Designation: A955/A955M – 20c

Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Stainless Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A955/A955M; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers deformed and plain stainless steel bars for concrete reinforcement in cut lengths and coils used in applications requiring resistance to corrosion, restrictive mechanical properties, or controlled magnetic permeability. This specification has a minimum actual tensile strength to actual yield strength ratio (Table 3). The standard sizes and dimensions of deformed bars and their numerical designation shall be those listed in Table 1.

1.1.1 A supplementary requirement (S1) is provided for use where a controlled magnetic permeability product is required by the purchaser. Supplementary Requirement S1 applies only when specified in the purchase order.

1.1.2 A supplementary controlled mechanical properties requirement (S2) is provided for use where a restricted yield strength range and a higher actual tensile to actual yield strength ratio is required by the purchaser. Supplementary Requirement S2 applies only when specified in the purchase order.

1.2 The chemical composition of the stainless steel alloy shall be selected for suitability to the application involved by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser. This is an important consideration in achieving the desired corrosion resistance or controlled magnetic permeability, or both, because these properties are not provided by all stainless steels.

1.3 Corrosion Resistance requirements are contained in Section 11 and Annex A1 and the test procedures options are Annex A2 (Rapid Macrocell Test) or Annex A3 (Cracked Beam Test).

1.4 The requirements for introduction of new alloys into a mandatory chemical composition requirements table in this specification are given in Annex A5.

1.5 Requirements for the relative deformation area of three-sided deformed bars are contained in Annex A4.

1.6 Bars are of three minimum yield strength levels, namely, 60 000 psi [420 MPa], 75 000 psi [520 MPa], and 80 000 psi [550 MPa], designated as Grade 60 [420], Grade 75 [520], or Grade 80 [550], respectively.

1.7 Plain bars in sizes up to and including 2 in. [50.8 mm] in diameter in coils or cut lengths are furnished in accordance with this specification in Grade 60 [420], Grade 75 [520], and Grade 80 [550], respectively. Mechanical testing, when required, shall be to the nearest nominal deformed bar size. Requirements providing for deformations and marking shall not be applicable to plain bars.

1.8 When stainless steel is to be welded, use a procedure suitable for the chemical composition and intended use or service.

NOTE 1—Welding of stainless steel reinforcement would occur after shipment from the manufacturer. Structural welding should be performed in accordance with the latest edition of AWS D1.6/D1.6M, any other internationally accepted stainless steel welding code, or a procedure suggested by the material manufacturer. AWS D1.6/D1.6M describes the proper selection of the filler metals, temperature control, as well as, performance, procedure qualification and inspection requirements.

1.9 This specification is applicable for orders in either inch-pound units (as Specification A995) or in SI units (as Specification A995M).

1.10 The text of this specification references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.

1.11 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. 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 nonconformance with the specification.

1.12 *This specification 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 specification to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

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

TABLE 1 Deformed Bar Designation Numbers, Nominal Weights [Masses], Nominal Dimensions, and Deformation Requirements

Bar Designation No.	Nominal Weight, lb/ft [Nominal Mass, kg/m][A]		Nominal Dimensions[B]			Deformation Requirements, in. [mm]			
	Duplex Alloys	300 Series	Diameter, in. [mm]	Cross-Sectional Area, in.^{2} [mm^2]	Perimeter, in. [mm]	Maximum Average Spacing	Minimum Average Height	Maximum Gap per Side[C]	
								Two-Sided Bar	Three-Sided Bar
3 [10]	0.374 [0.556]	0.378 [0.562]	0.375 [9.5]	0.11 [71]	1.178 [29.9]	0.262 [6.7]	0.015 [0.38]	0.143 [3.6]	0.097 [2.5]
4 [13]	0.679 [1.011]	0.686 [1.021]	0.500 [12.7]	0.20 [129]	1.571 [39.9]	0.350 [8.9]	0.020 [0.51]	0.191 [4.9]	0.129 [3.3]
5 [16]	1.048 [1.559]	1.058 [1.575]	0.625 [15.9]	0.31 [199]	1.963 [49.9]	0.437 [11.1]	0.028 [0.71]	0.239 [6.1]	0.162 [4.1]
6 [19]	1.495 [2.225]	1.511 [2.248]	0.750 [19.1]	0.44 [284]	2.356 [59.8]	0.525 [13.3]	0.038 [0.97]	0.286 [7.3]	0.194 [4.9]
7 [22]	2.038 [3.032]	2.059 [3.064]	0.875 [22.2]	0.60 [367]	2.749 [69.8]	0.612 [15.5]	0.044 [1.12]	0.334 [8.5]	0.226 [5.8]
8 [25]	2.685 [3.995]	2.713 [4.037]	1.000 [25.4]	0.79 [510]	3.142 [79.8]	0.700 [17.8]	0.050 [1.27]	0.383 [9.7]	0.259 [6.6]
9 [29]	3.396 [5.053]	3.441 [5.106]	1.128 [28.7]	1.00 [645]	3.544 [90.0]	0.790 [20.1]	0.056 [1.42]	0.431 [10.9]	0.292 [7.4]
10 [32]	4.312 [6.416]	4.358 [6.484]	1.270 [32.3]	1.27 [819]	3.990 [101.3]	0.889 [22.6]	0.064 [1.63]	0.487 [12.4]	0.329 [8.3]
11 [36]	5.296 [7.880]	5.352 [7.964]	1.410 [35.8]	1.56 [1006]	4.430 [112.5]	0.987 [25.1]	0.071 [1.80]	0.540 [13.7]	0.365 [9.3]
14 [43]	7.64 [11.37]	7.72 [11.49]	1.693 [43.0]	2.25 [1452]	5.32 [135.1]	1.185 [30.1]	0.085 [2.16]	0.648 [16.5]	0.438 [11.1]
18 [57]	13.59 [20.22]	13.72 [20.43]	2.257 [57.3]	4.00 [2581]	7.09 [180.1]	1.58 [40.1]	0.102 [2.59]	0.864 [21.9]	0.584 [14.8]

[A] The Duplex-Alloy Series is based on a density of 489.59 lb/ft^3 [7833.4 kg/m^3]. The 300 Series is based on a density of 494.78 lb/ft^3 [7916.5 kg/m^3]. Density varies with alloy content which may result in a variation of several percent.

[B] The nominal dimensions of a deformed bar are equivalent to those of a round bar having the same weight [mass] per foot [metre] as the deformed bar.

[C] The maximum gap (measured as a chord) between the ends of the deformations shall not exceed 25 %/*n* of the nominal perimeter of the bar, where *n* is the number of longitudinal gaps or longitudinal ribs around the perimeter of the bar.

1.13 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

A6/A6M Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling

A342/A342M Test Methods for Permeability of Weakly Magnetic Materials

A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

A484/A484M Specification for General Requirements for Stainless Steel Bars, Billets, and Forgings

A751 Test Methods and Practices for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products

A941 Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys

C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E290 Test Methods for Bend Testing of Material for Ductility

E527 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys in the Unified Numbering System (UNS)

G3 Practice for Conventions Applicable to Electrochemical Measurements in Corrosion Testing

2.2 *U.S. Military Standard:*[3]

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage

2.3 *U.S. Federal Standard:*[3]

Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)

2.4 *AWS Standard:*[4]

AWS D1.6/D1.6M Structural Welding Code – Stainless Steel

2.5 *SAE Document:*[5]

SAE J 1086 Recommended Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to 3.2 and Terminology A941.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Specification:*

3.2.1 *deformations, n*—transverse protrusions on a deformed bar.

3.2.2 *deformed bar, n*—steel bar with protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as reinforcement in reinforced concrete construction.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—The surface of the bar is provided with protrusions that inhibit longitudinal movement of the bar relative to the concrete surrounding the bar in such construction. The protrusions conform to the provisions of this specification.

3.2.3 *lot, n*—all of the bars of one bar designation number and pattern of deformations contained in an individual shipping release or shipping order.

3.2.4 *plain bar, n*—steel bar without protrusions.

3.2.5 *relative deformation area, n*—the ratio of the deformation bearing area (projected deformation area normal to the bar axis) to the shearing area (nominal bar perimeter times the average spacing of the deformations.

3.2.6 *rib, n*—longitudinal protrusion on a deformed bar.

3.2.7 *three-sided bar, n*—deformed steel bar with three rows of transverse deformations.

3.2.8 *two-sided bar, n*—deformed steel bar with two rows of transverse deformations.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for stainless steel bars for concrete reinforcement under this specification shall contain the following informaton

4.1.1 Quantity (weight) [mass],

4.1.2 Deformed or plain,

4.1.3 UNS number,

4.1.4 Bar designation number (size) of deformed bars or nominal diameter (size) of plain bars,

4.1.5 Cut lengths or coils,

4.1.6 Grade (strength level), and

4.1.7 ASTM designation A995 [A995M] 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 inspection (20.1),

4.2.2 Packaging and package marking (Section 23),

4.2.3 Magnetic permeability supplementary requirement (S1),

4.2.4 Controlled mechanical properties supplementary requirement (S2), and

4.2.5 Other special requirements, if any.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 The bars shall be processed from properly identified heats of mold-cast or strand-cast steel. The steel shall be made by any commercially acceptable process.

6. Chemical Composition

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

NOTE 2—Mechanical splices and headed bars produced from any of the UNS stainless steel alloy designations listed in Table 2 are fully interchangeable and suitable for use with stainless steel bars of any UNS designation listed in Table 2.

6.2 The chemical analysis of each heat of steel shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and

[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 DLA Document Services, Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, http://quicksearch.dla.mil.

[4] Available from American Welding Society (AWS), 8669 NW 36 St., #130, Miami, FL 33166-6672, http://www.aws.org.

[5] Available from SAE International (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096, http://www.sae.org.

TABLE 2 Chemical Composition[A]

UNS Designation[B]	Type[C]	Composition %									
		Carbon	Manganese	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Silicon	Chromium	Nickel	Molybdenum	Nitrogen	Other Elements
						Austenitic Grades					
S24000	XM-29[D]	0.08	11.5–14.5	0.060	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	2.3–3.7	....	0.20–0.40	....
S24100	XM-28[D]	0.15	11.0–14.0	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.5–19.0	0.50–2.50	....	0.20–0.45	....
S31653	316LN	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–13.0	2.00–3.00	0.10–0.16	....
						Austenitic-Ferritic (Duplex) Grades					
S31803	2205[E]	0.030	2.00	0.030	0.020	1.00	21.0–23.0	4.5–6.5	2.5–3.5	0.08–0.20	....
S32101	....	0.040	4.0–6.0	0.040	0.030	1.00	21.0–22.0	1.35–1.70	0.10–0.80	0.20–0.25	Cu 0.10–0.80
S32205	2205[D]	0.030	2.00	0.030	0.020	1.00	22.0–23.0	4.5–6.5	3.0–3.5	0.14–0.20	....
S32304	2304[D]	0.030	2.50	0.040	0.030	1.00	21.5–24.5	3.0–5.5	0.05–0.60	0.05–0.20	Cu 0.05–0.60

[A] Maximum, unless otherwise indicated. Where ellipses (...) appear in this table, there is no requirement and the element need not be determined or reported.
[B] Unified Numbering System, UNS, is the designation for a metal or alloy described and established by Practice E527 and SAE J 1086.
[C] Unless otherwise indicated, a grade designation originally assigned by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI).
[D] Naming system developed and applied by ASTM.
[E] Common name, not a trademark, widely used in the concrete industry, not associated with any one manufacturer.

Terminology A751. The manufacturer shall make the analysis on test samples taken preferably during the pouring of the heat.

6.3 The steel shall conform to all applicable chemical composition requirements in Specification A484/A484M.

7. Requirements for Deformations

7.1 Deformations shall be spaced along the bar at substantially uniform distances. The deformations on all sides of the bar shall be similar in size, shape, and pattern.

7.2 The deformations shall be placed with respect to the axis of the bar so that the included angle is not less than 45°. Where the line of deformations forms an included angle with the axis of the bar of from 45 to 70° inclusive, the deformations on a two-sided bar shall alternately reverse in direction on each side or those on one side shall be reversed in direction from those on the opposite side. The deformations on three-sided bars shall reverse on one of the three sides (see Fig. 1). Where the line of deformation is over 70°, a reversal in direction is not required.

7.3 The average spacing or distance between deformations on each side of the bar shall not exceed seven tenths of the nominal diameter of the bar.

7.4 The overall length of deformations shall be such that the gap (measured as a chord) between the ends of the deformations shall not exceed 25 %/n, where n is the number of longitudinal gaps or longitudinal ribs, of the nominal perimeter of the bar. Where the ends of the deformations terminate in a longitudinal rib, the width of the longitudinal rib shall be considered as the gap between these ends. The summation of the gaps shall not exceed 25 % of the nominal perimeter of the bar. The nominal perimeter of the bar shall be 3.1416 times the nominal diameter.

7.5 The spacing, height, and gap of deformations shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 1.

8. Measurement of Deformations

8.1 The average spacing of deformations shall be determined by measuring the length of a minimum of ten spaces and dividing that length by the number of spaces included in the measurement. The measurement shall begin from a point on a deformation at the beginning of the first space to a corresponding point on a deformation after the last included space. Spacing measurements shall not be made over a bar area containing bar marking symbols.

8.2 The average height of deformations shall be determined from measurements made on not less than two typical deformations. Determinations shall be based on three measurements per deformation, one at the center of the overall length and the other two at the quarter points of the overall length.

8.3 For three-sided bars, the relative deformation area, R_d, shall meet the requirements of Annex A4.

8.4 Insufficient height, insufficient circumferential coverage, or excessive spacing of deformations shall not constitute cause for rejection unless it has been clearly established by determinations on each lot tested that typical deformation height, gap, or spacing does not conform to the minimum requirements prescribed in Section 7. No rejection shall be made on the basis of measurements if fewer than ten adjacent deformations on each side of the bar are measured.

9. Tensile Requirements

9.1 The material, as represented by the test specimens, shall conform to the requirements for tensile properties prescribed in Table 3, and, when required, controlled mechanical properties supplementary requirement (S2). Supplementary Requirement S2 has both a restricted yield strength range and a higher actual tensile strength to actual yield strength ratio.

9.2 The yield strength shall be determined by the offset method (0.2 % offset), as described in Test Methods and Definitions A370.

9.3 When material is furnished in coils, the test specimen shall be taken from the coil and straightened prior to placing it in the jaws of the tensile test machine. Straightening of the test specimens shall be done carefully to avoid formation of local sharp bends and to minimize cold work. (See Note 3.)

9.3.1 Test specimens taken from post-fabricated material shall not be used to determine conformance to this specification.

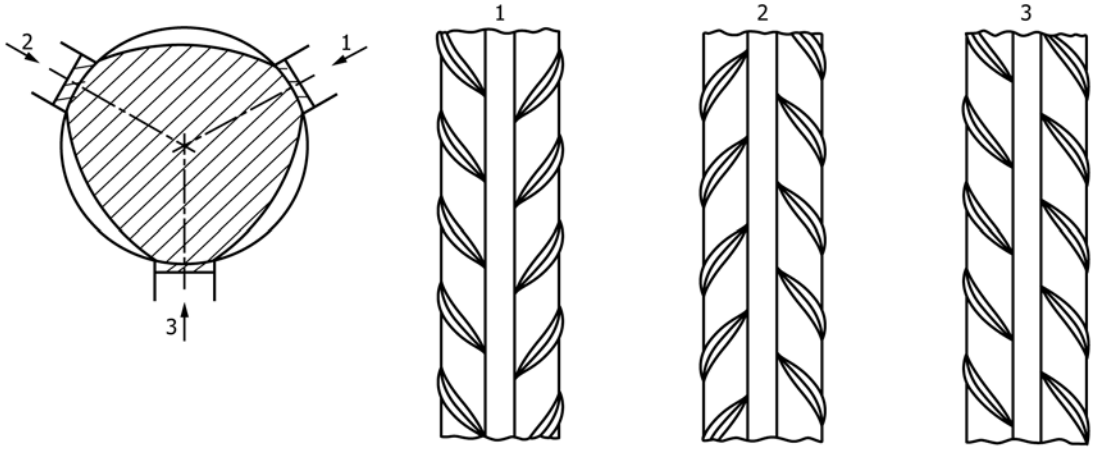

FIG. 1 Typical Three-Sided Deformed Bar

TABLE 3 Tensile Requirements[A]

	Grade 60 [420]	Grade 75 [520]	Grade 80 [550]
Tensile strength, min, psi [MPa]	90 000 [620]	100 000 [690]	100 000 [690]
Yield strength, min, psi [MPa]	60 000 [420]	75 000 [520]	80 000 [550]
Ratio of actual tensile strength to actual yield strength, min	1.20	1.20	1.20
Elongation in 8 in. [200 mm], min, %			
Bar designation no.			
3, 4, 5 [10, 13, 16]	20	20	16
6 [19]	20	20	16
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18 [22, 25, 29, 32, 36, 43, 57]	20	20	16

[A] Consult with the manufacturer for availability of grades and bar sizes.

TABLE 4 Bend Test Requirements

Bar Designation No.	Pin Diameter for Bend Test[A]		
	Grade 60 [420]	Grade 75 [520]	Grade 80 [550]
3, 4, 5 [10, 13, 16]	3½ *d*[B]	3½ *d*	3½ *d*
6 [19]	5*d*	5*d*	5*d*
7, 8 [22, 25]	5*d*	5*d*	5*d*
9, 10, 11 [29, 32, 36]	7*d*	7*d*	7*d*
14, 18 [43, 57] (90°)	9*d*	9*d*	9*d*

[A] Test bends 180° unless noted otherwise.
[B] *d* = nominal diameter of specimen.

NOTE 3—Insufficient straightening prior to attaching the extensometer can result in lower-than-actual yield strength readings. Multiple bending distortion from mechanical straightening and fabricating machines can lead to excessive cold work, resulting in higher magnetic permeability, higher yield strengths, lower elongation values, and a loss in deformation height.

9.4 The percentage of elongation shall be as prescribed in Table 3. When the actual percentage of elongation meets or exceeds 25 %, the bending requirements in Section 10 shall be waived.

10. Bending Requirements

10.1 The bend test specimen shall withstand being bent around a pin without cracking on the outside radius of the bent portion. The requirements for degree of bending and sizes of pins are prescribed in Table 4.

10.2 The bend test shall be made on specimens of sufficient length to ensure free bending and with apparatus that provides the following:

10.2.1 Continuous and uniform application of force throughout the duration of the bending operation.

10.2.2 Unrestricted movement of the specimen at points of contact with the apparatus and bending around a pin free to rotate.

10.2.3 Close wrapping of the specimen around the pin during the bending operation.

10.3 It shall be permissible to use other methods of bend testing as described in Test Methods E290, such as placing a specimen across two round bearings free to rotate and applying the bending force with a fixed round-tip mandrel conforming to the specified bend radius, allowing the bar to pass through with sufficient clearance. When failures occur under other methods of bend testing, retests shall be permitted under the bend-test method prescribed in 10.2.

11. Corrosion Resistance Requirements

11.1 Corrosion resistance testing shall be performed one time in accordance with Annex A1 for each stainless steel alloy processed as reinforcement by each manufacturer. Corrosion performance for the alloy shall be redemonstrated if the processing method is significantly altered.

12. Magnetic Properties

12.1 Controlled magnetic permeability shall be specified by invoking Supplementary Requirement S1.

13. Controlled Mechanical Properties

13.1 Restricted yield strength range requirements and a higher actual tensile strength to actual yield strength ratio shall be specified by invoking Supplementary Requirement S2.

14. Permissible Variation in Weight [Mass]

14.1 Deformed reinforcing bars shall be evaluated on the basis of nominal weight [mass]. The weight [mass] determined using the measured weight [mass] of the test specimen and rounding in accordance with Practice E29, shall be at least 94 % of the applicable weight [mass] per unit prescribed in Table 1. In no case shall overweight [excess mass] of any deformed bar be the cause for rejection. Weight [mass] variation for plain rounds shall be computed on the basis of permissible variation in diameter in accordance with Specifications A6/A6M or A484/A484M.

14.2 The specified limit of variation shall be evaluated in accordance with Practice E29 (rounding method).

15. Finish

15.1 The bars shall be free of detrimental surface imperfections. Imperfections shall be considered detrimental when specimens containing them fail to conform to the tensile, bending, weight [mass], dimensions, or cross-sectional area requirements of this specification.

NOTE 4—Deformed reinforcing bars that will be mechanically spliced or butt-spliced by welding may require a certain degree of roundness in order for the splices to adequately achieve strength requirements.

15.2 After rolling, the bars shall be pickled to remove mill scale, carbon steel contamination, and surface oxidation.

NOTE 5—Pickling improves the corrosion resistance of stainless steel reinforcement. The surface finishes of austenitic and duplex stainless steel may be different in appearance.

16. Number of Tests

16.1 One tension test and one bend test, if required (see 9.4), shall be made of each bar size rolled from each heat.

16.2 One set of dimensional property tests including bar weight [mass] and spacing, height, and gap of deformations shall be made of each bar size rolled from each heat.

17. Retests

17.1 If the results of an original tension specimen fail to meet the specified minimum requirements and are within 2000 psi [14 MPa] of the required tensile strength, within 1000 psi [7 MPa] of the required yield strength, or within two percentage units of the required elongation, a retest shall be permitted on two random specimens for each original tension specimen failure from the lot. Both retest specimens shall meet the requirements of this specification.

17.2 If a bend test fails for reasons other than mechanical reasons or flaws in the specimen as described in 17.5.2 and 17.5.3, a retest shall be permitted on two random specimens from the same lot. Both retest specimens shall meet the requirements of this specification. The retest shall be performed on test specimens that are at air temperature but not less than 60°F [16°C].

17.3 If a weight [mass] test fails for reasons other than flaws in the specimen as described in 17.5.3, a retest shall be permitted on two random specimens from the same lot. Both retest specimens shall meet the requirements of this specification.

17.4 If a corrosion resistance test fails for reasons other than flaws as described in 17.5.3, a retest shall be permitted in accordance with the testing requirements of Annex A1.

17.5 If the original test or any of the random retests fails because of any reasons listed in 17.5.1, 17.5.2, or 17.5.3, the test shall be considered an invalid test. The original results from 17.5.1, 17.5.2, or 17.5.3 shall be discarded and the test shall be repeated on a new specimen from the same lot.

17.5.1 The elongation property of any tension test specimen is less than that specified, and any part of the fracture is outside the middle half of the gauge length, as indicated by scribe marks on the specimen before testing,

NOTE 6—Marking specimens with multiple scribe or punch marks can reduce the occurrence of fracture outside or near these marks and the need for declaring the test invalid.

17.5.2 Mechanical reasons such as failure of testing equipment or improper specimen preparation,

17.5.3 Flaws are detected in a test specimen, either before or during the performance of the test.

18. Test Specimens

18.1 All mechanical tests shall be conducted in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A370. In case of any conflict between the requirements in this specification and the requirements of Test Methods and Definitions A370, the requirements in this specification shall prevail.

18.2 Tension test specimens shall be the full section of the bar as rolled. Unit stress determinations for yield and tensile strength shall be based on the nominal bar area.

18.2.1 Tension test specimens shall be long enough to provide for an 8-in. [200-mm] gauge length and a distance of at least two bar diameters between each gauge mark and the grips.

NOTE 7—It is recommended that sufficient additional length of the test specimen be provided to fill the grips completely, leaving some excess length protruding beyond each grip. The grips should be shimmed so that no more than ½ in. [13 mm] of a grip protrudes from the head of the tensile testing machine.

18.2.2 *Gauge Marks*—The 8-in. [200-mm] gauge length shall be marked on the specimen using a preset 8-in. [200-mm] punch or, alternately, may be punch marked every 2 in. [50 mm]) along the 8-in. [200-mm] gauge length, on one of the longitudinal ribs, if present, or in the clear spaces between transverse deformations. Punch marks shall not be placed on a transverse deformation.

NOTE 8—Light punch marks are desirable because deep marks severely indent the bar and may affect the results.

18.3 The bend test specimens, if required, shall be the full section of the bar rolled.

19. Report

19.1 The following information shall be reported on a per heat or per lot basis as is appropriate.

19.1.1 UNS number,
19.1.2 Chemical analysis,
19.1.3 Finish,
19.1.4 Bar size and number of sides,
19.1.5 Tensile properties,
19.1.6 Bend test (if required),
19.1.7 Corrosion test (if appropriate),
19.1.8 Magnetic permeability (if required), and
19.1.9 Controlled mechanical properties (if required).

19.2 A Material Test Report, Certificate of Inspection, or similar document printed from or used in electronic form from an electronic data interchange (EDI) transmission shall be regarded as having the same validity as a counterpart printed in the certifier's facility. The content of the EDI transmitted document shall meet the requirements of the invoked ASTM standard(s) and conform to any EDI agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. Notwithstanding the absence of a signature, the organization submitting the EDI transmission is responsible for the content of the report.

NOTE 9—The industry definition invoked here is: EDI is the computer-to-computer exchange of business information in a standard format such as ANSI ASC X12.

20. Inspection

20.1 Inspection of the stainless steel reinforcing bars shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer as part of the purchase order or contract.

21. Rejection and Rehearing

21.1 Any rejection based on testing undertaken by the purchaser shall be promptly reported to the manufacturer.

21.2 Samples tested that represent rejected material shall be preserved for two weeks from the date rejection is reported to