench hardenability test (*continued*)



g)

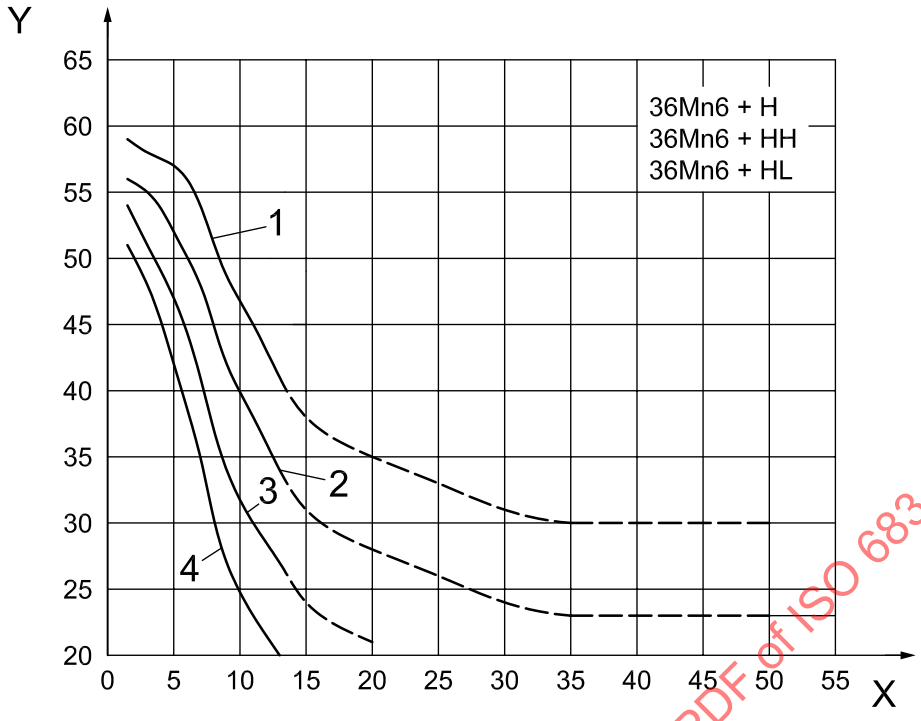


h)

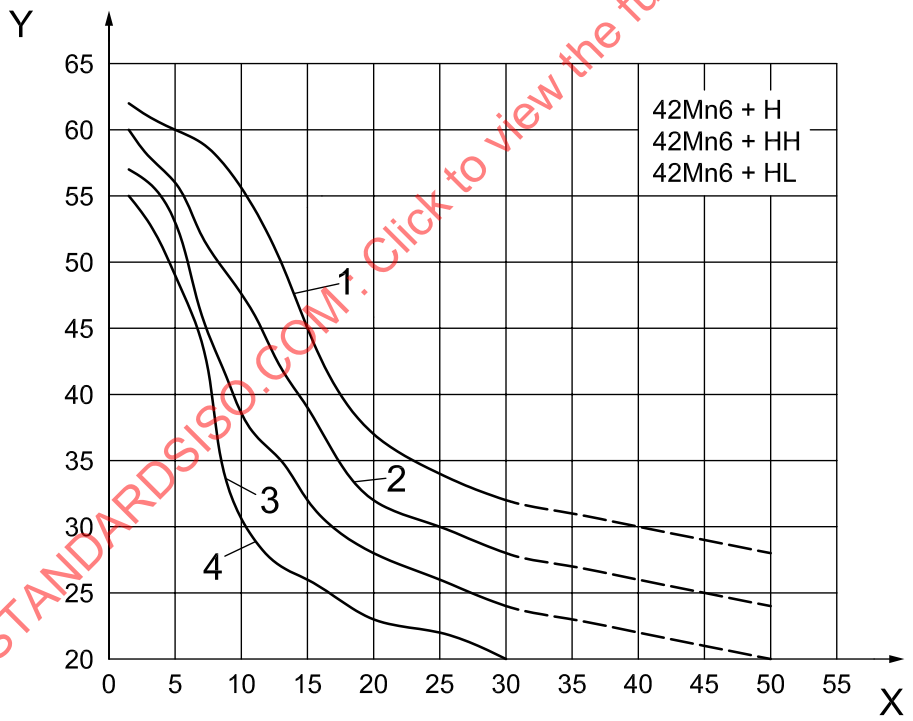
Key

X distance from quenched end of test piece, mm
Y hardness, HRC
1 upper limit,
2 upper limit, +HL grades
3 lower limit, +HH grades
4 lower limit

Figure 1 — Scatter bands for the Rockwell-C hardness in the end quench hardenability test (*continued*)



i)



k)

Key

X distance from quenched end of test piece, mm
Y hardness, HRC
1 upper limit,
2 upper limit, +HL grades
3 lower limit, +HH grades
4 lower limit

Figure 1 — Scatter bands for the Rockwell C hardness in the end quench hardenability test

Dimensions in millimetres

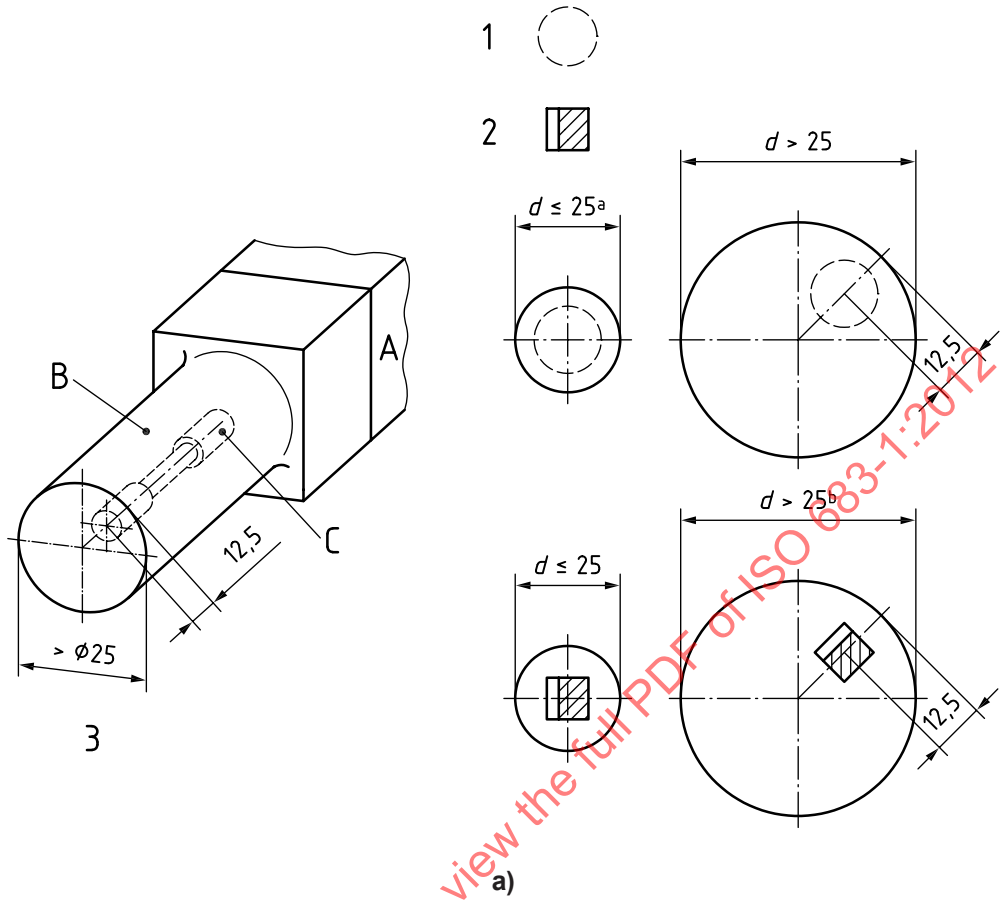
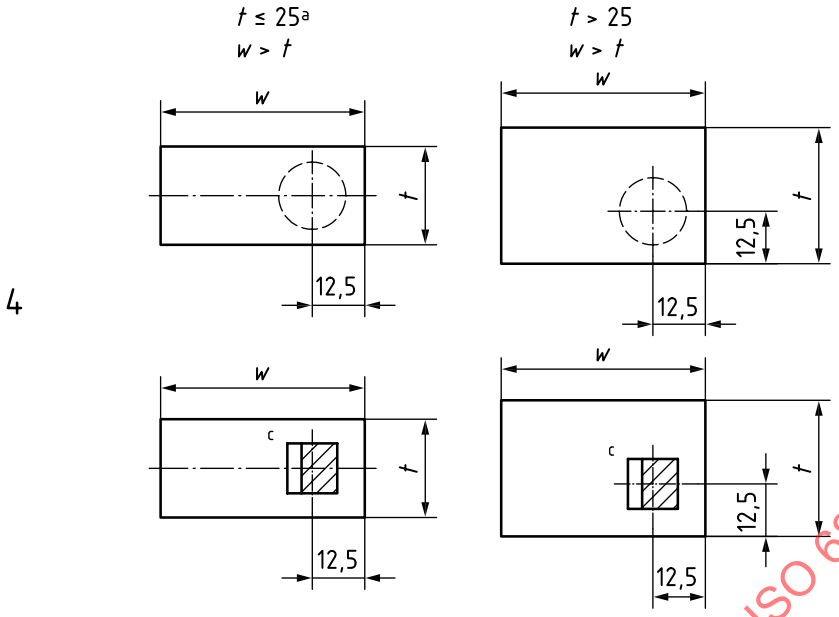


Figure 2 — Location of the test pieces in bars, seamless rolled rings and rods (*continued*)



b)

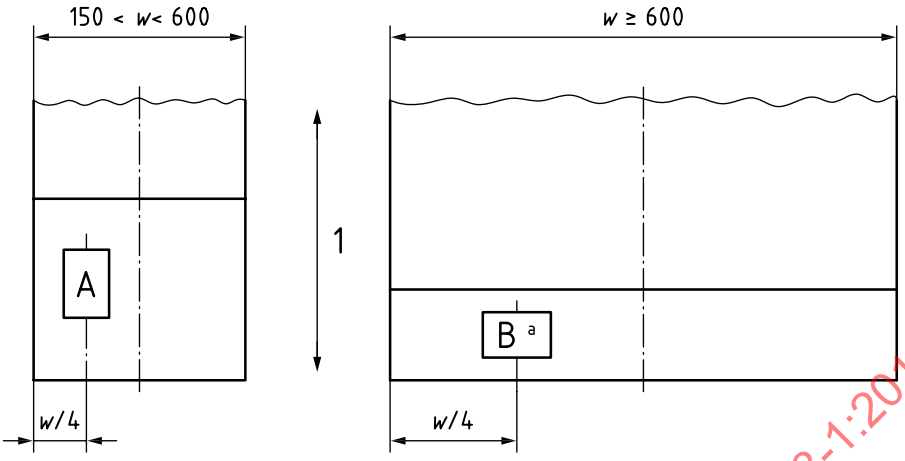
Key

1 tensile test piece
2 notched bar impact test piece
3 round and similar shaped sections
4 rectangular and square sections
A sample
B rough specimen
C test piece

a For small products (d or $w \leq 25$ mm), the test piece shall, if possible, consist of an un-machined part of the bar.
b For round bars, the longitudinal axis of the notch shall be about parallel to the direction of a diameter.
c For rectangular bars, the longitudinal axis of the notch shall be perpendicular to the wider rolling surface.

Figure 2 — Location of the test pieces in bars, seamless rolled rings and rods

Dimensions in millimetres



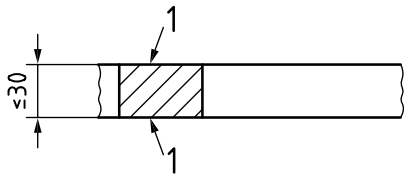
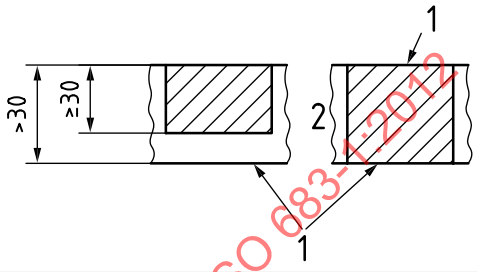
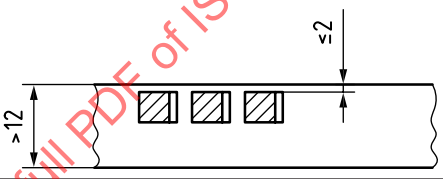
Key

1 principal direction of rolling

NOTE In the case of difficulty taking the test piece from $w/4$, take the sample from the position, where the centre of it is getting as close as possible to $w/4$.

[a] In the case of steel grades in the quenched and tempered condition with requirements for the impact energy, the width of the sample shall be sufficient for longitudinal impact test pieces to be taken as specified in Figure 4.

Figure 3 — Location of the samples (A and B) in flat products in relation to the product width

Type of test	Product thickness	Location of the test piece[a] for a product width of		Distance of the test piece from the rolled surface
	mm	$w < 600$ mm	$w \geq 600$ mm	mm
Tensile test[b]	≤ 30	longitudinal	transverse	
	> 30			
Impact test[c]	> 12[d]	longitudinal	longitudinal	

[a] Location of the longitudinal axis of the test piece with respect to the principal rolling direction.

[b] The test piece shall comply with ISO 6892.

[c] The longitudinal axis of the notch shall be perpendicular to the rolled surface.

[d] If agreed at the time of ordering, the test piece from products with a thickness exceeding 40 mm may be taken from 1/4 product thickness.

Key

1 rolled surface

2 alternatives

Figure 4 — Location of the test piece from flat products in relation to product thickness and principal direction of rolling

Annex A
(normative)

Ruling sections for mechanical properties

A.1 Definition

See 3.1.

A.2 Determination of the diameter of the equivalent ruling section

A.2.1 If the test pieces are taken from products with simple cross-sections and from positions with quasi two-dimensional heat flow, A.2.1.1 to A.2.1.3 shall apply.

A.2.1.1 For rounds, the nominal diameter of the product (not comprising the machining allowance) shall be taken as the diameter of the ruling section.

A.2.1.2 For hexagons and octagons, the nominal distance between two opposite sides of the cross-section shall be taken as the diameter of the ruling section.

A.2.1.3 For square and rectangular bars, the diameter of the ruling section shall be determined in accordance with the example shown in Figure A.1.