



Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A615/A615M; 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 deformed and plain carbon-steel bars for concrete reinforcement in cut lengths and coils. Steel bars containing alloy additions, such as with the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Society of Automotive Engineers series of alloy steels, are permitted if the resulting product meets all the other requirements of this specification. The standard sizes and dimensions of deformed bars and their number designations are given in [Table 1](#). The text of this specification references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.

1.2 Bars are of four minimum yield strength levels: namely, 40 000 [280 MPa], 60 000 [420 MPa], 75 000 psi [520 MPa], and 80 000 [550 MPa], designated as Grade 40 [280], Grade 60 [420], Grade 75 [520], and Grade 80 [550], respectively.

1.3 Plain bars, in sizes up to and including 2½ in. [63.5 mm] in diameter in coils or cut lengths, when ordered shall be furnished under this specification in Grade 40 [280], Grade 60 [420], Grade 75 [520], and Grade 80 [550]. For ductility properties (elongation and bending), test provisions of the nearest smaller nominal diameter deformed bar size shall apply. Requirements providing for deformations and marking shall not be applicable.

NOTE 1—Welding of the material in this specification should be approached with caution since no specific provisions have been included to enhance its weldability. When steel is to be welded, a welding procedure suitable for the chemical composition and intended use or service should be used. The use of the latest edition of AWS D 1.4/D 1.4M is recommended. This document describes the proper selection of the filler metals and preheat/interpass temperatures, as well as performance and procedure qualification requirements.

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 A01.05 on Steel Reinforcement.

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1.4 This specification is applicable for orders in either inch-pound units (as Specification A615) or in SI units (as Specification A615M).

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

1.6 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- A6/A6M Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling
- A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
- A510 Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel
- A510M Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel (Metric)
- A700 Practices for Packaging, Marking, and Loading Methods for Steel Products for Shipment
- A706/A706M Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- A751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products
- E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

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

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

TABLE 1 Deformed Bar Designation Numbers, Nominal Weights [Masses], Nominal Dimensions, and Deformation Requirements

Bar Designation No.	Nominal Weight, lb/ft [Nominal Mass, kg/m]	Nominal Dimensions ^A			Deformation Requirements, in. [mm]		
		Diameter, in. [mm]	Cross-Sectional Area, in. ² [mm ²]	Perimeter, in. [mm]	Maximum Average Spacing	Minimum Average Height	Maximum Gap (Chord of 12.5 % of Nominal Perimeter)
3 [10]	0.376 [0.560]	0.375 [9.5]	0.11 [71]	1.178 [29.9]	0.262 [6.7]	0.015 [0.38]	0.143 [3.6]
4 [13]	0.668 [0.994]	0.500 [12.7]	0.20 [129]	1.571 [39.9]	0.350 [8.9]	0.020 [0.51]	0.191 [4.9]
5 [16]	1.043 [1.552]	0.625 [15.9]	0.31 [199]	1.963 [49.9]	0.437 [11.1]	0.028 [0.71]	0.239 [6.1]
6 [19]	1.502 [2.235]	0.750 [19.1]	0.44 [284]	2.356 [59.8]	0.525 [13.3]	0.038 [0.97]	0.286 [7.3]
7 [22]	2.044 [3.042]	0.875 [22.2]	0.60 [387]	2.749 [69.8]	0.612 [15.5]	0.044 [1.12]	0.334 [8.5]
8 [25]	2.670 [3.973]	1.000 [25.4]	0.79 [510]	3.142 [79.8]	0.700 [17.8]	0.050 [1.27]	0.383 [9.7]
9 [29]	3.400 [5.060]	1.128 [28.7]	1.00 [645]	3.544 [90.0]	0.790 [20.1]	0.056 [1.42]	0.431 [10.9]
10 [32]	4.303 [6.404]	1.270 [32.3]	1.27 [819]	3.990 [101.3]	0.889 [22.6]	0.064 [1.63]	0.487 [12.4]
11 [36]	5.313 [7.907]	1.410 [35.8]	1.56 [1006]	4.430 [112.5]	0.987 [25.1]	0.071 [1.80]	0.540 [13.7]
14 [43]	7.65 [11.38]	1.693 [43.0]	2.25 [1452]	5.32 [135.1]	1.185 [30.1]	0.085 [2.16]	0.648 [16.5]
18 [57]	13.60 [20.24]	2.257 [57.3]	4.00 [2581]	7.09 [180.1]	1.58 [40.1]	0.102 [2.59]	0.864 [21.9]

^A The nominal dimensions of a deformed bar are equivalent to those of a plain round bar having the same weight [mass] per foot [metre] as the deformed bar.

2.2 AWS Standard:³

AWS D 1.4/D 1.4M Structural Welding Code—Reinforcing Steel

2.3 U.S. Military Standard:⁴

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage

2.4 U.S. Federal Standard:⁴

Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *deformations, n*—transverse protrusions on a deformed bar.

3.1.2 *deformed bar, n*—steel bar with protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as reinforcement in reinforced concrete construction.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The surface of the bar is provided with lugs or protrusions that inhibit longitudinal movement of the bar relative to the concrete surrounding the bar in such construction. The lugs or protrusions conform to the provisions of this specification.

3.1.3 *plain bar, n*—steel bar without protrusions.

3.1.4 *rib, n*—longitudinal protrusion on a deformed bar.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 It shall be the responsibility of the purchaser to specify all requirements that are necessary for material ordered to this specification. Such requirements shall include but are not limited to the following:

4.1.1 Quantity (weight) [mass],

4.1.2 Name of the material (deformed and plain carbon-steel bars for concrete reinforcement),

4.1.3 Size,

4.1.4 Cut lengths or coils,

4.1.5 Deformed or plain,

4.1.6 Grade,

4.1.7 Packaging (see Section 20),

³ Available from American Welding Society (AWS), 550 NW LeJeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126, <http://www.aws.org>.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, <http://www.dodssp.daps.mil>.

4.1.8 ASTM designation and year of issue, and

4.1.9 Certified mill test reports (if desired). (See Section 16.)

5. Material and Manufacture

5.1 The bars shall be rolled from properly identified heats of mold-cast or strand-cast steel using the electric-furnace, basic-oxygen, or open-hearth process.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The chemical analysis of each heat of steel shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology **A751**. The manufacturer shall make the analysis on test samples taken preferably during the pouring of the heat. The percentages of carbon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulfur shall be determined. The phosphorus content thus determined shall not exceed 0.06 %.

6.2 A product check, for phosphorus, made by the purchaser shall not exceed that specified in **6.1** by more than 25 %.

7. Requirements for Deformations

7.1 Deformations shall be spaced along the bar at substantially uniform distances. The deformations on opposite sides of the bar shall be similar in size, shape, and pattern.

7.2 The deformations shall be placed with respect to the axis of the bar so that the included angle is not less than 45°. Where the line of deformations forms an included angle with the axis of the bar from 45 to 70° inclusive, the deformations shall alternately reverse in direction on each side, or those on one side shall be reversed in direction from those on the opposite side. Where the line of deformations is over 70°, a reversal in direction shall not be required.

7.3 The average spacing or distance between deformations on each side of the bar shall not exceed seven tenths of the nominal diameter of the bar.

7.4 The overall length of deformations shall be such that the gap (measured as a chord) between the ends of the deformations shall not exceed 12.5 % of the nominal perimeter of the bar. Where the ends terminate in a rib, the width of the rib shall be considered as the gap between these ends. The summation of the gaps shall not exceed 25 % of the nominal perimeter of

TABLE 2 Tensile Requirements

	Grade 40 [280] ^A	Grade 60 [420]	Grade 75 [520]	Grade 80 [550]
Tensile strength, min, psi [MPa]	60 000 [420]	90 000 [620]	100 000 [690]	105 000 [725]
Yield strength, min, psi [MPa]	40 000 [280]	60 000 [420]	75 000 [520]	80 000 [550]
Elongation in 8 in. [200 mm], min, %				
Bar Designation No.				
3 [10]	11	9	7	7
4, 5 [13, 16]	12	9	7	7
6 [19]	12	9	7	7
7, 8 [22, 25]	...	8	7	7
9, 10, 11 [29, 32, 36]	...	7	6	6
14, 18 [43, 57]	...	7	6	6

^A Grade 40 [280] bars are furnished only in sizes 3 through 6 [10 through 19].

the bar. The nominal perimeter of the bar shall be 3.1416 times the nominal diameter.

7.5 The spacing, height, and gap of deformations shall conform to the requirements prescribed in [Table 1](#).

8. Measurements of Deformations

8.1 The average spacing of deformations shall be determined by measuring the length of a minimum of ten spaces and dividing that length by the number of spaces included in the measurement. The measurement shall begin from a point on a deformation at the beginning of the first space to a corresponding point on a deformation after the last included space. Spacing measurements shall not be made over a bar area containing bar marking symbols involving letters or numbers.

8.2 The average height of deformations shall be determined from measurements made on not less than two typical deformations. Determinations shall be based on three measurements per deformation, one at the center of the overall length and the other two at the quarter points of the overall length.

8.3 Insufficient height, insufficient circumferential coverage, or excessive spacing of deformations shall not constitute cause for rejection unless it has been clearly established by determinations on each lot ([Note 2](#)) tested that typical deformation height, gap, or spacing do not conform to the minimum requirements prescribed in [Section 7](#). No rejection shall be made on the basis of measurements if fewer than ten adjacent deformations on each side of the bar are measured.

NOTE 2—As used within the intent of [8.3](#), the term “lot” shall mean all the bars of one bar size and pattern of deformations contained in an individual shipping release or shipping order.

9. Tensile Requirements

9.1 The material, as represented by the test specimens, shall conform to the requirements for tensile properties prescribed in [Table 2](#).

9.2 The yield point or yield strength shall be determined by one of the following methods:

9.2.1 The yield point shall be determined by the drop or halt of the gage of the tensile testing machine, where the steel tested has a sharp-kneed or well-defined type of yield point.

9.2.2 Where the steel tested does not have a well-defined yield point, the yield strength shall be determined by the offset method (0.2 % offset), as described in [Test Methods and](#)

[Definitions A370](#). A second tensile test result shall also be required as indicated in [9.2.2.1](#).

9.2.2.1 When the offset method is used to determine the yield strength, the material, as represented by the test specimens shall conform to an additional requirement: the stress corresponding to a tensile strain of 0.0035 shall be a minimum of 60 000 psi [420 MPa] for Grade 60 [420], a minimum of 75 000 psi [520 MPa] for Grade 75 [520], and a minimum of 80 000 psi [550 MPa] for Grade 80 [550]. The value of stress corresponding to a tensile strain of 0.0035 shall be reported in the test report ([16.1.2](#)).

9.3 When material is furnished in coils, the test specimen shall be taken from the coil and straightened prior to placing it in the jaws of the tensile testing machine. Straightening of test specimens shall be done carefully to avoid formation of local sharp bends and to minimize cold work. (See [Note 3](#).)

9.3.1 Test specimens taken from post-fabricated material shall not be used to determine conformance to this specification.

NOTE 3—Insufficient straightening prior to attaching the extensometer can result in lower-than-actual yield strength readings. Multiple bending distortion from mechanical straightening and fabricating machines can lead to excessive cold work, resulting in higher yield strengths, lower elongation values, and a loss of deformation height.

9.4 The percentage of elongation shall be as prescribed in [Table 2](#).

10. Bending Requirements

10.1 The bend-test specimen shall withstand being bent around a pin without cracking on the outside radius of the bent portion. The requirements for degree of bending and sizes of pins are prescribed in [Table 3](#). When material is furnished in coils, the test specimen shall be straightened prior to placing it in the bend tester.

10.2 The bend test shall be made on specimens of sufficient length to ensure free bending and with apparatus which provides:

10.2.1 Continuous and uniform application of force throughout the duration of the bending operation.

10.2.2 Unrestricted movement of the specimen at points of contact with the apparatus and bending around a pin free to rotate.

10.2.3 Close wrapping of the specimen around the pin during the bending operation.