



Designation: A675/A675M – 14 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Specification for Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought, Special Quality, Mechanical Properties¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A675/A675M; 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 specification² covers hot-wrought special quality carbon steel bars and bar size shapes produced to mechanical property requirements and intended for general constructional applications.

1.2 The bars are available in nine strength grades designated 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, and 90 [310, 345, 380, 415, 450, 485, 515, 550, and 620] corresponding to the minimum ultimate tensile strength in ksi [MPa]. The chemical composition is selected by the manufacturer to develop the required mechanical properties.

1.3 Hot-wrought special quality carbon steel bars subject to mechanical property requirements are hot wrought in straight lengths only. Sections and sizes available are covered in Specification [A29/A29M](#).

1.4 Some applications may require one or more of the available designations shown under Supplementary Requirements.

NOTE 1—Merchant-quality hot-wrought carbon steel bars subject to mechanical property requirements are covered in Specification [A663/A663M](#).

1.5 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

1.6 *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 [A01.15](#) on Bars.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2019. Published September 2019. Originally approved in 1972. Last previous edition approved in 2014 as A675/A675M–14. DOI: 10.1520/A0675_A0675M-14R19.

² For *ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code* applications see related Specification SA 675 in Section II of that Code.

mentations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

[A29/A29M Specification for General Requirements for Steel Bars, Carbon and Alloy, Hot-Wrought](#)

[A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products](#)

[A663/A663M Specification for Steel Bars, Carbon, Merchant Quality, Mechanical Properties](#)

[E290 Test Methods for Bend Testing of Material for Ductility](#)

2.2 ASME Code:⁴

[ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *special quality*—special quality bars are used when end use, method of fabrication, or subsequent processing treatment requires quality characteristics not available in merchant quality. Typical applications involve bending or machining for general constructional uses. Some end uses or fabricating procedures can necessitate one or more requirements which are described in the Supplementary Requirements.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for material under this specification should include the following information:

4.1.1 Quantity (weight or number of pieces);

4.1.2 Name of material (hot-wrought special quality bars);

4.1.3 Dimensions, including length;

4.1.4 Cross section (round, square, hexagon, equal leg angle, etc.);

³ 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.

⁴ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

TABLE 1 Tensile Requirements

Grade Designation ^A	Tensile Strength		Yield Point, min ^B		Elongation, min, % ^C	
	ksi	[MPa]	ksi	[MPa]	8 in. or [200 mm] Gage Length	2 in. or [50 mm] Gage Length
45 [310]	45 to 55	[310 to 380]	22.5	[155]	27	33
50 [345]	50 to 60	[345 to 415]	25	[170]	25	30
55 [380]	55 to 65	[380 to 450]	27.5	[190]	23	26
60 [415]	60 to 72	[415 to 495]	30	[205]	21	22
65 [450]	65 to 77	[450 to 530]	32.5	[225]	17	20
70 [485]	70 to 85	[485 to 585]	35	[240]	14	18
75 [515]	75 to 90	[515 to 620]	37.5	[260]	14	18
80 [550]	80 min	[550 min]	40	[275]	13	17
90 [620]	90 min	[620 min]	55	[380]	10	14

^A When lead is required, add the letter “L” after the grade designation, for example, 45L.

^B When the tension test does not show a yield point (drop of the beam, halt of the pointer or sharp-kneed stress-strain diagram), yield strength shall be determined by either 0.5 % extension-under-load or 0.2 % offset. The minimum ksi (MPa) requirement does not change. The test report, if required, shall show yield strength.

^C See 7.1.1.2 through 7.1.1.5 for deduction in elongation due to section size.

- 4.1.5 Specification designation and date of issue;
- 4.1.6 Grade designation (Table 1);
- 4.1.7 Leded steel, if required (6.2);
- 4.1.8 Copper bearing steel, if required (6.3);
- 4.1.9 Test report, if required (Section 10);
- 4.1.10 Supplementary Requirements or special requirements if required; and
- 4.1.11 Application and processing.

NOTE 2—A typical ordering description is as follows: 10 000 lb, [5000 kg] Hot Wrought Special Quality Carbon Steel Bars, 1 in. diameter × 10 ft, [25 m × 3 m] Round, ASTM A675/A675M dated _____, Grade 50, [345] Copper Bearing, Test Report Required, S3 Special Straightness, Boiler Supports.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Melting Practice*—The steel shall be made by one or more of the following primary processes: basic-oxygen or electric-furnace. The primary melting may incorporate separate degassing or refining and may be followed by secondary melting using electroslag remelting or vacuum-arc remelting. Where secondary melting is employed, the heat shall be defined as all of the ingots remelted from a single primary heat.

5.2 Deoxidation:

5.2.1 Unless otherwise specified, the steel shall be killed.

5.2.2 When required, the purchaser may specify the required deoxidation practice, dependent upon strength grade specified, purchaser’s methods of fabrication, and end use requirements. Killed steels can be produced to coarse or fine austenitic grain size (Supplementary Requirement S1).

5.3 *Condition*—Unless otherwise specified, the bars shall be furnished as-rolled and not pickled, blast cleaned, or oiled. At the producer’s option, bars may be cleaned for inspection.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The steel shall conform to the chemical requirements specified in Table 2.

6.2 *Laded Steel*—When required, lead may be specified as an added element. When lead is specified as an added element, a range from 0.15 to 0.35 % inclusive shall be furnished. Such a steel is identified by adding the letter L after the grade designation, for example 60L [415L].

TABLE 2 Chemical Requirements (Heat Analysis)

Element	
Phosphorus, max	0.040
Sulfur, max	0.050
Copper, when copper steel is specified, min	0.20
Lead	^A

^A When required, lead may be specified as an added element. See 6.2.

6.3 *Copper-Bearing Steel*—When required copper may be specified as an added element. Copper-bearing steel is identified by stating “copper-bearing” on the purchase order.

7. Mechanical Properties

7.1 Tension Tests:

7.1.1 Requirements:

7.1.1.1 The material as represented by the test specimen shall conform to the applicable requirements in Table 1.

7.1.1.2 For material over ¾ in. [19 mm] in thickness or diameter, a deduction of 0.25 % from the percentage of elongation in 8 in. [200 mm] specified in Table 1 shall be made for each increase of ½ in. [0.8 mm] in the specified thickness or diameter above ¾ in. [19 mm].

7.1.1.3 For material under ⅝ in. [8 mm] in thickness or diameter, a deduction of 2.00 % from the percentage of elongation in 8 in. [200 mm] specified in Table 1 shall be made for each decrease of ⅓ in. [0.8 mm] in the specified thickness or diameter below ⅝ in. [8 mm].

7.1.1.4 For Grades 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65 [310, 345, 380, and 415] for material over 2 in. [50 mm] in thickness or diameter, a deduction of 1.00 % from the percentage of elongation in 2 in. [50 mm] specified in Table 1 shall be made for each 1 in. [25 mm] of specified thickness or diameter or fraction thereof over 2 in. [50 mm] in thickness or diameter.

7.1.1.5 For Grades 70, 75, 80, and 90 [485, 515, 550 and 620] for material over 2 in. [50 mm] in thickness or diameter, a deduction of 1.00 % from the percentage of elongation in 2 in. [50 mm] specified in Table 1 shall be made for each 1 in. [25 mm] of specified thickness or diameter, or fraction thereof, over 2 in. [50 mm] in diameter or thickness, to a maximum deduction of 3 %.