



Designation: A 709/A 709M – 00a

Standard Specification for Carbon and High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel Shapes, Plates, and Bars and Quenched-and-Tempered Alloy Structural Steel Plates for Bridges¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 709/A 709M; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers carbon and high-strength low-alloy steel structural shapes, plates, and bars and quenched and tempered alloy steel for structural plates intended for use in bridges. Six grades are available in four yield strength levels as follows:

Grade U.S. [SI]	Yield Strength, ksi: [MPa]
36 [250]	36 [250]
50 [345]	50 [345]
50W [345W]	50 [345]
HPS 70W [HPS 485W]	70 [485]
100 [690]	100 [690]
100W [690W]	100 [690]

1.1.1 Grades 36 [250], 50 [345], 50W [345W], 100 [690], and 100W [690W] are also included in Specifications A 36/A 36M, A 572/A 572M, A 588/A 588M, and A 514/A 514M, respectively. When the supplementary requirements of this specification are specified, they exceed the requirements of Specifications A 36/A 36M, A 572/A 572M, A 588/A 588M, and A 514/A 514M.

1.1.2 Grades 50W [345W], HPS 70W [HPS 485W], and 100W [690W] have enhanced atmospheric corrosion resistance (see 11.1.2). Product availability is shown in Table 1.

1.1.3 Grade HPS 70W [HPS 485 W] has enhanced toughness when Supplementary Requirements S 83 or S 84 are specified.

1.2 Grades HPS 70W [HPS 485W], 100 [690], or 100W [690W] shall not be substituted for Grades 36 [250], 50 [345], or 50W [345W]. Grade 50W [345W] shall not be substituted for Grades 36 [250] or 50 [345] without agreement between the purchaser and supplier.

1.3 When the steel is to be welded, it is presupposed that a welding procedure suitable for the grade of steel and intended use or service will be utilized. See Appendix X3 of Specification A 6/A 6M for information on weldability.

1.4 Supplementary requirements are available but shall

apply only when specified by the purchaser at the time of ordering.

1.5 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units are to be regarded as standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with this specification.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

A 6/A 6M Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling²

A 36/A 36M Specification for Carbon Structural Steel²

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products³

A 435/A 435M Specification for Straight-Beam Ultrasonic Examination of Steel Plates²

A 514/A 514M Specification for High-Yield-Strength, Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Plate, Suitable for Welding²

A 572/A 572M Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel²

A 588/A 588M Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50 ksi (345 MPa) Minimum Yield Point to 4 in. (100 mm) Thick²

A 673/A 673M Specification for Sampling Procedure for Impact Testing of Structural Steel²

E 112 Test Methods for Determining the Average Grain Size⁴

G 101 Guide for Estimating the Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance of Low-Alloy Steels⁵

3. General Requirements for Delivery

3.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the requirements of the current edition of Specification

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A-1 on Steel, Stainless Steel, and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.02 on Structural Steel for Bridges, Buildings, Rolling Stock, and Ships.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.04.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.03.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.02.

TABLE 1 Tensile and Hardness Requirements^A

NOTE 1— Where “. . .” appears in this table, there is no requirement.

Grade	Plate Thickness, in. [mm]	Structural Shapes Groups	Yield Point or Yield Strength, ^B min, ksi [MPa]	Tensile Strength, ksi [MPa]	Minimum Elongation, %				Reduction of Area ^{C,D} min, %	Brinell Hard- ness Number
					Plates and Bars ^{EC}		Shapes ^E			
					8 in. or 200 mm	2 in. or 50 mm	8 in. or 200 mm	2 in. or 50 mm		
36 [250]	to 4 [100], incl	to 426 lb/ft (634 kg/m) over 426 lb/ft (634 kg/m)	36 [250]	58–80 [400–550]	20	23	20	21 ^F	...	^G
50 [345]	to 4 [100], incl	all	36 [250]	58 min [400]	...	...	20	19	...	^G
50W [345W]	to 4 [100], incl	all	50 [345]	65 min [450]	18	21	18	21 ^F	...	^G
HPS 70W [HPS 485 W]	to 4 [100], incl	'	50 [345]	70 min [485]	18	21	18	21 ^H	...	^G
100 [690] and 100W [690W]	to 2½ [65], incl	'	70 [485] ^B	85–110 [585–760]	...	19	...	...	...	^G
100 [690] and 100W [690 W]	over 2½ to 4 [65 to 100]	'	100 [690] ^B	110–130 [760–895]	...	18 ^J	...	...	40 ^K –50 ^L	235–293 ^G
			90 [620] ^B	100–130 [690–895]	...	16 ^J	...	...	40 ^K –50 ^L	^G

^ASee specimen orientation and preparation subsection in the Tension Tests section of Specification A 6/A 6 M.

^BMeasured at 0.2 % offset or 0.5 % extension under load as described in Section 13 of Test Methods A 370.

^CElongation and reduction of area not required to be determined for floor plates.

^DFor plates wider than 24 in. [600 mm], the reduction of area requirement, where applicable, is reduced by five percentage points.

^EFor plates wider than 24 in. [600 mm], the elongation requirement is reduced two percentage points. See elongation requirement adjustments in the Tension Tests section of Specification A 6/A 6 M.

^FElongation in 2 in. or 50 mm: 19 % for shapes over 426 lb/ft [634 kg/m].

^GBrinell requirements apply only to material ⅜ in. [10 mm] and thinner for Grades 100 and 100W.

^HFor wide flange shapes over 426 lb/ft [634 kg/m], elongation in 2 in. of 18 % minimum applies.

^IThe grade is not described for this product.

^JWhen measured on the Fig. 3 (Test Methods A 370) 1½-in. [40-mm] wide specimen the elongation is determined in a 2-in. or 50-mm gage length which includes the fracture and shows the greatest elongation.

^KWhen measured on the Fig. 3 (Test Methods A 370) 1½-in. [40-mm] wide specimen.

^LWhen measured on the Fig. 4 (Test Methods A 370) ½-in. [12.5-mm] round specimen.

A 6/A 6M, for the ordered material, unless a conflict exists in which case this specification shall prevail.

4. Manufacture

4.1 The steel shall be made by one of the following processes: open-hearth, basic-oxygen, or electric-furnace. Additional refining in the ladle, by electroslag remelting (ESR) or vacuum-arc remelting (VAR) is permitted.

4.2 Grades 36 [250] and 50 [345] steel shall be made of other than rimmed or capped steel.

4.3 Grades 50W [345W] and HPS 70W [HPS 485 W] shall be made to a killed fine grain practice.

4.4 Grade HPS 70W [HPS 485 W] shall be made using a low-hydrogen practice, such as vacuum degassing or controlled soaking and/or cooling of ingots, slabs, or plates, or combination thereof.

4.5 Grades 100 [690] and 100W [690W] steel shall be killed and shall conform to the fine austenitic grain size requirement of Specification A 6/A 6M.

5. Heat Treatment

5.1 Grades HPS 70W [HPS 485 W], 100 [690], and 100W [690W] steel shall be heat treated by the manufacturer to conform to the tensile and hardness requirements of Table 1 by heating to not less than 1650°F [900°C], quenching in water or oil, and tempering at not less than 1100°F [593°C] for Grade HPS 70W [HPS 485 W] and not less than 1150°F [620°C] for Grades 100 [690] and 100W [690W]. The heat-treating temperatures shall be reported on the test certificates.

6. Chemical Requirements

6.1 The heat analysis shall conform to the requirements of

the specified grade in Tables 2-6.

6.2 The steel shall conform on product analysis to the requirements prescribed in Tables 2-6, subject to the product analysis tolerances in Specification A 6/A 6M, except as specified in 6.3.

6.3 Product analysis is not applicable for bar size shapes and for flat bars ½ in. [12.5 mm] and under in thickness.

7. Tensile Requirements

7.1 The material as represented by test specimens, except as specified in 7.2, shall conform to the requirements for tensile properties prescribed in Table 1.

7.2 For Grade 36 [250] shapes less than 1 in. ²[645 mm²] in cross section and bars, other than flats, less than ½ in. [12.5 mm] in thickness or diameter need not be subjected to tension tests by the manufacturer.

8. Brinell Hardness Requirements for Grades 100 [690] and 100W [690W]

8.1 For plates ⅜ in. [10 mm] and under in thickness, a Brinell hardness test may be used instead of tension testing each plate, in which case a tension test specimen shall be taken from a corner of each of two plates per lot. A lot shall consist of plates from the same heat and thickness, same prior condition and scheduled heat treatment and shall not exceed 15 tons [15 Mg] in weight. A Brinell hardness test shall be made on each plate not tension tested and shall meet the requirements shown in Table 1.

9. Test Specimens and Number of Tension Tests

9.1 For Grades 36 [250], 50 [345], and 50W [345W], location and condition, number of tests, and preparation of test

TABLE 2 Grade 36 [250] Chemical Requirements (Heat Analysis)

NOTE 1— Where “. . .” appears in this table there is no requirement. The heat analysis for manganese shall be determined and reported as described in the Heat Analysis section of Specification A 6/A 6M.

Product Thickness, in. (mm)	Shapes ^A All	Plates ^B				Bars		
		To ¾ [20], incl	Over ¾ to 1½ [20 to 40], incl	Over 1½ to 2½ [40 to 65], incl	Over 2½ to 4 [65 to 100], incl	To ¾ [20], incl	Over ¾ to 1½ [20 to 40], incl	Over 1½ to 4 [100], incl
Carbon, max, %	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28
Manganese, %	...	...	0.80–1.20	0.80–1.20	0.85–1.20	...	0.60–0.90	0.60–0.90
Phosphorus, max, %	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Sulfur, max, %	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Silicon, %	0.40 max	0.40 max	0.40 max	0.15–0.40	0.015–0.40	0.40 max	0.40 max	0.40 max
Copper, min, % when copper steel is specified	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

^A Manganese content of 0.85 to 1.35 % and silicon content of 0.15 to 0.40 % is required for shapes over 426 lb/ft [634 kg/m].

^B For each reduction of 0.01 % below the specified carbon maximum, an increase of 0.06 % manesese above the specified maximum will be permitted up to the maximum of 1.35 %.

TABLE 3 Grade 50 [345] Chemical Requirements^A(Heat Analysis)

Maximum Diameter, Thickness, or Distance Between Parallel Faces, in. [mm]	Carbon, max, %	Manganese, ^B max, %	Phosphorus, max, %	Sulfur, max, %	Silicon ^C		Columbium, Vanadium and Nitrogen
					Plates to 1½-in. [40-mm] Thick, Shapes to 426 lb/ft [634 kg/m], Bars Zees and Rolled Tees, max, % ^D	Plates Over 1½-in. [40 mm] Thick and Shapes Over 426 lb/ft [634 kg/m], %	
4 [100]	0.23	1.35	0.04	0.05	0.40	0.15–0.40	see Footnote ^E

^A Copper when specified shall have a minimum content of 0.20 % by heat analysis (0.18 % product analysis).

^B Manganese, minimum by heat analysis of 0.80 % (0.75 % product analysis) shall be required for all plates over ¾ in. [10 mm] in thickness; a minimum of 0.50 % (0.45 % product analysis) shall be required for plates ¾ in. [10 mm] and less in thickness, and for all other products. The manganese to carbon ratio shall not be less than 2 to 1. A maximum of manganese of 1.50 % is permissible, with an associated reduction of the carbon maximum of 0.03 %.

^C Silicon content in excess of 0.40 % by heat analysis must be negotiated.

^D Bars over 1½ in. [40 mm] in diameter, thickness, or distance between parallel faces, shall be made by a killed steel practice.

^E Alloy content shall be in accordance with one of the following types, and the contents of the applicable elements shall be reported.

Type	Elements	Heat Analysis, %
1	Columbium ^A	0.005–0.05 ^B
2	Vanadium	0.01–0.15
3	Columbium ^A	0.005–0.05 ^B
	Vanadium	0.01–0.15
4	Columbium plus vanadium	0.02–0.15 ^C
	Vanadium	0.01–0.15 ^D
	Nitrogen	0.015 max ^D

^A Columbium shall be restricted to Grade 50 [345] plate, bar, zee, and rolled tee thickness of ¾ in. [20 mm] max, and to shapes of Groups 1 and 2 (see Table A of Specification A 6/A 6M) unless killed steel is furnished. Killed steel shall be confirmed by a statement of killed steel on the test report, or by a report of the presence of a sufficient quantity of a strong deoxidizing element, such as silicon at 0.10 % or higher, or aluminum at 0.015 % or higher.

^B Product analysis limits = 0.004 to 0.06 %.

^C Product analysis limits = 0.01 to 0.16 %.

^D The vanadium to nitrogen ratio shall be 4 to 1 or greater.

specimens shall meet the requirements of Specification A 6/A 6M.

9.2 The following requirements which are in addition to those of Specification A 6/A 6M shall apply only to Grades HPS 70W [HPS 485 W], 100 [690], and 100W [690W].

9.2.1 When possible, all test specimens shall be cut from the plate in its heat-treated condition. If it is necessary to prepare test specimens from separate pieces, all of these pieces shall be full thickness, and shall be similarly and simultaneously heat treated with the material. All such separate pieces shall be of such size that the prepared test specimens are free of any variation in properties due to edge effects.

9.2.2 After final heat treatment of the plates, one tension test specimen shall be taken from a corner of each plate as heat treated (except as specified in 8.1).

NOTE 1—The term “plate” identifies the “plate as heat treated.”

10. Retests

10.1 Grades 36 [250], 50 [345], and 50W [345W] shall be retested in accordance with Specification A 6/A 6M.

10.2 Grades 100 [690] and 100W [690W] plates that are subjected to Brinell hardness tests and fail to meet the hardness requirements, at the manufacturer’s option, may be subjected to tension testing and shall be accepted if the results conform

TABLE 4 Grade 50W [345 W] Chemical Requirements (Heat Analysis)

NOTE 1—Types A, B, and C are equivalent to Specification A 588/A 588M Grades A, B, and C, respectively.

Element	Composition, % ^A		
	Type A	Type B	Type C
Carbon	0.19 max	0.20 max	0.15 max
Manganese	0.80–1.25	0.75–1.35	0.80–1.35
Phosphorus	0.04 max	0.04 max	0.04 max
Sulfur	0.05 max	0.05 max	0.05 max
Silicon	0.30–0.65	0.15–0.50	0.15–0.40
Nickel	0.40 max	0.50 max	0.25–0.50
Chromium	0.40–0.65	0.40–0.70	0.30–0.50
Copper	0.25–0.40	0.20–0.40	0.20–0.50
Vanadium	0.02–0.10	0.01–0.10	0.01–0.10

^AWeldability data for these types have been qualified by FHWA for use in bridge construction.

to the requirements of Table 1.

10.3 The manufacturer may reheat treat Grades HPS 70W [HPS 485 W], 100 [690], and 100W [690W] plates that fail to meet the mechanical property requirements of this specification. All mechanical property tests shall be repeated when the material is resubmitted for inspection.

11. Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance

11.1 Steels meeting this specification provide two levels of atmospheric corrosion resistance:

11.1.1 Steel grades without suffix provide a level of atmo-

spheric corrosion resistance typical of carbon or alloy steel without copper.

11.1.2 To comply with Specification A 709, steel grade 50W [345W], and HPS 70W [HPS 485W] shall have an atmospheric corrosion resistance index of 6.0 or higher, calculated from the heat analysis in accordance with Guide G 101 (see Note 2). When properly exposed to the atmosphere, these steels can be used bare (unpainted) for many applications. Steel grade 100W provides an improved level of atmospheric corrosion resistance over alloy steel without copper.

NOTE 2—For methods of estimating the atmospheric corrosion resistance of low-alloy steels, see Guide G 101.

The user is cautioned that the Guide G 101 predictive equation for calculation of an atmospheric corrosion resistance index has only been verified for the composition limits stated in that guide.

12. Marking

12.1 In addition to the marking requirements of Specification A 6/A 6M, material identification shall also include the composition type for Grades 50W [345W], 100 [690] and 100W [690W].

13. Keywords

13.1 alloy; atmospheric corrosion resistance; bars; bridges; carbon; high-strength; low-alloy; plates; quenched; shapes; steel; structural steel; tempered

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