~~Designation:A 1008/A 1008M–01a~~

~~An American National Standard~~ Designation: A1008/A1008M – 11

Standard Specification for ~~Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved FormabilitySteel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable~~[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A1008/A1008M; 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.

1. Scope

~~1.1This specification covers cold rolled structural, high-strength low-alloy, and high-strength low-alloy with improved formability steel sheet, in coils and cut lengths.~~ *

1.1 This specification covers cold-rolled, carbon, structural, high-strength low-alloy, high-strength low-alloy with improved formability, solution hardened, and bake hardenable steel sheet, in coils and cut lengths.

1.2 Cold rolled steel sheet is available in the designations as listed in 4.1.

1.3 This specification does not apply to steel strip as described in Specification ~~A 109.A 109~~A109/A109M.

1.4 The values stated in either ~~inch-pound~~SI units or ~~SI~~inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. ~~Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets.~~ The values stated in each system ~~are~~may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system ~~must~~shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

A~~109Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon, Cold Rolled~~ 109/A109M Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon (0.25 Maximum Percent), Cold-Rolled

A366/A366M Specification for Commercial Steel ~~(CS),~~(CS) Sheet, Carbon (0.15 Maximum ~~Percentage),~~Percent) Cold-Rolled[3]

A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

A568/A568M Specification for Steel, Sheet, Carbon, Structural, and High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, General Requirements for

A620/A620M Specification for Drawing Steel (DS), Sheet, Carbon, Cold-Rolled[0]

A941 ~~Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys~~

~~E517Test Method for Plastic Strain Ratio r for Sheet Metal~~

~~E646Test Method for Tensile Strain-Hardening Exponents (n-Values) of Metallic Sheet Materials[6]~~ Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys

E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

E517 Test Method for Plastic Strain Ratio ***r*** for Sheet Metal

E646 Test Method for Tensile Strain-Hardening Exponents (***n*** -Values) of Metallic Sheet Materials

3. Terminology

~~3.1*Definitions:*~~

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[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.19 on Steel Sheet and Strip.

~~Current edition approved Sept. 10, 2001. Published October 2001. Originally published as A 1008/A 1008M - 00. Last previous edition A 1008/A 1008M - 01.~~

Current edition approved April 1, 2011. Published April 2011. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2010 as A1008/A1008M – 10. DOI: 10.1520/A1008_A1008M-11.

~~[2] Discontinued and replaced by A 109/A 109M. See 1997~~

[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. 01.03.~~volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

~~3.1.1For definitions of other terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology A 941A 941~~

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 For definitions of other terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology A941.

3.1.2 ~~*stabilization*—the addition of one or more nitride or carbide forming elements, or both, such as titanium and columbium, to control the level of the interstitial elements of carbon and nitrogen in the steel.~~ aging—loss of ductility with an increase in hardness, yield strength, and tensile strength that occurs when steel that has been slightly cold worked (such as by temper rolling) is stored for some time.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—~~Stabilizing improves formability and increases resistance to aging.~~ —Aging increases the tendency of a steel to exhibit stretcher strains and fluting.

3.1.3 ~~*vacuum degassing*—a process of refining liquid steel in which the liquid is exposed to a vacuum as part of a special technique for removing impurities or for decarburizing the steel.~~

~~3.2*Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*~~

~~3.2.1*aging*—loss of ductility with an increase in hardness, yield strength, and tensile strength that occurs when steel that has been slightly cold worked (such as by temper rolling) is stored for some time.~~

~~3.2.1.1~~*bake hardenable steel*—steel in which significant aging is realized when moderate heat treatment, such as that used for paint baking, follows straining or cold working.

3.1.4 *inclusion control*, *n*—the process of reducing the volume fraction of inclusions or modifying the shape of inclusions to improve formability, weldability, and machinability.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Inclusions, especially those elongated during the rolling process, create the conditions for initiating and/or propagating cracks when the material is stretched or bent during the manufacture of a part. The adverse effects of inclusions are minimized by reducing the content of inclusions in the steel and/or by altering the shape of inclusions through the use of additions during the steelmaking process that change the elongated shape of the inclusions to less harmful small, well dispersed globular inclusions.

3.1.5 *solid-solution hardened steel or solution hardened steel*—steel strengthened through additions of elements, such as Mn, P, or Si, that can be dissolved within the crystalline structure of steels.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—~~Aging increases the tendency of a steel to exhibit stretcher strains and fluting.~~ —Alloying elements that form a solid-solution with iron provide strengthening as a result of local distortions in atomic arrangements, which arise as a result of the mismatch between the atomic sizes of such elements and that of iron.

3.1.6 *stabilization*—addition of one or more nitride- or carbide-forming elements, or both, such as titanium and columbium, to control the level of the interstitial elements of carbon and nitrogen in the steel.

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—Stabilizing improves formability and increases resistance to aging.

3.1.7 *vacuum degassing*—process of refining liquid steel in which the liquid is exposed to a vacuum as part of a special technique for removing impurities or for decarburizing the steel.

4. Classification

4.1 Cold-rolled steel sheet is available in the following designations:

4.1.1 Commercial Steel (CS Types A, B, and C),

4.1.2 Drawing Steel (DS Types A and B),

NOTE 1—CS Type B and DS Type B describe the most common product previously included, respectively, in Specifications ~~A 366/A 366M~~A366/A366M and ~~A 620/A 620M~~A620/A620M.

4.1.3 Deep Drawing Steel (DDS),

4.1.4 Extra Deep Drawing Steel (EDDS),

4.1.5 Structural Steel (SS grades 25[170], 30[205], 33[230] Types 1 and 2, 40[275] Types 1 and 2, 50[340], 60[410], 70[480], and ~~80[550]),~~ 80[550]).

4.1.6 High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel (HSLAS, in classes 1 and 2, in grades 45[310], 50[340]. 55[380], 60[410], 65[450], and 70[480] in Classes 1 and 2), and

4.1.7 High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel with Improved Formability (HSLAS-F grades 50[340], 60[410], 70[480], and 80[550]).

~~4.1.7.1HSLAS-F steel has improved formability when compared to HSLAS. The steel is fully deoxidized, made to fine grain practice and includes microalloying elements such as columbium, vanadium, zirconium, etc. The steel may be treated to achieve inclusion control.~~

~~4.2Cold-rolled steel sheet is supplied for either exposed or unexposed applications. Within the latter category, cold-rolled sheet is specified either "temper rolled" or "annealed last." For details on processing, attributes and limitations, and inspection standards, refer to Specification A 568/A 568M.A 568/A 568M~~

4.1.7.1 HSLAS-F steel has improved formability when compared to HSLAS. The steel is fully deoxidized, made to fine grain practice and includes microalloying elements such as columbium, vanadium, zirconium, etc. The steel shall be treated to achieve inclusion control.

4.1.8 Solution hardened steel (SHS), and

4.1.9 Bake hardenable steel (BHS).

4.2 When required for HSLAS and HSLAS-F steels, limitations on the use of one or more of the microalloy elements shall be specified on the order.

4.3 Cold-rolled steel sheet is supplied for either exposed or unexposed applications. Within the latter category, cold-rolled sheet is specified either "temper rolled" or "annealed last." For details on processing, attributes and limitations, and inspection standards, refer to Specification A568/A568M.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 It is the purchaser's responsibility to specify in the purchase order all ordering information necessary to describe the required material. Examples of such information include, but are not limited to, the following:

5.1.1 ASTM specification number and year of ~~issue,~~issue;

5.1.2 Name of material and designation (cold-rolled steel sheet) (include grade, type, and class, as appropriate, for CS, DS, DDS, EDDS, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, or ~~HSLAS-F)~~BHS) (see 4.1~~),~~);

5.1.2.1 When a type is not specified for CS or DS, Type B will be furnished (see 4.1~~),~~);

5.1.2.2 When a class is not specified for HSLAS, Class 1 will be furnished (see 4.1~~),~~);

5.1.2.3 When a type is not specified for SS 33 [230] and SS 40 [275], Type 1 will be furnished (see 4.1~~),~~);

5.1.3 Classification (either exposed, unexposed, temper rolled, or annealed last) (see ~~4.2),~~ 4.3);

5.1.4 Finish (see 9.1~~),~~);

5.1.5 Oiled or not oiled, as required (see 9.2~~),~~

~~5.1.6Dimensions (thickness, thickness tolerance table (see 5.1.6.1), width, and whether cut lengths or coils),~~

~~5.1.6.1As agreed upon between the purchaser and the producer, material ordered to this specification will be supplied to meet the applicable thickness tolerance table shown in Specification A 568/A 568MA 568/A 568M,~~);

5.1.6 Dimensions (thickness, width, and whether cut lengths or coils);

NOTE 2—Not all producers are capable of meeting all the limitations of the thickness tolerance tables in Specification ~~A 568/A 568M~~A568/A568M. The purchaser should contact the producer regarding possible limitations prior to placing an order.

~~5.1.7Coil size (must include inside diameter, outside diameter, and maximum weight),~~

~~5.1.8Copper bearing steel (if required),~~

~~5.1.9Quantity,~~

~~5.1.10Application (part identification and description),~~

~~5.1.11Special requirements (if required), or supplementary requirement S1 for HSLAS, and~~

~~5.1.12A report of heat analysis will be supplied, if requested, for CS, DS, DDS, and EDDS. For materials with required mechanical properties, SS, HSLAS, and HSLAS-F, a report is required of heat analysis and mechanical properties as determined by the tension test.~~

5.1.7 Coil size (must include inside diameter, outside diameter, and maximum weight);

5.1.8 Copper bearing steel (if required);

5.1.9 Quantity;

5.1.10 Application (part identification and description);

5.1.11 A report of heat analysis will be supplied, if requested, for CS, DS, DDS, and EDDS. For materials with required mechanical properties, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, and BHS, a report is required of heat analysis and mechanical properties as determined by the tension test, and

5.1.12 Special requirements (if any).

5.1.12.1 When the purchaser requires thickness tolerances for ⅜ in. [10 mm] minimum edge distance (see Supplementary Requirement in Specification A568/A568M), this requirement shall be specified in the purchase order or contract.

NOTE 3—A typical ordering description is as follows: ASTM A 1008-XX, cold rolled steel sheet, CS Type A, exposed, matte finish, oiled, 0.035 by 30 in. by coil, ID 24 in., OD 48 in., max weight 15 000 lbs, ~~thickness tolerance Table 18 of Specification A 568/A 568MA 568/A 568M,~~ 100 000 lb, for part No. 4560, Door Panel.

or:

ASTM A 1008M-XX, cold-rolled steel sheet, SS grade 275, unexposed, matte finish, oiled, 0.88 mm by 760 mm by 2440 mm, ~~thickness tolerance Table A1.15 of Specification A 568/A 568MA 568/A 568M,~~ 10 000 kg, for shelf bracket.

6. General Requirements for Delivery

6.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the current edition of Specification ~~A 568/A 568M~~ A568/A568Munless otherwise provided herein.

7. Chemical Composition

7.1 The heat analysis of the steel shall conform to the chemical composition requirements of the appropriate designation shown in Table 1 for CS, DS, DDS, and EDDS and in Table 2 ~~for SS, HSLAS, and HSLAS-F.~~ for SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, and BHS.

7.2 Each of the elements listed in Table 1 and Table 2 ~~shall be included in the report of the heat analysis. When the amount of copper, nickel, chromium, or molybdenum is less than 0.02%, the analysis may be reported as < 0.02%. When the amount of vanadium, columbium, or titanium is less than 0.008%, the analysis may be reported as < 0.008%.~~

TABLE 1 Chemical Composition[A]
For Cold Rolled Steel Sheet Designations CS, DS, DDS, and EDDS

Designation	Composition,% Heat Analysis (, Element Maximum Unless Otherwise Shown														
	C	Mn	P	S	Al	Si	Cu[B]	Ni[B]	Cr[B,C]	Mo[B]	V	Cb	Ti[C]	N	B
~~CS Type A[D,E,F,G]~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.60~~	~~0.030~~	~~0.035~~	~~. . .~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20[H]~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
CS Type A[D,E,F,G]	0.10	0.60	0.030	0.035	. . .	. . .	0.20[H]	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~CS Type B[D]~~	~~0.02 to 0.15~~	~~0.60~~	~~0.030~~	~~0.035~~	~~. . .~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20[H]~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
CS Type B[D]	0.02 to 0.15	0.60	0.030	0.035	. . .	. . .	0.20[H]	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~CS Type C[D,E,F,G]~~	~~0.08~~	~~0.60~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.035~~	~~. . .~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20[H]~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
CS Type C[D,E,F,G]	0.08	0.60	0.10	0.035	. . .	. . .	0.20[H]	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~DS Type A[E,J]~~	~~0.08~~	~~0.50~~	~~0.020~~	~~0.030~~	~~0.01 min~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
DS Type A[E,I]	0.08	0.50	0.020	0.030	0.01 min	. . .	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~DS Type B~~	~~0.02 to 0.08~~	~~0.50~~	~~0.020~~	~~0.030~~	~~0.02 min~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
DS Type B	0.02 to 0.08	0.50	0.020	0.030	0.02 min	. . .	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~DDS[F,G]~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.50~~	~~0.020~~	~~0.025~~	~~0.01 min~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.20~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.008[I]~~	~~. . .~~	
DDS[F,G]	0.06	0.50	0.020	0.025	0.01 min	. . .	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	. . .	. . .
~~EDDS[K]~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.40~~	~~0.020~~	~~0.020~~	~~0.01 min~~	~~. . .~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.15~~	~~. . .~~	~~. . .~~
EDDS[J]	0.02	0.40	0.020	0.020	0.01 min	. . .	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.15	. . .	. . .

[A] Where an ellipsis (. . .) appears in the table, there is no requirement, but the analysis result shall be reported.

[B] ~~T~~Che s~~r~~omium ~~of co~~ is p~~p~~er~~,~~ n~~n~~ickt~~t~~eld~~,~~ ~~c~~ at the pr~~o~~mium, a~~n~~d molybdenum~~c~~er's~~h~~all n opt exceedion, to 0.2~~5~~0 % ~~on he~~ mat analysx~~i~~s. ~~When one or more of t~~um wh~~e~~se elemen ts is specified by the pur chaser~~, the sum d~~boesnot apply, in whi ch caseonlythe indt ividuas l limites ons the remaining or ~~elements sh~~quall apply to 0.05 %.

[C] ~~Ch~~For steels containing 0.02 % or more carbon, titanium is permitted~~,~~ at the producer's option, to ~~0.25% maximum when~~ the ~~carbon content is~~ less than or~~e~~qual t~~r~~ of 3.4N + 1.5S or 0.02~~5~~ %~~. In such case the limit on the sum of the four elements in Footnote B does not apply~~.

[D] When an aluminum deoxidized steel is required for the application, it is permissible to order Commercial Steel (CS)~~ may be ordered~~ to a minimum of 0.01 % total aluminum.

[E] Specify Type B to avoid carbon levels below 0.02 %.

[F] ~~May~~It is permissible to furnish~~ed~~ as a vacuum degassed or chemically stabilized steel, or both, at the producer's option.

[G] For carbon levels less than or equal to 0.02 %, it is permissible to use vanadium, columbium or titanium, or a combination th~~, may be usred~~of, as stabilizing elements at the producer's option. In such cases, the applicable limit for vanadium or columbium shall be 0.10 % max. and the limit on titanium shall be 0.15 % max.

[H] When copper steel is specified, the copper limit is a minimum requirement. When copper steel is not specified, the copper limit is a maximum requirement.

[I] ~~Ex~~If produce~~p~~d ut~~-~~filizing a co~~r~~ EDDS~~,~~ntitnuous anneal process, stabi~~um~~lized steel is permit~~t~~ssible~~d~~, at the producer's option~~, to 0.025% provided the r~~ a~~t~~ind~~ F~~o~~f ~~%~~titanium to ~~%~~ nitrogen does F a~~n~~ot exceed 3.4 G apply.

[J] DS Type A may be furnished as a vacuum degassed steel, at the producers option.

[K] ~~Shall be furnished as a vacuum degassed and stabilized steel.~~

~~7.3Sheet steel grades defined by this specification are suitable for welding if appropriate welding conditions are selected. For certain welding processes, more restrictive composition limits may be desirable and should be requested at the time of inquiry and ordering.~~ shall be included in the report of the heat analysis. When the amount of copper, nickel, chromium, or molybdenum is less than 0.02 %, report the analysis as <0.02 % or the actual determined value. When the amount of vanadium, columbium, or titanium is less than 0.008 %, report the analysis as <0.008 % or the actual determined value. When the amount of boron is less than 0.0005 %, report the analysis as <0.0005 % or the actual determined value.

7.3 Sheet steel grades defined by this specification are suitable for welding if appropriate welding conditions are selected. For certain welding processes, if more restrictive composition limits are desirable, they shall be specified at the time of inquiry and confirmed at the time of ordering.

8. Mechanical Properties

8.1 *CS, DS, DDS, and EDDS*:

8.1.1 Typical nonmandatory mechanical properties for CS, DS, DDS and EDDS are shown in Table 3.

8.1.2 The material shall be capable of being bent, at room temperature, in any direction through 180° flat on itself without cracking on the outside of the bent portion (see Section 14 of Test Methods and Definitions ~~A 370~~A370). The bend test is not a requirement of delivery. However, if testing is performed by the purchaser, material not conforming to the requirement shall be subject to rejection.

8.1.3 Sheet of these designations except for EDDS ~~may be~~ are subject to aging dependent upon processing factors such as the method of annealing (continuous annealing or box annealing), and chemical composition. For additional information on aging, see Appendix X1 of Specification ~~A 568/A 568M.~~A568/A568M.

8.1.4 EDDS steel is stabilized to be nonaging and so is not subject to stretcher strains and fluting. Other steels ~~may be~~are processed to be nonaging; please consult your supplier.

8.2 ~~*SS, HSLAS and HSLAS-F*~~SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, and BHS:

8.2.1 The available strength grades for SS, HSLAS and HSLAS-F are shown in Table 4.

~~8.2.2~~

8.2.2 The available strength grades for SHS and BHS are shown in Table 5.

8.2.3 *Tension Tests*:

~~8.2.2.1~~

TABLE 2 Chemical Composition[A]
For Cold Rolled Steel Sheet Designations SS, HSLAS, and HSLAS-F, SHS, and BHS

Designation	% Heat Analysis, Element Maximum Unless Otherwise Shown													
	C	Mn	P	S	Al	Si	Cu[B,C]	Ni[B]	Cr[B]	Mo[B]	V	Cb	Ti	N
SS:														
SS:[C]														
Grade 25 [170]	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 25 [170]	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 30 [205]	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 30 [205]	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 33 [230] Type 1	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 33 [230] Type 1	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 33 [230] Type 2	0.15	0.60	0.20	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 33 [230] Type 2	0.15	0.60	0.20	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 40 [275] Type 1	0.20	0.90	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 40 [275] Type 1	0.20	1.35	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 40 [275] Type 2	0.15	0.60	0.20	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 40 [275] Type 2	0.15	0.60	0.20	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 45 [310]	0.20	1.35	0.070	0.025	0.08	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.030
Grade 50 [340]	0.20	1.35	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 60 [410]	0.20	1.35	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 70 [480]	0.20	1.35	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
Grade 80 [550]	0.20	0.60	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008		...
Grade 80 [550]	0.20	1.35	0.035	0.035	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	...
HSLAS:[D]														
Grade 45 [310] Class 1	0.22	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 45 [310] Class 1	0.22	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 45 [310] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 45 [310] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 50 [340] Class 1	0.23	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 50 [340] Class 1	0.23	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 50 [340] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 50 [340] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 55 [380] Class 1	0.25	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 55 [380] Class 1	0.25	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 55 [380] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 55 [380] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 60 [410] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min		...
Grade 60 [410] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 60 [410] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min	0.0205 min	...
Grade 60 [410] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	...
Grade 65 [450] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min	0.01205 min	E
Grade 65 [450] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
Grade 65 [450] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min	0.0205 min	E
Grade 65 [450] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
Grade 70 [480] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min	0.01205 min	E
Grade 70 [480] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
Grade 70 [480] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.01 min	0.005 min	0.0205 min	E
Grade 70 [480] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
HSLAS-F:[E]														
HSLAS-F:[D]														
Grade 50 [340], 60[410], 70[480], and 80 [550]	0.15	1.65	0.020	0.025	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
Grade 50 [340] and 60 [410]	0.15	1.65	0.020	0.025	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
Grade 70 [480] and 80 [550]	0.15	1.65	0.020	0.025	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	E
SHS[F]	0.12	1.50	0.12	0.030	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.008	...
BHS[F]	0.12	1.50	0.12	0.030	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.008	...

[A] Where an ellipsis (. . .) appears in the table, there is no requirement but, the analysis shall be reported.

[B] The sum of copper, nickel, chromium, molybdenum shall not exceed 0.50%. When copper or more of these elements is not specified by the purchaser, the sum does not apply, in which case, only the individual limit on the remaining unspecified elements will apply.

[C] The Titanium is specified, the sum does not apply, in which case, only the individual limit on the remaining unspecified elements will apply. The maximum requirement of 3.4N + 1.5S or 0.025 %.

[D] For HSLAS and HSLAS-F steels, containing the strengthening elements columbium (niobium), vanadium, titanium, and molybdenum added singly or in combination. The minimum requirements only apply to the microalloy elements selected for strengthening of the steel.

[E] The purchaser has the option of restricting the nitrogen content. It should be noted that, depending on the microalloying scheme (for example, use of vanadium) of the producer, nitrogen may be a deliberate addition. Consideration should be made for the use of nitrogen binding elements: V (for example, vanadium, Ti titanium).

[F] For carbon levels less than or equal to 0.02 % vanadium, columbium, or titanium, or a combination thereof, are permitted to be used as stabilizing elements by the producer's option, in such cases, the applicable limit for vanadium and columbium shall be 0.10 % max., and the limit for titanium shall be 0.15 % max.

8.2.3.1 *Requirements*—Material as represented by the test specimen shall conform to the mechanical property requirements specified in Table 4. These requirements do not apply to the uncropped ends of unprocessed coils.

TABLE 3 Typical Ranges of Mechanical Properties[A]
(Nonmandatory)[B]
For Cold Rolled Steel Sheet Designations CS, DS, DDS and EDDS

Designation	Yield Strength[C]		Elongation in 2 in. [50 mm] %[C]	r_m Value[D]	*n*-Value[E]
	ksi	MPa			
CS Types A, B, and C	20 to 40	[140 to 275]	≥ 30	[F]	[F]
DS Types A and B	22 to 35	[150 to 240]	≥ 36	1.3 to 1.7	0.17 to 0.22
DDS	17 to 29	[115 to 200]	≥ 38	1.4 to 1.8	0.20 to 0.25
EDDS	15 to 25	[105 to 170]	≥ 40	1.7 to 2.1	0.23 to 0.27

[A] These typical mechanical properties apply to the full range of steel sheet thicknesses. The yield strength tends to increase, the elongation decreases and some of the formability values tend to decrease as the sheet thickness decreases.
[B] The typical mechanical property values presented here are nonmandatory. They are provided to assist the purchaser in specifying a suitable steel for a given application. Values outside of these ranges are to be expected.
[C] Yield Strength and elongation are measured in the longitudinal direction in accordance with Test Methods ~~A 370.~~ and Definitions A370.
[D] Average plastic strain ratio (r_m value) as determined by Test Method E517.
[E] The strain hardening exponent (n-value) as determined by Test Method E646.
[F] No typical properties have been established.

TABLE 4 Mechanical Property Requirements[A]
For Cold Rolled Steel Sheet Designations SS, HSLAS, and HSLAS-F

Designation	Yield Strength, min		Tensile Strength, min		Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, min, %
	ksi	[MPa]	ksi	[MPa]	
SS:					
Grade 25 [170]	25	[170]	42	[290]	26
Grade 30 [205]	30	[205]	45	[310]	24
Grade 33 [230] Types 1 and 2	33	[230]	48	[330]	22
Grade 40 [275] Types 1 and 2	40	[275]	52	[360]	20
Grade 45 [275]	45	[310]	60	[410]	20
Grade 50 [340]	50	[340]	65	[450]	18
Grade 60 [410]	60	[410]	75	[520]	12
Grade 70 [480]	70	[480]	85	[585]	6
Grade 80 [550]	80[B]	[550]	82	[565]	[C]
HSLAS:					
Grade 45 [310] Class 1	45	[310]	60	[410]	22
Grade 45 [310] Class 2	45	[310]	55	[380]	22
Grade 50 [340] Class 1	50	[340]	65	[450]	20
Grade 50 [340] Class 2	50	[340]	60	[410]	20
Grade 55 [380] Class 1	55	[380]	70	[480]	18
Grade 55 [380] Class 2	55	[380]	65	[450]	18
Grade 60 [410] Class 1	60	[410]	75	[520]	16
Grade 60 [410] Class 2	60	[410]	70	[480]	16
Grade 65 [450] Class 1	65	[450]	80	[550]	15
Grade 65 [450] Class 2	65	[450]	75	[520]	15
Grade 70 [480] Class 1	70	[480]	85	[585]	14
Grade 70 [480] Class 2	70	[480]	80	[550]	14
HSLAS-F:					
Grade 50 [340]	50	[340]	60	[410]	22
Grade 60 [410]	60	[410]	70	[480]	18
Grade 70 [480]	70	[480]	80	[550]	16
Grade 80 [550]	80	[550]	90	[620]	14

[A] For coil products, testing by the producer is limited to the end of the coil. Mechanical properties throughout the coil shall comply with the minimum values specified.
[B] On this full-hard product, the yield strength approaches the tensile strength and since there is no halt in the gage or drop in the beam, the yield point shall be taken as the yield stress at 0.5 % extension under load.
[C] There is no requirement for elongation in 2 in. for SS Grade 80.

~~8.2.2.2~~8.2.3.2 *Number of Tests*—Two tension tests shall be made from each heat or from each 50 tons [45 000 kg]. When the amount of finished material from a heat is less than 50 tons [~~145000~~45 000 kg], one test shall be made. When material rolled from heat differs 0.050 in. [1.27 mm] or more in thickness, one tension test shall be made from the thickest and thinnest ~~matercial~~material regardless of the weight represented.

8.2.~~2~~3.3 Tension test specimens shall be taken at a point immediately adjacent to the material to be qualified.

8.2.~~2~~3.4 Tension test specimens shall be taken from the full thickness of the sheet.

8.2.~~2~~3.5 Tension test specimens shall be taken from a location approximately halfway between the center of the sheet and the edge of the material as rolled.

8.2.~~2~~3.6 Tension test samples shall be taken with the lengthwise axis of the test specimen parallel to the rolling direction (longitudinal test).