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**Structural steels —**

Part 5:

**Technical delivery conditions for  
structural steels with improved  
atmospheric corrosion resistance**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Aciers de construction —*

*(standards.iteh.ai)*  
*Partie 5: Conditions techniques de livraison pour aciers de  
construction à résistance améliorée à la corrosion atmosphérique*

ISO 630-5:2014

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Steels for structural purposes*.

This first edition of ISO 630-5 cancels and replaces ISO 4952:2006, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 630 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Structural steels*:

- *Part 1: General technical delivery conditions for hot-rolled products*
- *Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non alloy structural steels for general purposes*
- *Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for fine-grain structural steels*
- *Part 4: Technical delivery conditions for high-yield-strength quenched and tempered structural steels plates*
- *Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance*
- *Part 6: Technical delivery conditions for seismic improved structural steels for building*

# Structural steels —

## Part 5:

# Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 630 specifies qualities for steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance for general structural use. It applies to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are used in the usual delivery conditions as given in 6.3, and normally intended for welded or bolted structures.

This part of ISO 630 covers nine (9) grades and four (4) qualities. Grades S235 and S355 are covered in Annex A. Grades SG245, SG345, SG365, SG400, SG460, SG500, and SG700 are covered in Annex B. Not all grades are available in all qualities, and some qualities have Charpy V-notch requirements.

This part of ISO 630 does not include the following structural steels, certain of which are covered by other International Standards:

- sheet and strip – refer to ISO TC 17/SC 12 “Continuous mill flat rolled products”;
- tubular products – refer to ISO TC 5/SC 1 “Steel tubes”.

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO 630-1, *Structural steels — Part 1: General technical delivery conditions for hot-rolled products*

ISO 643, *Steels — Micrographic determination of the apparent grain size*

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 10474, *Steel and steel products — Inspection documents*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **as-rolled**

steel without any special rolling and/or heat treatment condition

### 3.2

#### **fine grain**

steel with fine grain structure with an equivalent index of grain size  $\geq 6$

Note 1 to entry: See 6.2.

Note 2 to entry: For the determination of grain size, see ISO 643.

**3.3  
normalized rolled**

steel rolled with a process in which the final deformation is carried out in a certain temperature range leading to a material condition equivalent to that obtained after normalizing, so that the specified values of the mechanical properties are retained after normalizing

Note 1 to entry: In international publications for both the normalized rolling, as well as the thermomechanical rolling, the expression “controlled rolling” can be found.

**3.4  
normalized**

steel produced by heating to a suitable temperature above the transformation range and then cooling in air, to a temperature substantially below the transformation range

**3.5  
quenching**

operation which consists of cooling a ferrous product more rapidly than in still air from a high temperature above  $A_{c1}$

Note 1 to entry:  $A_{c1}$  is the temperature at which austenite begins to form during heating.

**3.6  
steel with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance**

steel in which a certain number of alloying elements, such as P, Cu, Cr, Ni, etc., have intentionally been added in order to increase its resistance to atmospheric corrosion, by forming an auto-protective oxide layer on the base metal; these steels are commonly known as “weathering steels”

**3.7  
tempering**

heat treatment applied to a ferrous product, generally after quench hardening, or another heat treatment to bring the properties to the required level, and consisting of heating to specific temperatures ( $<A_{c1}$ ) and soaking one or more times, followed by cooling at an appropriate rate

Note 1 to entry: Additionally, the processes of direct quenching plus tempering may apply.

**3.8  
thermomechanical processed**

steel rolled with a process in which the final deformation is carried out in a certain temperature range leading to a material condition with certain properties which cannot be achieved or repeated by heat treatment alone

Note 1 to entry: Hot forming or post weld heat treatment above 580 °C can lower the strength values and should not be performed. Flame straightening can be applied in accordance with relevant technical recommendations.

Note 2 to entry: Thermomechanical rolling can include processes with an increasing cooling rate with or without tempering, including self-tempering, but excluding direct quenching and quenching and tempering.

Note 3 to entry: In some publications, the term “Thermomechanical Control Process” is also used.

## 4 Classification and designation

### 4.1 Classification

Steel grades specified in this part of ISO 630 shall be classified as alloy steels according to ISO 4948-2.

### 4.2 Grades and qualities

This part of ISO 630 specifies nine (9) steel grades; grades S235 and S355 are specified in [Annex A](#). Grades SG245, SG345, SG365, SG400, SG460, SG500, and SG700 are specified in [Annex B](#). Each grade is available in up to four (4) qualities. These grades and qualities differ in their specified mechanical properties and

impact energy requirements. Grades S355 and SG345 are subdivided into classes W and WP which differ primarily in their phosphorus contents; grades SG245, SG365, and SG460 are subdivided into classes W1 and W2 which differ primarily in alloying element requirements for Si, Cr, Cu, and Ni (see [Table B.1](#)). Class W denotes weathering steel; class WP denotes weathering steel with higher levels of phosphorus.

- Quality A: no impact testing
- Quality B: impact testing at +20 °C
- Quality C: impact testing at 0 °C
- Quality D and D1: impact testing at -20 °C

NOTE Quality D1 specifies a higher minimum impact energy than D.

### 4.3 Normative annexes

The requirements of [Annex A](#) or [Annex B](#) are to be regarded separately. Each is independent of the other without combining in any way.

## 5 Information to be supplied by purchaser

### 5.1 Mandatory information

The information that shall be supplied by the purchaser at the time of the order is specified in ISO 630-1.

### 5.2 Options

The options of ISO 630-1 apply. In addition, the following options apply to products according to ISO 630-5. If the purchaser does not indicate a wish to implement any of these options at the time of order, the products shall be supplied in accordance with the basic specification (see [5.1](#)).

- required delivery condition;
- testing of impact properties in transverse direction using Charpy V-notch test pieces, in accordance with ISO 630-1.

## 6 Requirements

### 6.1 General

See ISO 630-1.

### 6.2 Steelmaking process

See ISO 630-1.

If a special steelmaking process has been specified, this shall be reported in the inspection document.

### 6.3 Delivery condition

At the manufacturer's discretion, the products covered by this specification are delivered in the as-rolled, normalized rolled, normalized, thermomechanical processed, or quenched and tempered condition. If an inspection document is required, the delivery condition shall be indicated therein.

## 6.4 Chemical composition

### 6.4.1 Heat analysis

The chemical composition determined by heat analysis shall comply with the specified values of [Table A.1](#) or [Table B.1](#).

### 6.4.2 Product analysis

The product analysis shall be carried out when agreed and specified at the time of the order.

The product analysis of grades S235 and S355 shall comply with the values given in [Table A.2](#).

The permitted deviation of product analysis of SG245, SG345, SG365, SG400, SG460, SG500, and SG700 shall comply with the values given in [Table B.2](#).

### 6.4.3 Carbon equivalent value

For steel grade S235, a maximum carbon equivalent value of 0,44 %, and for steel grade S355, a maximum carbon equivalent value of 0,52 % based on heat analysis shall apply for all thicknesses.

For the carbon equivalent value formula, see ISO 630-1.

### 6.4.4 Deoxidation

The method of deoxidation shall be as given in [Table A.1](#) and [A.2](#).

The deoxidation methods are designated as follows:

- FN - Rimmed steel not permitted; [ISO 630-5:2014](#)
- FF - Fully killed steel containing nitrogen binding elements in amounts sufficient to bind the available nitrogen (for example, minimum of 0,020 % total aluminium). The usual guideline is a minimum aluminium to nitrogen ratio of 2:1, when no other nitrogen binding elements are present. Such other elements shall be reported in the inspection document.

## 6.5 Mechanical properties

### 6.5.1 Tensile properties

The tensile properties at room temperature shall comply with the values given in [Table A.3](#) or [Table B.3](#).

### 6.5.2 Impact properties

The impact properties of Charpy V-notch test pieces shall comply with the values specified in [Table A.4](#) or [Table B.4](#). The orientation of the specimens shall be longitudinal unless transverse orientation is agreed between purchaser and manufacturer (see [5.2](#) and ISO 630-1).

The impact values for grade S355WP shall be verified if agreed at the time of the order (see [Table A.4](#)).

For grades of quality C and D contained in [Table A.4](#) with nominal thickness <6 mm, the ferritic grain size shall be  $\geq 6$ , verified by the method as described in ISO 643, if specified at the time of the order.

## 6.6 Surface conditions

See ISO 630-1.



## 6.7 Internal soundness

See ISO 630-1.

## 6.8 Dimensions and tolerances on dimensions, shape, and mass

See ISO 630-1.

## 7 Inspection

The type of inspection (specific or non-specific) and the type of inspection document according to ISO 10474 shall be specified at the time of the order. Refer to ISO 630-1.

## 8 Sampling — Frequency of testing

### 8.1 Verification

The verification of mechanical properties shall be by heat. Verification by lot shall be by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser.

### 8.2 Test units

#### 8.2.1 Annex A

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The test unit shall contain products of the same form, grade, and quality, delivery condition and the same thickness range as specified in [Table A.3](#) for the yield strength and shall be by heat

- 40 tons or part thereof,
- 60 tons or part thereof for heavy sections with a mass > 100 kg/m, and
- 80 tons or part thereof for all sections if the mass of the heat exceeds 200 tons.

By agreement at time of order, two tests by heat can be used.

#### 8.2.2 Annex B

The test unit shall contain products of the same form, grade, and quality, delivery condition and the same thickness range as specified in [Table B.3](#) for the yield strength, and shall be 50 tons or part thereof. By agreement at time of ordering, two tests by heat can be used.

## 9 Test methods

See ISO 630-1.

## 10 Marking

See ISO 630-1.

**Annex A**  
(normative)

**Steel grades S235W, S355W, S355WP: Chemical composition and  
mechanical properties**

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Table A.1 — Chemical composition (heat analysis)

Grade	Quality	Method of Deoxidation <sup>a</sup>	C % max	Si % max	Mn %	P % max <sup>b</sup>	S % max <sup>b</sup>	N % max	Addition of nitrogen binding elements <sup>c</sup>	Cr %	Cu %	Others
S235W	C	FN	0,13	0,40	0,20 to 0,60	0,035	0,035	0,009 <sup>d</sup> g	-	0,40 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,55	e
	D	FF	0,13	0,40	0,20 to 0,60	0,035	0,030	-	yes	0,40 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,55	e
S355W	C	FN	0,16	0,50	0,50 to 1,50	0,035	0,035	0,009 <sup>d</sup> g	-	0,40 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,55	ef
	D	FF	0,16	0,50	0,50 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	-	yes	0,40 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,55	ef
	D1	FF	0,16	0,50	0,50 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	-	yes	0,40 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,55	ef
S355WLP	C	FN	0,12	0,75	1,0 max	0,06 to 0,15	0,035	0,009 <sup>g</sup>	-	0,30 to 1,25	0,25 to 0,55	e
	D	FF	0,12	0,75	1,0 max	0,06 to 0,15	0,030	-	yes	0,30 to 1,25	0,25 to 0,55	e

a FN = rimming steels not permitted; FF = fully killed steel (see 6.4.4).

b For long products, the P and S content can be 0,005 % higher.

c The steels shall contain at least one of the following elements: Al total  $\geq 0,020$  %, Nb 0,015 % to 0,060 %, V: 0,02 % to 0,12 %, Ti: 0,02 % to 0,10 %. If these elements are used in combination, at least one of them shall be present with the minimum content indicated.

d It is permissible to exceed the specified values provided that for each increase of 0,001 % N, the maximum P content shall be reduced by 0,005 %; the N content of the ladle analysis, however, shall not be more than 0,012 %.

e The steels can show a Ni content of max. 0,65 %.

f The steels can contain max. 0,30 % Mo and max. 0,15 % Zr.

g The maximum value for nitrogen does not apply if the chemical composition shows a minimum total Al content of 0,020 %, or if sufficient, other N binding elements are present. The N binding elements shall be mentioned in the inspection document.