
**Continuous hot-dip aluminium-silicon-
coated cold-reduced carbon steel sheet
of commercial and drawing qualities**

*Tôles en acier au carbone laminées à froid, revêtues par immersion à
chaud en continu d'une couche d'aluminium-silicium, de qualité
commerciale et pour emboutissage*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 5000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Continuous mill flat rolled products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5000:1993), which has been technically revised.

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Continuous hot-dip aluminium-silicon-coated cold-reduced carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of cold-reduced carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities coated by a continuous hot-dip aluminium-silicon alloy coating process.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6892, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing at ambient temperature*

ISO 7438, *Metallic materials — Bend test*

ISO 16160, *Continuously hot-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances*

ISO 16162, *Continuously cold-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances*

ISO 16163, *Continuously hot-dipped coated steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

skin pass

light cold rolling of the product.

NOTE The purpose of the skin pass is to produce a higher degree of surface smoothness and thereby improve the surface appearance. The skin pass also temporarily minimizes the occurrence of a surface condition known as stretcher strain (Luder's Lines) or fluting during the fabrication of finished parts. The skin pass also controls and improves flatness. Some increase in hardness and some loss of ductility will result from skin passing.

3.2

strain ageing

change in steel properties with the passage of time

NOTE Strain ageing may result in surface imperfections such as stretcher strain marks (Luder's Lines), fluting when the steel is formed, and a deterioration in ductility. To avoid these adverse outcomes, the period between final processing at the producing mill and fabrication needs to be kept to a minimum. Rotation of stock, by using the oldest material first, is important. Effective roller-levelling immediately prior to fabrication can achieve reasonable freedom from stretcher strain marks.

3.3

lot

50 tonnes or less of steel sheet of the same grade rolled to the same thickness

4 Requirements

4.1 Steelmaking and processing

4.1.1 General

The processes used in making the steel and in manufacturing aluminium-silicon-coated sheet are left to the discretion of the manufacturer. When requested, the purchaser shall be informed of the steelmaking process being used. Steel sheet is produced in a number of qualities, coating mass, grades, surface treatments and conditions designed to be compatible with differing application requirements.

Aluminium-silicon-coated steel sheet is available in several fabrication qualities:

- a) commercial: intended for general fabricating purposes where sheet is used in the flat, or for bending or moderate forming;
- b) drawing: intended for fabricating parts where drawing or severe forming may be involved;
- c) deep-drawing: intended for parts where severe drawing or forming is involved;
- d) deep-drawing aluminium-killed (non-ageing): intended for fabricating parts where particularly severe drawing or forming may be involved or essential freedom from ageing is required;
- e) extra-deep-drawing (stabilized interstitial free): intended for applications requiring interstitial-free steel (IF) which is non-ageing and has maximum formability.

4.1.2 Sheet dimensions <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab8efb06-7eac-40f1-b528-ccb2799689f1/iso-5000-2005>

Aluminium-silicon-coated steel sheet is produced in thicknesses from 0,40 mm to 3,0 mm inclusive and in widths of 600 mm to 1 500 mm in coils and cut lengths. Aluminium-silicon-coated sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.

The thickness of aluminium-silicon coated steel sheet may be specified as

- a) a combination of the base metal and metallic coating, or
- b) base metal alone.

Information shall be supplied by the purchaser indicating which method of specifying thickness is appropriate for the order. If the purchaser provides no information, the thickness as a combination of the base metal and coating will be provided. Annex A describes the requirements for specifying the thickness as base metal alone.

4.1.3 Ordering conditions

Aluminium-silicon-coated steel sheet may be ordered in one of two conditions:

- a) condition A: steel ordered to satisfy mechanical property requirements;
- b) condition B: steel ordered to make an identified part.

4.2 Chemical composition

The chemical composition of the steel (heat analysis) shall conform to the requirements of Tables 1 and 2.

A verification analysis (product analysis) may be made by the purchaser to verify the specified analysis of the semi-finished or finished steel, and shall take into account any normal heterogeneity. Non-killed steels such as rimmed or capped are not technologically suited for verification analysis. The tolerances for verification analysis (product analysis) are given in Table 3.

Table 1 — Chemical composition, % (mass fraction)

Quality		C	Mn	P	S	Ti
Designation	Name	% max.	% max.	% max.	% max.	% max.
01	Commercial	0,15	0,60	0,05	0,05	
02	Drawing	0,12	0,50	0,04	0,04	
03	Deep-drawing	0,10	0,45	0,03	0,03	
04	Deep-drawing aluminium-killed	0,08	0,45	0,03	0,03	
05	Extra-deep-drawing (stabilized interstitial-free)	0,02	0,30	0,02	0,02	0,15

For interstitial-free steels only, the values of 0,15 % maximum for titanium, 0,10 % maximum for niobium and vanadium are acceptable to ensure that the carbon and nitrogen are fully stabilized.

By agreement, the levels of manganese, phosphorus, sulfur and titanium may be adjusted.

Table 2 — Limits on additional chemical elements, % (mass fraction)

Element	Cu ^a % max.	Ni ^a % max.	Cr ^{a,b} % max.	Mo ^{a,b} % max.	Nb % max.	V ^c % max.	Ti % max.
Heat analysis	0,20	0,20	0,15	0,06	0,008	0,008	0,008
Product analysis	0,23	0,23	0,19	0,07	0,018	0,018	0,018

Each of the elements listed in this table shall be included in the report of the heat analysis. When the amount of copper, nickel, chromium or molybdenum present is less than 0,02 % (mass fraction), the analysis result may be reported as < 0,02 %.

^a The sum of copper, nickel, chromium and molybdenum shall not exceed 0,50 % (mass fraction) on heat analysis. When one or more of these elements is specified, the sum does not apply, in which case only the individual limits on the remaining elements apply.

^b The sum of chromium and molybdenum shall not exceed 0,16 % (mass fraction) on heat analysis. When one or more of these elements is specified, the sum does not apply, in which case, only the individual limits on the remaining elements apply.

^c Heat analysis greater than 0,008 % (mass fraction) may be supplied after agreement between producer and consumer.

Table 3 — Product analysis tolerances, % (mass fraction)

Element	Maximum %	Tolerance over maximum specified %
C	0,15	0,03
Mn	0,60	0,03
P	0,05	0,01
S	0,05	0,01
Ti	0,15	0,01

NOTE The above maximum tolerance is the allowable excess over the specified requirement and not the heat analysis. For example: for designation 02, the following product analysis values are within these tolerances: C 0,15, Mn 0,53, P 0,05, S 0,05.

4.3 Mechanical properties

4.3.1 Aluminium-silicon-coated steel sheet ordered to satisfy mechanical properties (ordering condition A) shall, at the time of shipment, satisfy the applicable requirements of Table 4.

Table 4 — Mechanical properties (see 4.3)

Base metal quality ^a		σ_e ^b N/mm ² max.	σ_m ^c N/mm ² max.	ΔL % ^d min.		r ^{e,f} min.	n ^{e,f} min.
Designation	Name			$L_0 = 80$ mm	$L_0 = 50$ mm		
01	Commercial						
02	Drawing	340	430	30	31		
03	Deep-drawing	300	410	34	35		
04	Deep-drawing special-killed	270	410	36	37		
05	Extra-deep-drawing (stabilized interstitial-free)	250	380	38	38	1,4	0,17

σ_e yield stress

σ_m tensile stress

ΔL percentage elongation after fracture

L_0 gauge length of test piece

r index of drawability of the product

n index of the stretchability of the product

^a All qualities are available with a normal spangle or smooth finish.

^b The yield values apply to 0,2 % proof stress if the yield point is not pronounced, otherwise to the lower yield point (σ_{el}).

^c Minimum tensile strength for qualities 02, 03 and 04 would normally be expected to be 270 N/mm². For design purposes, the lower limit for σ_e may be assumed to be 140 N/mm² for grades 01, 02, 03, 04 and 120 N/mm² for grade 05.

^d For materials of thickness up to and including 0,6 mm, the elongation percentages in the table shall be reduced by 2.

^e r and n values are only applicable to thickness $\geq 0,5$ mm. For thickness $> 2,0$ mm, the r value is reduced by 0,2.

^f r can also be written as \bar{r} and n can also be written as \bar{n} .

NOTE 1 Duration of applicability of values stated in this table:

Designation	Time period
01	—
02	8 days
03	30 days
04	6 months
05	6 months

NOTE 2 For product produced to performance criteria (ordering condition B), the typical mechanical properties presented here are not mandatory. For product ordered to specific mechanical properties (ordering condition A), the purchaser may negotiate with the supplier if a specific range of values or a more restrictive range is required for the application. Therefore, these values can be specified by agreement.

NOTE 3 These typical mechanical properties apply to the full range of steel sheet thickness. The yield tends to increase and some of the formability tends to decrease as the sheet thickness decreases.

4.3.2 Aluminium-silicon-coated steel sheet ordered to make an identified part (ordering condition B) shall be supplied with a commitment to satisfactory performance within a properly established breakage allowance, which shall be previously agreed upon by the interested parties. This ordering condition applies to steel sheet qualities 02, 03, 04 and 05. In these cases, the part name, details of fabrication and special requirements shall be specified.

4.3.3 Prolonged storing of the sheet can result in a change in mechanical properties (increase in hardness and decrease in elongation) leading to a decrease in formability. To minimize this effect, qualities 04 and 05 should be specified.

4.4 Coating

4.4.1 Silicon content

The aluminium-silicon alloy used for coating normally has between 5 % and 11 % silicon added to promote better adherence and heat resistance.

4.4.2 Coating mass

The coating mass shall conform to the limits for the quality designations listed in Table 5. The coating mass is the total amount of coating on both sides of the sheet, expressed in grams per square metre. See Annex B for determination of coating mass.

4.4.3 Coating adherence

The coated sheet shall be capable of being bent in any direction, in accordance with the mandrel diameter requirements of Table 6, without flaking on the outside of the bend. Flaking of the coating within 7 mm from the edge of test piece shall not be cause for rejection.

Table 5 — Mass of coating (total both sides)

Qualities for mass of coating	Coating designation	Coating mass g/m ² (of sheet) min.	
		Triple-spot test check	Single-spot test check
Commercial	AS200	200	150
	AS300	300	240
Commercial and drawing	AS040	40	30
	AS060	60	45
	AS080	80	60
	AS100	100	75
	AS120	120	90
	AS150	150	115

NOTE 1 Because of the many variables and changing conditions that are characteristic of continuous aluminium-silicon coating, the mass of coating is not always evenly divided between the two surfaces of an aluminium-silicon-coated sheet; neither is the aluminium-silicon coating evenly distributed from edge to edge. However, it can normally be expected that not less than 40 % of the single-spot check limit will be found on either surface.

NOTE 2 The coating thickness can be estimated from the coating mass by using the following relationship:
For a coating mass of 100 g·m² total both sides, coating thickness = 0,033 mm.