



**International  
Standard**

**ISO 4954-1**

**Steels for cold heading and cold  
extruding — Technical delivery  
conditions —**

**Part 1:  
Non-alloy and alloy steels**

*Aciers pour transformation à froid et extrusion à froid —  
Conditions techniques de livraison —*

*Partie 1: Aciers non alliés et faiblement alliés*

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# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Classification and designation</b> .....	<b>3</b>
4.1 Classification.....	3
4.2 Designation.....	3
<b>5 Information to be supplied by the purchaser</b> .....	<b>3</b>
5.1 Mandatory information.....	3
5.2 Options and/or supplementary or special requirements.....	4
5.3 Ordering example.....	4
<b>6 Manufacturing process</b> .....	<b>5</b>
6.1 General.....	5
6.2 Deoxidation.....	5
6.3 Heat-treatment condition and surface condition at delivery.....	5
6.3.1 Heat-treatment condition.....	5
6.3.2 Particular surface conditions.....	5
6.4 Traceability of the cast.....	5
6.5 Statistical evaluation.....	5
<b>7 Requirements</b> .....	<b>6</b>
7.1 Chemical composition, mechanical properties and hardenability.....	6
7.1.1 General.....	6
7.1.2 Chemical composition.....	6
7.1.3 Mechanical properties.....	7
7.1.4 Hardenability (only applicable to steel grades of <a href="#">Annexes B and C</a> ).....	7
7.2 Grain size.....	7
7.3 Carbide spheroidization.....	7
7.4 Non-metallic inclusions.....	7
7.4.1 Microscopic inclusions.....	7
7.4.2 Macroscopic inclusions.....	8
7.5 Internal soundness.....	8
7.6 Aptitude to cold forming.....	8
7.7 Surface quality.....	8
7.7.1 General.....	8
7.7.2 Wire rod.....	8
7.7.3 Bars.....	8
7.7.4 Bright products and wire.....	8
7.7.5 Removal of surface discontinuities.....	8
7.7.6 Non-destructive testing of the surface.....	9
7.8 Decarburization.....	9
7.8.1 Decarburization applicable for steels of <a href="#">Annexes B and C</a> .....	9
7.8.2 Decarburization applicable for steels of <a href="#">Annex A</a> .....	9
7.9 Shape, dimensions and tolerances.....	9
<b>8 Inspection</b> .....	<b>9</b>
8.1 Testing procedures and types of documents.....	9
8.2 Summary of specific inspection and frequency of testing.....	10
<b>9 Preparation of samples and test pieces</b> .....	<b>10</b>
9.1 Selection and preparation of samples for product analysis.....	10
9.2 Selection and preparation of samples and test pieces for the mechanical test.....	11
<b>10 Test methods</b> .....	<b>12</b>
10.1 Chemical analysis.....	12

# ISO 4954-1:2024(en)

10.2	Mechanical tests.....	12
10.3	Hardenability and core hardness tests.....	13
	10.3.1 Verification of hardenability.....	13
	10.3.2 Verification of core hardness.....	13
10.4	Non-destructive testing.....	13
10.5	Aptitude to cold forming — Upsetting test.....	13
10.6	Visual and dimensional tests.....	14
10.7	Retests.....	14
<b>11</b>	<b>Surface treatment, marking and packaging.....</b>	<b>14</b>
	11.1 Surface treatment and temporary corrosion protection.....	14
	11.2 Marking.....	14
	11.3 Packaging.....	14
<b>Annex A</b>	<b>(normative) Specific requirements for cold heading and cold extruding steels not intended for heat treatment after cold working.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	<b>(normative) Specific requirements for cold heading and cold extruding case-hardening steels.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex C</b>	<b>(normative) Specific requirements for cold heading and cold extruding steels for quenching and tempering.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex D</b>	<b>(normative) Supplementary or special requirements.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Annex E</b>	<b>(informative) Designation of steels given in <a href="#">Annexes A, B and C</a> and the comparable grades covered in various designation systems.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	.....	<b>56</b>

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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 document 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)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Heat treatable and alloy steels*.

This first edition of ISO 4954-1, together with ISO 4954-2, cancels and replaces ISO 4954:2022, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the following steel grades were added: 15B2, 20MnCr5, 42Mn6, 40MnB6
- Annex [D.4](#) was extended to method K of SEP 1571-2.

A list of all parts in the ISO 4954 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



# Steels for cold heading and cold extruding — Technical delivery conditions —

## Part 1: Non-alloy and alloy steels

### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for non-alloy and alloy steels that are intended for cold heading or cold extruding and are delivered as wire rods, wire or bars. It also lists the specific requirements for:

- steels not intended for heat treatment, with diameters from 2 mm to 100 mm (see [Annex A](#));
- case-hardening steels with diameters from 2 mm to 100 mm (see [Annex B](#));
- steels for quenching and tempering, including boron-alloyed steels, with diameters from 2 mm to 100 mm (see [Annex C](#)).

This document (except [Annex A](#)) also applies to the properties of cold-headed or cold-extruded parts which have been subjected to a subsequent heat treatment.

NOTE Stainless steels for cold heading and cold extruding are covered by ISO 4954-2.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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, *Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements*

ISO 642, *Steel — Hardenability test by end quenching (Jominy test)*

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

ISO 683-1, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 1: Non-alloy steels for quenching and tempering*

ISO 683-2, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 2: Alloy steels for quenching and tempering*

ISO 683-3, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 3: Case-hardening steels*

ISO 683-7, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 7: Bright products of non-alloy and alloy steels*

ISO 1035-1, *Hot-rolled steel bars — Part 1: Dimensions of round bars*

ISO 1035-2, *Hot-rolled steel bars — Part 2: Dimensions of square bars*

ISO 1035-3, *Hot-rolled steel bars — Part 3: Dimensions of flat bars*

## ISO 4954-1:2024(en)

ISO 1035-4, *Hot-rolled steel bars — Part 4: Tolerances*

ISO 3887, *Steels — Determination of the depth of decarburization*

ISO 4885, *Ferrous materials — 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/TS 4949, *Steel names based on letter symbols*

ISO 4967:2013, *Steel — Determination of content of non-metallic inclusions — Micrographic method using standard diagrams*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

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

ISO 6929, *Steel products — Vocabulary*

ISO 9443, *Surface quality classes for hot-rolled bars and wire rod*

ISO 9934-1, *Non-destructive testing — Magnetic particle testing — Part 1: General principles*

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 15549, *Non-destructive testing — Eddy current testing — General principles*

ISO 16124, *Steel wire rod — Dimensions and tolerances*

ISO 22034-2, *Steel wire and wire products — Part 2: Tolerances on wire dimensions*

JIS G 0555:2015, *Microscopic testing method for the non-metallic inclusions in steel*

SEP 1571-1, *Evaluation of inclusions in special steels based on their surface areas – Part 1: Basics*

SEP 1571-2, *Evaluation of inclusions in special steels based on their surface areas – Part 2: Methods K and M*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 377, ISO 683-1, ISO 683-2, ISO 683-3, ISO 683-7, ISO 4885, ISO 4948-1, ISO 4948-2, ISO 6929, ISO 14284 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **bright steel product**

drawn or peeled/turned bar with smoother surface quality and better dimensional accuracy in comparison with a hot-rolled bar



### 3.2

#### **drawn product**

product of various cross-sectional shapes obtained, after descaling, by cold drawing of hot-rolled bars or wire rod, on a drawing bench (cold deformation without removing material)

Note 1 to entry: This operation gives the product special features with respect to shape, dimensional accuracy and surface finish. Products in lengths are delivered straightened, products of small cross-section may also be supplied in coils.

### 3.3

#### **peeled/turned bar**

steel bar of circular cross-section having the same features as *drawn products* (3.2) concerning shape, dimensional accuracy and bright surface finish but without work hardening

Note 1 to entry: They are produced by peeling on a peeling machine usually followed by straightening and by polishing. The removal of metal by peeling is carried out in such a way that the bright product is generally free from surface defects and decarburization coming from the hot-rolling process.

## 4 Classification and designation

### 4.1 Classification

The classification of the relevant steel grades shall be in accordance with ISO 4948-1 and ISO 4948-2.

All steel grades mentioned in this document are special steels in accordance with ISO 4948-2.

The steels not intended for heat treatment after cold forming (see [Annex A](#)) are non-alloy steels.

The case-hardening steel grades (see [Annex B](#)) are alloy steels, except steel grades C10E2C to C20E2C.

The steels for quenching and tempering (see [Annex C](#)) are alloy steels, except steel grades C30EC to C45RC and 42Mn6.

### 4.2 Designation

For the steel grades covered by this document, the steel names as given in the relevant tables shall be allocated in accordance with ISO/TS 4949.

[Annex E](#) provides a list of steels given in [Annexes A, B](#) and [C](#) and the comparable grades covered in various designation systems.

## 5 Information to be supplied by the purchaser

### 5.1 Mandatory information

The manufacturer shall obtain the following information from the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order:

- a) the quantity to be delivered (mass, length);
- b) the product form (e.g.: round bars, wire rod, wire);
- c) the nominal diameter and the tolerances on dimensions and shape of the product with reference to the relevant International Standard;
- d) for bars, the length; and for wire rod and wire, the dimensions, e.g. inner diameter etc., and mass of the coils;
- e) a reference to this document, i.e. ISO 4954-1;
- f) the designation of the steel grade given in [Tables A.2, B.2, C.2](#) and [C.3](#);
- g) if applicable, the symbol for the required heat-treatment condition, see [Tables A.3, B.3](#) to [B.7](#) and [C.4](#) to [C.10](#);

- h) standard designation for a test report 2.2 or, if required, any other type of inspection document in accordance with ISO 10474 or another comparable national standard.

## 5.2 Options and/or supplementary or special requirements

A number of options are specified in this document and listed below. If the purchaser does not indicate a wish to implement any of these options, the products shall at least be supplied in accordance with the basic specifications of this document (see [5.1](#)):

- a) any requirement for the hardenability (+H, +HH, +HL) of case-hardening steels of [Annex B](#) and of steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#) and for the core hardening (+CH) of steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#), see [7.1.4](#);
- b) verification of hardenability and, if agreed, information about the calculation of the hardenability for case-hardening steels of [Annex B](#) and for steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#), see [10.3.1](#);
- c) verification of core hardness for steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#), see [10.3.2](#);
- d) if another surface condition than hot-rolled or a special surface quality is required, for the surface condition, see [Table 1](#), and for the surface quality E for wire rod and bars, see [7.7.2](#) and [7.7.3](#);
- e) any requirement for the verification of the surface quality, see [7.7.5](#);
- f) any requirement relating to the removal of surface defects, see [7.7.6](#);
- g) any requirement for a product analysis, see [7.1.2.2](#);
- h) any requirement for the verification of the fine grain structure, see [D.2](#), of case-hardening steels of [Annex B](#) and of steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#);
- i) carbide spheroidization, see [7.3](#), and any requirement for the verification of the carbide spheroidization, see [D.3](#);
- j) any requirement for the verification of the non-metallic inclusions of case-hardening steels of [Annex B](#) and of steels for quenching and tempering of [Annex C](#), see [7.4](#) and [D.4](#);
- k) internal soundness and any requirements for non-destructive testing, see [7.5](#) and [10.4](#);
- l) verification of aptitude to cold forming, see [7.6](#) and [10.5](#);
- m) any requirement concerning non-destructive testing of the surface, see [7.7.6](#) and [10.4](#);
- n) depth of decarburization, see [7.8](#), and any requirements for testing the depth of decarburization, see [D.5](#);
- o) any requirement concerning surface treatment and temporary corrosion protection, see [11.1](#);
- p) any special requirements concerning special or additional marking, see [11.2](#);
- q) any special requirements concerning packaging, see [11.3](#);
- r) statistical evaluation, see [6.5](#).

## 5.3 Ordering example

EXAMPLE 50 t round bars with a nominal diameter of 40 mm and a nominal length of 6 000 mm with diameter tolerance according to class S and with length tolerance according to class L2 of ISO 1035-4 made of steel grade ISO 4954-1, 42CrMo4 in the heat-treatment condition +AC+PE (see [Table C.5](#)), with hardenability requirement +H (see [Table C.7](#)) and product analysis with an inspection certificate 3.1 in accordance with ISO 10474.

**50 t round bars ISO 1035-4 – 40,0S × 6 000L2**

**ISO 4954-1, 42CrMo4+AC+PE+H – product analysis**

**ISO 10474 – 3.1**

## 6 Manufacturing process

### 6.1 General

The manufacturing process of the steel and of the products is, with the restrictions given by the requirements in [6.2](#) to [6.4](#), left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

### 6.2 Deoxidation

All steels shall be fully deoxidized.

Besides silicon and aluminium other suitable elements having a similar effect may also be used.

The deoxidation practice should be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

NOTE Concerning the effect of aluminium on the fine grain structure, see [7.2](#) and [D.2](#).

### 6.3 Heat-treatment condition and surface condition at delivery

#### 6.3.1 Heat-treatment condition

Treatment and heat-treatment condition shall conform to one of the conditions indicated in [Tables A.1](#), [B.1](#) and [C.1](#).

Bright steel products in cold drawn or peeled/turned condition are coated with a light film of grease from processing. For bright steel products in a finally heat-treated condition, the manufacturer chooses the rust protection after heat treatment.

The usual light application of ordinary grease or oil does not afford positive protection against rusting, particularly in the presence of condensation water. Any surface treatment that can facilitate subsequent cold heading and cold extrusion or partially delay any formation of rust shall, if required, be agreed at the time of enquiry and order, see [11.1](#).

#### 6.3.2 Particular surface conditions

If so agreed at the time of enquiry and order, the products shall be delivered in one of the particular surface conditions given in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Surface condition at delivery**

Surface condition at delivery		Symbol	Bar	Wire rod	Wire
Unless otherwise agreed	as-rolled	none or +AR	x	x	—
Particular surface conditions supplied by agreement	cold drawn	+C	x	—	x
	skin passed	+LC	x	—	x
	peeled	+PE	x	x	x

### 6.4 Traceability of the cast

Each product shall be traceable to the cast, see [11.2](#).

### 6.5 Statistical evaluation

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 occur 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.

## 7 Requirements

### 7.1 Chemical composition, mechanical properties and hardenability

#### 7.1.1 General

Wire rod, bars and wire shall be supplied in one of the delivery conditions as indicated in [Tables A.1, B.1, and C.1](#) as agreed at the time of enquiry and order. These tables show the combinations of usual heat-treatment conditions at delivery, product forms and applicable requirements.

In addition to this document, the general technical delivery requirements of ISO 404 shall apply.

#### 7.1.2 Chemical composition

**7.1.2.1** The chemical composition determined by cast analysis shall conform to the values in [Tables A.2, B.2, C.2 and C.3](#).

In cases where steels for case hardening or for quenching and tempering are ordered with hardenability requirements in accordance with [Tables B.6, B.7, C.7, C.8 and C.9](#), a deviation of the cast analysis with respect to the values indicated in [Tables B.2, C.2 and C.3](#) is admissible, taking into account the prescriptions given in footnote b) of those tables. In any case, however, the deviations in the product analysis in relation to the specified limits of cast analysis shall not exceed the values indicated in [Table 2](#).

**7.1.2.2** Permissible deviations between the limiting values for cast analysis and the values for product analysis are given in [Tables 2](#). The product analysis shall be carried out when specified at the time of the enquiry and order.

**Table 2 — Permissible deviations between product analysis and the limiting values of the cast analysis specified in [Tables A.2, B.2, C.2 and C.3](#)**

Elements	Limiting values of the cast (heat) analysis % mass fraction	Permissible deviation for the product analysis % mass fraction <sup>a</sup>
C	≤0,50	±0,02
Si	≤0,30	±0,03
Mn	≤1,00	±0,04
	>1,00 ≤ 1,65	±0,06
P	≤0,025	+0,005
S	≤0,040	+0,005 <sup>b</sup>
Cr	≤1,70	±0,05
Ni	≤1,00	±0,03
	>1,00 ≤ 2,00	±0,05
Mo	≤0,30	±0,03
	>0,30 ≤ 0,50	±0,04
Al	≤0,060	±0,005
B	≤0,005 0	±0,000 3
Cu	≤0,25	+0,03

<sup>a</sup> ± means that in one heat the deviation of the product analysis for a given element may occur over the upper value or under the lower value of the specified range of the cast analysis, but not both at the same time.

<sup>b</sup> For steels with a specified sulfur range (0,020 % to 0,035 % or 0,040 %) according to cast analysis, the permissible deviation is ±0,005 %.

### 7.1.3 Mechanical properties

The mechanical properties of the products, to be determined by the tensile test (and, as an option, either by end quench test hardenability requirements or by core hardening requirements for steels of [Annexes B](#) and [C](#)) and by consideration of the delivery conditions of [Tables A.1](#), [B.1](#) and [C.1](#) and of the surface condition of [Table 1](#), shall conform to [Tables A.3](#), [B.3](#), [B.4](#), [B.5](#), [C.4](#), [C.5](#) and [C.6](#).

As the properties of the parts in the cold-headed or cold-extruded, and subsequently not-heat-treated condition, are largely dependent on the applied cold-heading or cold-extruding conditions, these are, if necessary, subject to agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer of the parts.

### 7.1.4 Hardenability (only applicable to steel grades of [Annexes B](#) and [C](#))

**7.1.4.1** Where the steel is not ordered with hardenability or core hardening requirements, the requirements for mechanical properties apply as given in [Tables B.3](#), [B.4](#), [B.5](#), [C.4](#), [C.5](#) and [C.6](#). In this case, the hardenability values given in [Tables B.6](#), [B.7](#), [C.7](#), [C.8](#) and [C.9](#) and the core hardness values in [Table C.10](#) are for guidance purposes only.

**7.1.4.2** In the case of products ordered with standard requirements regarding hardenability, that is, when the steel names or numbers are supplemented by the symbol “+H”, the hardness values obtained in the end quench test (Jominy test) shall conform to the values given in [Tables B.6](#), [C.7](#) and [C.8](#).

In the case of products ordered with restricted requirements regarding the scatter bands of the hardness values obtained by the Jominy test, that is, when the steel name or number is supplemented by the symbols “+HH” or “+HL”, the above hardness values shall conform to the values given in [Tables B.7](#) and [C.9](#).

NOTE 1 The symbol “+HH” denotes that the upper limit of the scatter band coincides with the upper limit for the corresponding steel “+H”.

NOTE 2 The symbol “+HL” denotes that the lower limit of the scatter band coincides with the lower limit for the corresponding steel “+H”.

NOTE 3 For hardenability by calculation and for verification of hardenability, see [10.3](#).

The austenizing temperatures for the Jominy test are given in [Tables B.6](#), [B.7](#), [C.7](#), [C.8](#) and [C.9](#).

**7.1.4.3** In the case of steels for quenching and tempering (see [Annex C](#)) ordered with core hardening requirements, that is, when the steel names or numbers are supplemented by the symbol “+CH”, the minimum core hardness shall conform to the values given in [Table C.10](#).

At least 90 % of the structure shall be martensite, even in the core.

## 7.2 Grain size

Steels of [Annexes B](#) and [C](#) shall have a fine grain structure with an austenite grain size number of 5 or finer. For verification, see [D.2](#).

For steels of [Annex A](#), the austenitic grain size is left to the manufacturer’s discretion unless otherwise agreed.

## 7.3 Carbide spheroidization

If carbide spheroidization is requested, reference shall be made to [D.3](#).

## 7.4 Non-metallic inclusions

### 7.4.1 Microscopic inclusions

The special steels of [Annexes B](#) and [C](#) shall have a certain degree of cleanness. However, verification of the non-metallic inclusion content requires a special agreement. For such an agreement, see [D.4](#).

For steels of [Annex A](#), the cleanness is left to the manufacturer's discretion unless otherwise agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

#### 7.4.2 Macroscopic inclusions

This requirement is applicable to the verification of the macroscopic inclusions in special steels. If verification is agreed, the method and acceptance limits shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

#### 7.5 Internal soundness

Wire rod, bars and wire shall be free from internal defects, which can cause an adverse effect on products during cold heading or cold extrusion or during heat treatment.

Where appropriate, non-destructive testing relating to the internal soundness of the products shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order, see [10.4](#).

#### 7.6 Aptitude to cold forming

A test for verification of the aptitude of products to cold forming shall be carried out if agreed at the time of enquiry and order with reference to [10.5](#)

#### 7.7 Surface quality

##### 7.7.1 General

All products shall have a smooth surface finish appropriate to the manufacturing process applied. For hot-rolled products, minor surface imperfections, which can occur also under normal manufacturing conditions, such as prints originating from rolled-in scale, shall not be regarded as defects. It is more difficult to detect and eliminate surface discontinuities from coiled products than from cut lengths. This should be taken into account when agreements on surface quality are made.

##### 7.7.2 Wire rod

Wire rod shall meet surface quality requirements in accordance with ISO 9443 quality class D. For certain higher applications, quality class E in accordance with ISO 9443 is appropriate and may be agreed at the time of enquiry and order.

##### 7.7.3 Bars

Bars shall meet surface quality requirements in accordance with ISO 9443 quality class D. Conformity to surface quality in accordance with ISO 9443 quality class E may be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. When the diameter of the product is greater than the maximum diameter specified in ISO 9443 for the surface quality class concerned, the maximum permissible depth of surface defects on the product shall not be greater than that specified for this maximum diameter.

##### 7.7.4 Bright products and wire

For wire, the permissible depth of surface discontinuities shall be in proportion to the reduction of the diameter during cold drawing. Depending on the starting material for cold drawn products, the same requirements apply as specified in [7.7.2](#).

Cold drawn bars shall be delivered with the surface quality class 1 and peeled/turned bars shall be delivered with surface quality class 3 in accordance with ISO 683-7.

##### 7.7.5 Removal of surface discontinuities

Removal of surface defects and imperfections shall only be done after approval from the purchaser.