



Designation: A 230/A 230M – 99

Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Oil-Tempered Carbon Valve Spring Quality¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 230/A 230M; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the highest quality of round carbon steel spring wire, uniform in quality and temper, intended especially for the manufacture of valve springs and other springs requiring high-fatigue properties.

1.2 The values stated in either SI (metric) units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independent of the other.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products²

A 510 Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel²

A 510M Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel [Metric]²

A 700 Practices for Packaging, Marking, and Loading Methods for Steel Products for Domestic Shipment³

A 751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products²

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications⁴

2.2 ANSI Standard:

B 32.4M Preferred Metric Sizes for Round, Square, Rectangle, and Hexagon Metal Products⁵

2.3 Military Standard:

MIL-STD-163 Steel Mill Products, Preparation for Shipment and Storage⁶

2.4 Federal Standard:

FED STD No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)⁶

2.5 AIAG Standard:

AIAGB-5 02.00 Primary Metals Identification Tag Application Standard⁷

3. Ordering Information

3.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the current edition of either Specification A 510 or A 510M.

3.2 Orders for material under this specification should include the following information for each ordered item:

3.2.1 Quantity (mass or weight),

3.2.2 Name of material (oil-tempered carbon steel valve spring quality wire),

3.2.3 Dimensions (Section 8),

3.2.4 Chemical composition (Table 1), if required,

3.2.5 Packaging (Section 14),

3.2.6 Cast or heat analysis report, if desired (see 5.2),

3.2.7 Certification or test report, or both, if specified (Section 13), and

3.2.8 ASTM designation and date of issue.

NOTE 1—A typical metric ordering description is as follows: 20 000 kg oil-tempered carbon steel valve spring quality wire, 6.00 mm diameter in 125-kg coils to ASTM A 230M dated _____, or for inch-pound units, 40 000 lb oil-tempered carbon steel valve spring quality wire, 0.250 in. diameter in 350-lb coils to ASTM A 230 dated _____.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 The steel may be made by any commercially accepted steel-making process. The steel may be either ingot cast or strand cast.

4.2 The finished wire shall be free of detrimental pipe and undue segregation.

4.3 The wire shall be hardened and tempered to produce the desired mechanical properties.

5. Chemical Composition

5.1 The steel shall conform to the requirements for chemical composition prescribed in Table 1.

5.2 *Cast or Heat Analysis*—Each cast or heat of steel shall be analyzed by the manufacturer to determine the percentage of

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 A01.03 on Steel Rod and Wire.

Current edition approved March 10, 1999. Published May 1999. Originally published as A 230 – 39 T. Last previous edition A 230/A 230M – 96^{ε1}.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.03.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.05.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

⁶ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

⁷ Available from the Automotive Industry Action Group, 26200 Lahser, Suite 200, Southfield, MI 48034.

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements

Element	Composition, %
Carbon	0.60–0.75 ^A
Manganese	0.60–0.90 ^A
Phosphorus, max	0.025
Sulfur, max	0.030
Silicon	0.15–0.35

^A Carbon and manganese may be varied by the manufacturer at his discretion, provided the mechanical properties specified are maintained and provided the purchaser does not specifically stipulate otherwise.

elements prescribed in Table 1. This analysis shall be made from a test specimen preferably taken during the pouring of the cast or heat. When requested, this shall be reported to the purchaser and shall conform to the requirements of Table 1.

5.3 *Product Analysis*—An analysis may be made by the purchaser from finished wire representing each cast or heat of steel. The chemical composition thus determined, as to elements required or restricted, shall conform to the product analysis requirements specified in Table 10 of Specification A 510 or A 510M.

5.4 For referee purposes, Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751 shall be used.

6. Mechanical Properties

6.1 Tension Test:

6.1.1 *Requirements*—The material as represented by tension test specimens shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 2 or Table 3.

6.1.2 *Number of Tests*—One test specimen shall be taken for each five coils, or fraction thereof, in a lot. Each cast or heat in a given lot shall be tested.

6.1.3 *Location of Tests*—Test specimens shall be taken from either end of the coil.

6.1.4 *Test Method*—The tension test shall be made in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370.

6.2 Wrap Test:

6.2.1 *Requirements*—Wire 4.00 mm or 0.162 in. and smaller in diameter shall wind on itself as an arbor without breakage. Larger diameter wire, up to and including 6.50 mm or 0.250 in., shall wind, without breakage, on a mandrel twice the diameter of the wire.

6.2.2 *Number of Tests*—One test specimen shall be taken for each five coils, or fraction thereof, in a lot. Each cast or heat in a given lot shall be tested.

6.2.3 *Location of Test*—Test specimens shall be taken from either end of the coil.

TABLE 2 Tensile Requirements, SI Units

Diameter, mm	Tensile Strength, MPa		Reduction of Areas, min, % ^A
	min	max	
Less than 1.50	1700	1850	...
1.50 to 2.50, incl	1650	1800	...
Over 2.50 to 3.50, incl	1600	1750	40
Over 3.50 to 4.00, incl	1580	1720	40
Over 4.00 to 4.80, incl	1550	1700	40
Over 4.80 to 5.50, incl	1520	1680	40
Over 5.50 to 6.50, incl	1500	1650	40
Over 6.50	1450	1600	40

^A The reduction of area test is not applicable to wire diameters under 2.34 mm.

TABLE 3 Tensile Requirements, Inch-Pound Units

Diameter, in.	Tensile Strength, ksi		Reduction of Area, min, % ^A
	min	max	
Less than 0.062	245	265	...
0.062 to 0.092, incl	240	260	...
Over 0.092 to 0.128, incl	235	255	40
Over 0.128 to 0.162, incl	230	250	40
Over 0.162 to 0.192, incl	225	245	40
Over 0.192 to 0.225, incl	220	240	40
Over 0.225 to 0.250, incl	215	235	40
Over 0.250	210	230	40

^A The reduction of area test is not applicable to wire diameters under 0.092 in.

6.2.4 *Test Method*—The wrap test shall be made in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370, Supplement IV.

6.3 *Twist Test*—A 250 mm (10 in.) specimen of wire slowly twisted four revolutions in one direction and then twisted in the other direction until failure shall show a square break normal to the axis of the wire without splits or cracks.

6.4 *Special Surface Inspection*—When specified, the entire length of every coil used by engine valve spring manufacturers shall be inspected for surface imperfections with a magnetic and/or eddy current defect analyzer or equivalent.

7. Metallurgical Properties

7.1 Decarburization:

7.1.1 *Requirements*—Transverse sections of the wire properly mounted, polished and etched shall show no completely decarburized (carbon free) areas when examined at 100× magnification. Partial decarburization shall not exceed a depth of 0.025 mm (0.001 in.) on wire 4.90 mm (0.192 in.) and smaller or 0.038 mm (0.0015 in.) on wire larger than 4.90 mm (0.192 in.). Measure the worst area present excluding decarburization associated with seams or other surface imperfections. Complete decarburization exists when only free ferrite is present. Partial decarburization exists when ferrite is found mixed with pearlite or tempered martensite. Structures of 100 % tempered martensite shall be defined as not decarburized.

7.1.2 *Number of Tests*—One test specimen shall be taken for each five coils, or fraction thereof, in a lot.

7.1.3 *Location of Tests*—Test specimens may be taken from either end of the coil.

7.2 Surface Condition:

7.2.1 The surface shall be smooth and free of defects such as seams, pits, die marks, and other defects tending to impair the fatigue value of the springs. Any additional surface requirements must be negotiated at the time of entry of the order.

7.2.2 *Number of Tests*—One test specimen from each end of every coil shall be tested for conformance to the provisions of 7.2.1.

7.2.3 *Test Method*—The surface shall be examined after etching in a solution of equal parts of hydrochloric acid and water that has been heated to approximately 80°C for a sufficient length of time to remove up to approximately 1 % of the diameter of the wire. Examination shall be made using 10× magnification.

7.3 *Microstructure*—A longitudinal section shall show a fine homogeneous tempered martensitic structure.