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INTERNATIONAL

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Standard Specification for Coatings of Zinc Mechanically Deposited on Iron and Steel¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B 695; 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.

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

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for a coating of zinc mechanically deposited on iron and steel basis metals. The coating is provided in several thicknesses up to and including 107 μ m. The seven thickest classes are usually referred to as "mechanically galvanized."

1.2 This standard 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 standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

NOTE 1-The performance of this coating complies with the requirements of Specification A 153/A 153M and MIL-C-81562.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound equivalents of SI units may be approximate. are given for informational purposes.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- A 153/A 153M Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
- A 194/A 194M Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure and High-Temperature Service Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High Pressure or High Temperature Service, or Both
- A 325 Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
- A 490 Specification for Heat-Treated, Steel Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
- A 563 Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts
- B 117 Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
- B 183 Practice for Preparation of Low-Carbon Steel for Electroplating
- B 242 Practice for Preparation of High-Carbon Steel for Electroplating
- B 322 PracticeGuide for Cleaning Metals Prior to Electroplating
- B 487 Test Method for Measurement of Metal and Oxide Coating Thicknesses Thickness by Microscopical Examination of a Cross Section
- B 499 Test Method for Measurement of Coating Thicknesses by the Magnetic Method: Nonmagnetic Coatings on Magnetic Basis Metals
- B 571 Test Methods for Adhesion of Metallic Coatings⁶ Practice for Qualitative Adhesion Testing of Metallic Coatings
- B 602 Test Method for Attribute Sampling of Metallic and Inorganic Coatings⁶ Test Method for Attribute Sampling of Metallic and Inorganic Coatings
- **B** 697 Guide for Selection of Sampling Plans for Inspection of Electrodeposited Metallic and Inorganic Coatings B 762 Test Method of Variables Sampling of Metallic and Inorganic Coatings
- F 1470 Guide for Fastener Sampling for Specified Mechanical Properties and Performance Inspection
- 2.2 *Military Standard:*
- MIL-C-81562 Coating, Cadmium, Tin Cadmium and Zinc (Mechanically Deposited)³
- 2.3 AISC Standard:

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.01.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee <u>B-8_B08</u> on Metallic and Inorganic Coatings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee <u>B08.08.04</u> on Light Metals.

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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 , Vol 01.06.volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098

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Specifications for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts⁴

3. Classification

3.1 *Classes*—Zinc coatings are classified on the basis of thickness, as follows:

Class	Minimum Thickness, µm
110	107
80	81
70	69
65	66
55	53
50	50
40	40
25	25
12	12
8	8
5	5

3.2 *Types*—Zinc coatings are identified by types on the basis of supplementary treatment required, as follows: Type I—As coated, without supplementary treatment (Appendix X2.1).

Type I—As coaced, without supprementary treatment (Appendix X2.1). Type II—With colored chromate conversion treatment (Appendix X2.2).

4. Ordering Information

4.1To make the application of this standard complete, the purchaser should supply the following information to the seller in the purchase order or other governing document:

4.1 Supplying the following information by the purchaser to the seller in the purchase order or other governing document will make the application of this specification complete:

4.1.1 Class, including a maximum thickness, if appropriate, type, and for Type II, color and need for supplemental lubricant (3.1, 3.2, and 6.2.5),

4.1.2 Nature of substrate (for example, high-strength steel), need for stress relief (6.2.1), and cleaning precautions to be followed (6.2.2 and 6.2.3),

4.1.3 Significant surfaces (6.3),

4.1.4 Requirements for and methods of testing for one or more of the following, if required: need for and type of test specimens (8.1), thickness (6.3 and 8.3), adhesion (6.4 and 8.4), corrosion resistance (6.5 and 8.5), absence of hydrogen embrittlement, and the waiting period before testing and testing loads (6.6 and 8.6),

4.1.5 Inspection responsibility (Section 11) and sampling plan for each inspection criterion (Section 7), and

4.1.6 Requirements for certified report of test results (Section 10).

5. Workmanship

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5.1 The coating shall be uniform in appearance and substantially free of blisters, pits, nodules, flaking, and other defects that <u>can are capable of adversely affecting</u> the function of the coating. The coating shall cover all surfaces as stated in 6.3 including roots of threads, thread peaks, corners, recesses, and edges. The coating shall not be stained or discolored throughout to an extent that wouldcapable of adversely affecting appearance as a functional requirement. However, superficial staining, that results from rinsing or drying, and variations in color or luster shall not be cause for rejection.

NOTE 2—The nature of the mechanical plating process is such that coatings characteristically will not be as smooth or as bright as some electroplated coatings.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Appearance*—The coating as deposited shall have a uniform silvery appearance, and a matte to medium-bright luster. 6.2 *Process*:

6.2.1 Stress-Relief Treatment—All steel parts that have an ultimate tensile strength of 1000 MPa and above and that contain tensile stresses caused by machining, grinding, straightening, or cold-forming operation shall be given a stress-relief heat treatment prior to cleaning and metal deposition. The temperature and time at temperature shall be $190 \pm 15^{\circ}$ C for a minimum of 3 h so that maximum stress relief is obtained without reducing the hardness below the specified minimum.

6.2.2 High-strength steels (which become embrittled when charged with hydrogen) and that have heavy oxide or scale shall be cleaned before application of the coating in accordance with Practice B 242. In general, nonelectrolytic alkaline, and dic-alkaline, and some inhibited acid cleaners are preferred to avoid the risk of producing hydrogen embrittlement from the cleaning procedure.

6.2.3 For low-carbon steels, see Practice B 183. Useful guidelines are also given in PracticeGuide B 322.

6.2.4 Mechanical deposition of zinc coatings shall consist, in general, of all of the steps listed below, and in the sequence as shown:

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.08.

⁴ Available from American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), One E. Wacker Dr., Suite 3100, Chicago, IL 60601-2001.