Designation: A400 - 23

# Standard Practice for Steel Bars, Selection Guide, Composition, and Mechanical Properties<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A400; 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 ( $\varepsilon$ ) 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 practice covers the selection of steel bars according to section and to the mechanical properties desired in the part to be produced. This is not a specification for the procurement of steel. Applicable procurement specifications are listed in Section 6.
- 1.2 Several steel compositions intended for various sections and mechanical property requirements are presented in Tables 1-6. The criteria for placing a steel composition in one of the three general class designations, Classes P, Q, and R (described in Section 5) are as follows:
- 1.2.1 Classes P and Q should be capable of developing the mechanical properties shown in Tables 1-4 by liquid quenching from a suitable austenitizing temperature, and tempering at 800 °F (427 °C) or higher. A hardness indicated by tests made at a location shown in Fig. 1, A, B, or C, is taken as evidence that a composition is capable of meeting other equivalent mechanical properties shown in the tables. Normal good shop practices are assumed, with control of austenitizing and tempering temperatures, and mild agitation of the part in the quenching bath.
- 1.2.2 *Class R* should be capable of developing the mechanical properties shown in Tables 5 and 6 as hot rolled, by cold drawing, or by cold drawing with additional thermal treatment. The locations for obtaining tension tests are described in 7.2.
- 1.3 It is not implied that the compositions listed in the tables are the only ones satisfactory for a certain class and mechanical property requirement. Steels with lower alloy contents are often satisfactory through the use of special processing techniques.
- 1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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1.5 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:<sup>2</sup>

A108 Specification for Steel Bar, Carbon and Alloy, Cold-Finished

A304 Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Bars Subject to End-Quench Hardenability Requirements

A311/A311M Specification for Cold-Drawn, Stress-Relieved Carbon Steel Bars Subject to Mechanical Property Requirements

A322 Specification for Steel Bars, Alloy, Standard Grades A633/A633M Specification for Normalized High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel Plates

A675/A675M Specification for Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought, Special Quality, Mechanical Properties

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

# 3. Terminology

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

# 4. Significance and Use

4.1 If the desired mechanical properties are as described in 5.1.1 for material identified as Classes P-1 through P-7, or in 5.1.2 for material identified as Classes Q-1 through Q-7, the strength level desired can be based on hardness or the equivalent tensile or yield strength as shown in Tables 1-4. If the desired mechanical properties are as set forth in 5.1.3 for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This practice 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.



# TABLE 1 Steels for Moderately Quenched Parts—Classes P-1 Through P-7

(Applicable to oil-quenching or equivalent rate of heat-removal.)

Note 1—Steels listed as approved for a certain section or strength may be used for lighter sections and lower strengths.

Note 2—Steel composition numbers correspond to SAE or ASTM designations. Those in italics are no longer considered standard grades due to decreased usage.

Note 3—An H-steel with the same grade designation as a standard SAE steel is capable of meeting the same section and strength requirements as the standard steel (see Specification A304), and is the preferred method of specification.

Note 4—Steels having a maximum carbon content of 0.40 % or over, or a hardness of HB 293 or over after heat-treating, are not recommended for applications involving welding.

				_		Class										
						Р	-1	P-2	P-3	P-4	P-5	P-6	P-7			
Desired Minimum Hardness		Equivalent	Equivalent	Minimum <sup>B</sup> As-Quenched Hardness		Diameter of Round (or Distance Between Faces of Square										
		Tensile	Yield			or Hexagonal) Sections, in. <sup>C</sup>										
		Strength, psi <sup>A</sup>				To ½, incl		Over ½ to 1,								
		Ottorigui, poi	Ottorigui, poi					incl	11/2, incl	to 2, incl	21/2, incl	to 3, incl	,			
					_								incl			
										Sections, ir						
						To 0.	3, incl	Over 0.3 to	Over 0.6	Over 1	Over 1.3	Over 1.6				
HB	HRC			HB	HRC			0.6, incl	to 1,	to 1.3,	to 1.6,	to 2.0,	to 2.3,			
									incl	incl	incl	incl	incl			
229 to 293,	20 to 33,	110 000 to	90 000 to	388	42	1330										
incl	incl	145 000,	125 000,			4130	50B30									
		incl	incl			5132										
						8630										
Over 293	Over 33	Over 145 000	Over 125 000	409	44	1335	94B30	3140	4137		4142	9840	4337			
to 341,	to 38,	to 170 000,	to 150 000,			3135		4135								
incl	incl	incl	incl			4042		4640								
						5135		8640								
								8740								
Over 341	Over 38	Over 170 000	Over 150 000	455	48	1340		4137	4140		4145	4147	4340			
to 388,	to 42,	to 190 000,	to 170 000,			3140		6145	TS4140		9840	4337				
incl	incl	incl	incl			4047		8642				86B45				
						4135		8645	94B40							
						5140		8742								
						8637										
						TS14B50	)									
				CHI	nan	50B40	COM									
Over 388 to	Over 42	Over 190 000	Over 170 000	496	51	1345	8645	5147	4142	8660	4147	4150	E4340			
429, incl	to 45,	to 205 000,	to 185 000,			4063	8740	5155	4145	9840	4161	4161	9850			
	incl	incl	incl			4068	8742	5160	4337		4340	TS4150				
						4140	2 9260	6150	8650		86B45					
						4640	9261	9262	8655							
						7 5145	TS4140		50B60							
						5150	50B46	94B40	51B60							
						8640	50B44		81B45							
						8642	50B50									

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> 1 psi = 0.006895 MPa.

material identified as Classes R-1 through R-6, the strength level is based on yield strength as shown in Tables 5 and 6.

4.2 The user, after determining the mechanical property requirements of the critical section (that carrying the greatest stress) of the part, should select the composition or compositions from Tables 1-6 that fulfills these requirements and is most suitable for processing.

### 5. Classification

- 5.1 Steel bar compositions under this practice are classified according to mechanical property requirements and the critical section size of the part to be produced, as follows:
- 5.1.1 Classes P-1 through P-7 comprise bars for parts to operate under severe service conditions requiring high yield strength (90 000 psi (621 MPa) and over), good ductility, and relatively high notch toughness. The applicable section sizes,

identified as Classes P-1 through P-7, are shown in Table 7. The steel compositions suitable for Classes P-1 through P-7 and for various desired mechanical properties are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

- 5.1.2 Classes Q-1 through Q-7 comprise bars for parts operating under moderate service conditions requiring moderate to high yield strength (75 000 psi to 185 000 psi (517 MPa to 1276 MPa)), corresponding tensile-strength levels, and good ductility. The applicable section sizes, identified as Classes Q-1 through Q-7, are shown in Table 7. The steel compositions suitable for Classes Q-1 through Q-7 and various desired mechanical properties are listed in Tables 3 and 4.
- 5.1.3 Classes R-1 through R-6 comprise bars for parts requiring a lower yield strength (30 000 psi to 120 000 psi (207 MPa to 827 MPa)), with fair to good ductility. The applicable section sizes, identified as Classes R-1 through R-6,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Minimum as-quenched hardness for obtaining desired hardness after tempering at 800 °F (427 °C) or higher.

 $<sup>^{</sup>C}$  1 in. = 25.4 mm.



#### TABLE 2 Steels for Drastically Quenched Parts—Classes P-1 Through P-7

(Applicable to water-quenching or equivalent rate of heat-removal — See Note 5)

Note 1—Steels listed as approved for heavier sections or higher strengths may be used in the same conditions for lighter sections and lower strengths.

Note 2—Steel composition numbers correspond to SAE or ASTM designations. Those in italics are no longer considered standard grades due to decreased usage.

Note 3—An H-steel with the same grade designation as a standard SAE steel is capable of meeting the same section and strength requirements as the standard steel (see Specification A304), and is the preferred method of specification.

Note 4—Steels having a maximum carbon content of 0.40 % or over, or a hardness of HB 293 or over after heat-treating, are not recommended for applications involving welding.

Note 5—Parts made of steel with a carbon content of 0.33 % or higher, where the section is under 1½ in. (38.1 mm) should not be quenched in water without careful exploration for quench-cracking.

						Class								
						P-1	P-2	P-3	P-4	P-5	P-6	P-7		
Desired Minimum		Equivalent	Equivalent			Diameter of Round (or Distance Between Faces of Square								
Desired I	Minimum	Tensile	Yield	Minimum <sup>B</sup> As-Quenched		or Hexagonal) Sections, in. C								
Hardness		Strength, psi <sup>A</sup>	Strength, psi <sup>A</sup>			To 1/2, incl	Over	Over 1 to	Over	Over 2	Over 21/2	Over 3		
		Sirengin, psi	Strength, psi	riare	11000		½ to	11/2, incl	1½ to	to 21/2,	to 3, incl	to 3½,		
							1, incl		2, incl	incl		incl		
							Т	hickness of F	lat Section	ns, in. <sup>C</sup>				
HB	HRC			HB	HRC	To 0.3, incl	Over 0.3	Over 0.6	Over	Over 1.3	Over 1.6	Over 2.0		
							to 0.6,	to 1.0,	1.0	to 1.6,	to 2.0,	to 2.3,		
							incl	incl	to 1.3,	incl	incl	incl		
									incl					
229 to 293,	20 to 33,	110 000 to	90 000 to	388	42	8625	4130	94B30						
incl	incl	145 000,	125 000,			8627	5130							
		incl	incl				8630							
							50B30							
Over 293	Over 33	Over 145 000	Over 125 000	409	44	4032	1330	1335		1340 <sup>D</sup>	3140	4137		
to 341,	to 38,	to 170 000,	to 150 000,			4037	5132	5135		3135 <sup>D</sup>	4135	4337		
incl	incl	incl	incl			4130	94B30	5140		4640		9840		
						5130		50B40		8637 <sup>D</sup>				
						8630				8640				
						TS14B35 508B30				8740				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> 1 psi = 0.006895 MPa.

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are shown in Table 7. The steel compositions capable of developing the various desired mechanical properties are listed in Tables 5 and 6.

# 6. Applicable Procurement Specifications

6.1 For procurement of steel, it is recommended that the following ASTM specifications of latest issue be used: Specification A108, Specification A304, Specification A311/A311M, Specification A322, Specification A633/A633M, and Specification A675/A675M.

# 7. Location at Which Desired Properties Are Obtained

7.1 Classes P-1 Through P-7 and Q-1 Through Q-7—The mechanical properties shown in Tables 1-4 are based on obtaining hardness test specimens from the locations shown in Fig. 1, A, B, and C. For bars, the location should be at least twice the diameter or minimum distance between faces from an end; and for flat sections, at least twice the thickness from an edge.

- 7.2 Classes R-1 Through R-6—The mechanical properties shown in Tables 5 and 6 are based on obtaining tension test specimens from the following locations:
  - 7.2.1 Center of bars or plates under 1½ in. (38.1 mm) in diameter or in distance between parallel surfaces, and
  - 7.2.2 Mid-radius or a quarter of the distance between parallel faces from the surface for larger sections.

# 8. Hardness Criteria for Quenched and Tempered Parts

8.1 Classes Q-1 Through Q-7—To obtain the properties stated in 5.1.2 at the locations shown in Fig. 1, A, B, and C, a microstructure containing a minimum of 50 % martensite is necessary.

# 9. Keywords

9.1 steel bars

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Minimum as-quenched hardness for obtaining desired hardness after tempering at 800 °F (427 °C) or higher.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> 1 in. = 25.4 mm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>D</sup> These steels have insufficient hardenability for Class P-4, because of difference in test locations, but are satisfactory for other smaller sizes.

# TABLE 3 Steels for Moderately Quenched Parts—Classes Q-1 Through Q-7

(Applicable to oil-quenching or equivalent rate of heat-removal.)

Note 1—Steels listed as approved for heavier sections or higher strengths may be used in the same conditions for lighter sections and lower strengths.

Note 2—Steel composition numbers correspond to SAE or ASTM designations. Those in italics are no longer considered standard grades due to decreased usage.

Note 3—An H-steel with the same grade designation as a standard SAE steel is capable of meeting the same section and strength requirements as the standard steel (see Specification A304), and is the preferred method of specification.

Note 4—Steels having a maximum carbon content of 0.40 % or over, or a hardness of HB 293 or over after heat-treating, are not recommended for applications involving welding.

					Class												
							Q-1		Q-2		Q-3	Q-4	Q-5	Q-6	Q-7		
Desired Minimum Hardness		Equivalent Tensile	Equivalent Yield	Minimum <sup>B</sup> As- Quenched Hardness		Diameter of Round (or Distance Between Faces of Square or Hexagonal) Sections, in $^{\it C}$											
		Strength, psi <sup>A</sup>	Strength, psi <sup>A</sup>			To ½ incl		Over ½ to 1, incl		Over 1 to 1½ incl		Over Over 2 1½ to 2½ to 2, incl		Over 2½ to 3, incl	Over 3 to 3½ incl		
						Thickness of Flat Sections, in. C											
НВ	HRC			НВ	HRC	То	0.3, incl		0.3 to 0.6 incl	to	rer 0.6 o 1.0, incl	Over 1.0 to 1.3, incl	Over 1.3 to 1.6, incl	Over 1.6 to 2.0, incl	Over 2.0 to 2.3, incl		
187 to 293, incl	91 (R <sub>b</sub> ) to 33, incl	95 000 to 145 000, incl	75 000 to 125 000, incl	388	42	1330 4130 5132	8630 <i>50B30</i>	8637		3140 8740		4140 <i>TS4140</i> 94B40		4142			
Over 293 to 341, incl	Over 33 to 38, incl	Over 145 000 to 170 000, incl	Over 125 000 to 150 000, incl	409	eh	1335 4042 5135 94B30	50B30	3140 4135 4640 8640	8740	4137 4140 8642 8645 <i>8742</i>	TS4140	81B45	4142	4145	4147 4337 9840 86B45		
Over 341 to 388, incl	Over 38 to 42, incl	Over 170 000 to 190 000, incl	Over 150 000 to 170 000, incl	455 <b>DS</b> :/	48 //sta	1340 3135 3140 4047 4135 5140	8637 TS14B50 50B40	1345 9 4137 4140 5150 8642 8645	8742 TS4140 50B50	4142 5147 5155 6150	94B40	51B60	4145 8655 <i>9840</i>	4147 4337 86B45	4150 4340 <i>TS4150</i>		
Over 388 to 429, incl	Over 42 to 45, incl	Over 190 000 to 205 000, incl	Over 170 000 to 185 000, incl	496	AS	1345 4047 4063 4068 4140	8645 8740 8742 9260 TS4140	4142 5147 5155 6150 <i>9261</i>	VIC	4145 4337 5160 8650 8655		9840	4147 4340 <i>8660</i> <i>86B45</i>	4150 TS4150	E4340 9850		
https://st	andards	.iteh.ai/c	atalog/sta	andard	ls/sist/c:	4640 5145 5150 8640 8642	50B46 50B44 50B50	94B40	3f4-ac	9262 50B60 51B60 81B45		55ba3d.	/astm-a	400-23			

 $<sup>^{</sup>A}$  1 psi = 0.006895 MPa.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Minimum as-quenched hardness for obtaining desired hardness after tempering at 800 °F (427 °C) or higher.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> 1 in. = 25.4 mm.