INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16120-1

Second edition 2011-07-01

Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire —

Part 1: General requirements

Fil-machine en acier non allié destiné à la fabrication de fils —

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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 16120-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, Steel, Subcommittee SC 17, Steel wire rod and wire products.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16120-1:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 16120 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire*:

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- Part 1: General requirements
- Part 2: Specific requirements for general-purpose wire rod
- Part 3: Specific requirements for rimmed and rimmed substitute, low-carbon steel wire rod
- Part 4: Specific requirements for wire rod for special applications

Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire —

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

1.1 ISO 16120 is applicable to wire rod of non-alloy steel intended for wire drawing and/or cold rolling. The cross-section can be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half-round or another shape, generally with at least 5 mm nominal dimension, and with a smooth surface.

1.2 This part of ISO 16120 covers general requirements and is not applicable to products for which standards exist or are in development, for example:

- steel wire rod intended for heat treatment;
- free-cutting steel wire rod,
- steel wire rod for cold heading and cold extrusion;
- steel wire rod intended for the production of electrodes and products for welding; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/dc8c943a-8947-4e30-8f2a-
- steel wire rod for welded fabric for reinforcement for concrete;
- steel wire rod for ball and roller bearings (see ISO 683-17);
- steel wire rod for wire for high fatigue strength mechanical springs, such as valve springs.

1.3 In addition to the requirements of this part of ISO 16120, the general technical delivery requirements specified in ISO 404 apply.

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 377, Steel and steel products — Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing

ISO 404:1992, Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements

ISO 3887, Steels — Determination of depth of decarburization

ISO 4885, Ferrous products — Heat treatments — Vocabulary

ISO 4948-1, Steels — Classification — Part 1: Classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition

ISO 4948-2, Steels — Classification — Part 2: Classification of unalloyed and alloy steels according to main quality classes and main property or application characteristics

ISO 6892-1, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature

ISO 6929, Steel products — Definitions and classification

ISO/TR 9769, Steel and iron — Review of available methods of analysis

ISO 10474, Steel and steel products — Inspection documents

ISO 14284, Steel and iron — Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition

ISO 16120-2:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for generalpurpose wire rod

ISO 16120-3:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 3: Specific requirements for rimmed and rimmed substitute, low-carbon steel wire rod

ISO 16120-4:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 4: Specific requirements for wire rod for special applications

ISO 16124. Steel wire rod — Dimensions and tolerances

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3 Terms and definitions

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For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 377, ISO 404, ISO 4885, ISO 4948-1, ISO 4948-2 and ISO 6929 and the following apply2011

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3.1

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rod

hot-rolled finished product hot-wound into irregular coils

NOTE Rod used for wire-drawing purposes in coil form is generally termed wire rod.

3.2

heat analysis

chemical analysis representative of the heat, by a method determined at the steelmaker's discretion

NOTE Adapted from ISO 404:1992.

3.3

product analysis

chemical analysis carried out on a sample of the product taken after the final hot rolling operation

NOTE Adapted from ISO 404:1992.

3.4

resolvable pearlite

two-phased structure in which ferrite and iron carbide lamellae can be clearly observed under optical microscopy in certain conditions

Classification 4

The classification of the steel grades covered by this part of ISO 16120 is indicated in ISO 16120-2, ISO 16120-3 and ISO 16120-4 for the corresponding steel grades.

5 Ordering information to be supplied by the purchaser

The following information shall be supplied by the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order, to enable the supplier to comply satisfactorily with the requirements of ISO 16120:

- a) quantity to be delivered;
- b) cross-section and product type (round wire rod, square wire rod, hexagonal wire rod, etc.);
- c) nominal dimensions of the wire rod and tolerance class in accordance with ISO 16124 (if another tolerance class such as T1 is required);
- d) reference to the relevant part of ISO 16120, i.e. ISO 16120-2;
- e) steel grade, including any variations, and/or the addition of other elements, as permitted in ISO 16120-2 and ISO 16120-4; for steels according to ISO 16120-2 and ISO 16120-4, wire rod can also be ordered by the mean tensile strength; see Clause 3 and 4.6 of ISO 16120-2:2011 and Clause 3 and 4.8 of ISO 16120-4:2011;
- f) the type of inspection and inspection document in accordance with ISO 10474 (or in accordance with other regional standards, e.g. EN 10204, see the Bibliography);
- g) surface condition (where different from the as-rolled condition);
- h) dimensions and mass of coils; TANDARD PREVIEW
- i) where applicable, indication of the type of descaling (chemical cleaning or mechanical); (standards.iten.al)
- j) where applicable, the amount of microalloying elements (see ISO 16120-2 and ISO 16120-4); ISO 16120-1:2011
- where applicable to class Bafor, the depth of decarburization (see 1SQc16120a4); if nothing is mentioned in the order, class A will be delivered 6ce4afb6d/iso-16120-1-2011
- I) where applicable, the microstructure (see ISO 16120-4:2011, 4.11);
- m) where applicable, suitability for galvanizing;
- n) where applicable, suitability for direct drawing;
- o) where applicable, the quality system (see 7.2);
- p) where applicable, the method of binding and labelling.

Items g) to p) are options. If the purchaser does not indicate a wish to implement any of these options, the supplier shall supply the product in accordance with the basic specifications of Items a) to f).

The following are two ordering examples.

EXAMPLE 1 For grades ordered according to chemical composition, 100 tonnes of round wire rod, nominal diameter of 12 mm with dimensional tolerances according to ISO 16124, class T1, steel grades ISO 16120-2 – C52D in the asrolled condition with an inspection document 3.1.B according to ISO 10474

100 t round wire rod ISO 16124-12,0T1 ISO 16120-2 – C52D ISO 10474 inspection document 3.1.B

EXAMPLE 2 For grades ordered according to tensile strength, 200 tonnes of round wire rod, nominal diameter of 5,5 mm with dimensional tolerances according to ISO 16124, class T1, steel grades ISO 16120-4 – C##D2 with tensile strength 1020 MPa in the as-rolled condition with an inspection document 3.1.B according to ISO 10474.

200 t round wire rod ISO 16124-5,5T1 ISO 16120-4 – C##D2-1020 ISO 10474 inspection document 3.1.B

NOTE ## means "to be left blank" since the carbon content is at the discretion of the supplying mill, and the supplying mill indicates the exact number of ## based on the grade designation until shipment. See Table 1 of ISO 16120-2:2011 and ISO 16120-4:2011, respectively, for the grade designation.

6 **Production process**

At the request of the purchaser at the time of enquiry and ordering, the steel making and manufacturing process shall be made known to the purchaser. Those processes that are specifically agreed upon shall not be changed without the prior agreement of the purchaser.

7 Requirements

7.1 General

Suppliers are responsible, using the means they think fit, for inspecting their product in accordance with various quality criteria specified. In view of the practical difficulties in inspecting a coil of wire rod along its entire length, it cannot be proved that no value greater than the specified limits is to be found in the coil as a whole. Statistical evaluation of performances applicable to all coils may be agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer at the time of ordering. STANDARD PREVIEW

7.2 Quality system

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If agreed between the supplier and purchaser at the time of enguiry and order, the wire rod supplied shall be produced under a mutually acceptable quality system. standards/sist/dc8c943a-8947-4e30-8f2a-

7.3 Method of delivery

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Wire rod shall be delivered by heat or part of a heat. Unless otherwise specified, the number of heats per delivery should be minimized as far as possible.

7.4 Delivery condition

Wire rod shall be supplied in the as-rolled state, in coils of one continuous length with non-aligned turns, but capable of being unwound in a regular manner during subsequent processing.

The coils shall be cut back at both ends to provide a product of uniform shape and properties.

8 Dimensions, mass and tolerances

The dimensions, mass and tolerances of the wire rod shall be in accordance with the requirements of ISO 16124.

9 Inspection

9.1 Inspection and inspection documents

Inspection and inspection documents shall be in accordance with ISO 404 and ISO 10474.

9.2 Extension of inspection

If the order is accompanied by a request for an inspection certificate or an inspection report, the inspection shall be carried out in accordance with Table 1. If the order requires an inspection document 3.1.C or 3.2, the purchaser shall supply to the manufacturer the name and address of the organization or person nominated to carry out the inspection.

(ISO 16120-2) (ISO 16120-3) (ISO 16120-4) Surface discontinuities 0 0 0 0 Decarburization — — 0 0 0 0 Non-metallic inclusions — 0
Decarburization——0Non-metallic inclusions—00Core segregation0—0Product analysis000Tensile strength000Microstructure——0 ^a
Non-metallic inclusions—0Core segregation0—0Product analysis000Tensile strength000Microstructure——0°a
Core segregation0—0Product analysis000Tensile strength000Microstructure——0 ^a
Product analysis000Tensile strength000Microstructure0 ^a
Tensile strength000Microstructure0 ^a
Microstructure — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
—: is not carried out
is carried out only if part of the options agreed at the time of ordering RVRW

Table 1 — Extension of inspection

9.3 Acceptance unit, number of samples and test pieces. 9.4 Acceptance unit, number of samples and states are samples and states are samples and states are samples are sample

Unless otherwise agreed, the acceptance unit is composed of wire rod of the same cross-sectional dimension, originating from the same heat, and rolled in the same continuous lot.

If specific inspection is required, the number of samples and test pieces given in Table 2 shall apply. For wire rod for special applications, a higher frequency of sampling may be agreed. If non-specific inspection is required, the performance statistics or suitable data may be used.

Type of requirement	Number of samples or test pieces	
Product analysis	3, from 3 different coils originating from the same heat, but not necessarily rolled in the same continuous lot ^a	
Permissible depth of surface discontinuities		
Permissible depth of decarburization		
Non-metallic inclusions	1 per 20 t with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 per acceptance unit ^a	
Tensile strength		
Microstructure		
Core segregation	10 ^b	

Table 2 — Acceptance unit and number of samples and test pieces

^a Another number of samples to be examined may be agreed upon between the supplier and purchaser at the time of ordering, depending upon the process capability.

^b The number of samples to be examined may be agreed upon between the supplier and the purchaser, with preferably a minimum of 10.

9.4 Sampling and preparation of samples and test pieces

9.4.1 Chemical composition

Where it has been agreed to verify the chemical composition of the product, sampling and preparation of samples for heat analysis shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 14284.

9.4.2 Tensile strength

If it is agreed to perform the tensile test, samples shall be taken and prepared in accordance with ISO 377.

9.4.3 Decarburization, surface discontinuities, non-metallic inclusions, core segregation and microstructure

For testing for decarburization, surface discontinuities, non-metallic inclusions, core segregation and microstructure, the required number of test pieces shall be taken from one end of individual cropped coils (see 7.4).

9.5 Test methods

9.5.1 Chemical composition

The methods for heat analysis shall be in accordance with ISO/TR 9769. The methods to be applied for the verification of the product analysis shall be agreed upon at the time of ordering. In case of dispute about analytical methods, the chemical composition shall be determined in accordance with a reference method.

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9.5.2 Tensile strength

The tensile test is carried out on wire rod in the as-rolled condition in accordance with ISO 6892-1.

9.5.3 Surface discontinuities

The method to be used for revealing and measuring surface discontinuities shall be chosen by the supplier.

9.5.4 Decarburization

Testing for decarburization shall be carried out on the wire rod in the as-rolled condition, in accordance with ISO 3887. Decarburization is inspected by microscope, preferably at a magnification of $200\times$, on a transverse metallographic test piece that has been suitably etched.

The depth of decarburization of the sample is considered as being the average of eight measurements at the ends of four diameters (or diagonals) located at 45° to each other, starting from the zone of maximum decarburization and avoiding starting from a defective zone. In the calculation of the above average value, any measuring point of the seven remaining situated in a local surface discontinuity shall not be taken into account in the calculation. The depth of decarburization is measured normal to the surface of the test piece.

9.5.5 Non-metallic inclusions

The tests shall be carried out on the wire rod in the as-rolled condition and in accordance with 5.5 of ISO 16120-3:2011 and with 4.6 of ISO 16120-4:2011.

9.5.6 Core segregation

The method for determining the core segregation shall be by macrographic examination on a transverse section of the sample, as described in Annex A.

9.5.7 Microstructure

The tests shall be carried out on the wire rod in the as-rolled condition. The method for determining the microstructure shall be carried out as specified in Annex D.

9.6 Retest

Retests of wire rod and their criteria should be as specified in ISO 404.

10 Marking

Each coil in each consignment shall be marked with the following information:

- a) dimensions of the cross-section of the wire rod;
- b) steel grade;
- c) heat number;
- d) the name and/or symbol of the supplying mill;
- e) any subsequently agreed information.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the marking shall withstand pickling. The durability of the labels utilized for marking shall be agreed upon at the time of ordering. (standards.iteh.ai)

11 Disputes

See ISO 404.

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