



Designation: **A1011/A1011M—17 A1011/A1011M – 17a**

## Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High- Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A1011/A1011M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers hot-rolled, carbon, structural, high-strength low-alloy, high-strength low-alloy with improved formability, and ultra-high strength steel sheet and strip, in coils and cut lengths.

1.2 Hot rolled steel sheet and strip is available in the designations as listed in 4.1.

1.3 This specification is not applicable to the steel covered by Specification **A635/A635M**.

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

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**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

**A635/A635M** Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Heavy-Thickness Coils, Hot-Rolled, Alloy, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, General Requirements for

**A749/A749M** Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon and High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled, General Requirements for

**A751** Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products

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

**E18** Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of other terms used in this specification refer to Terminology **A941**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

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

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto: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

Aging also increases the tendency toward stretcher strains and fluting.

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

#### 3.2.2.1 Discussion—

Inclusions, especially those elongated during the rolling process, create the conditions for initiating or propagating cracks when the material is stretched or bent during the manufacture of a part (or both). The adverse effects of inclusions are minimized by reducing the content of inclusions in the steel 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 (or both).

3.2.3 *stabilization, n*—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 carbon and nitrogen in the steel.

#### 3.2.3.1 Discussion—

Stabilization improves formability and increases resistance to aging.

3.2.4 *vacuum degassing, n*—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.

3.2.5 *Special Forming Steel (SFS), n*—Steel ordered to 1010 chemistry or greater levels of carbon, manganese or both, which exhibits enhanced formability or mechanical properties.

#### 3.2.5.1 Discussion—

Steel grades such as CS – 1010 or CS – 1020 for example, adheres to chemistry requirements only, whereas SFS – 1010 or SFS – 1020, also provide enhanced formability. Due to greater carbon content, SFS – 1020 is not as formable as SFS – 1010.

## 4. Classification

4.1 Hot-rolled steel sheet and steel strip is available in the following designations:

4.1.1 Commercial Steel (CS Types A, B, C, and D, as specified in **Table 1**),

4.1.2 Commercial Steel (CS Types A and B combined with chemistry grade in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3),

4.1.3 Drawing Steel (DS Types A and B, as specified in **Table 1**),

4.1.4 Drawing Steel (DS Types A and B combined with chemistry grade in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3,

**TABLE 1 Chemical Composition  
For Hot Rolled Steel Sheet and Strip Designations CS, DS, and SFS**

	Composition, % Heat Analysis														
	C	Mn	P	S	Al	Si	Cu	Ni	Cr <sup>B</sup>	Mo	V	Cb/Nb <sup>J</sup>	Ti <sup>C</sup>	N	B
CS Type A <sup>D,E,F,G</sup>	0.10	0.60	0.030	0.035	A	A	0.20 <sup>H</sup>	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A
CS Type B <sup>F</sup>	0.02 to 0.15	0.60	0.030	0.035	A	A	0.20 <sup>H</sup>	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A
CS Type C <sup>D,E,F,G</sup>	0.08	0.60	0.10	0.035	A	A	0.20 <sup>H</sup>	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A
CS Type D <sup>F</sup>	0.10	0.70	0.030	0.035	A	A	0.20 <sup>H</sup>	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.008	A	A
DS Type A <sup>D,E,G</sup>	0.08	0.50	0.020	0.030	0.01 min	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A
DS Type B	0.02 to 0.08	0.50	0.020	0.030	0.01 min	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A
SFS	I	I	0.020	0.030	0.01 min	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A	A

<sup>A</sup> There is no specified limit, but the analysis shall be reported.

<sup>B</sup> Chromium is permitted, at the producer's option, to 0.25 % maximum when the carbon content is less than or equal to 0.05 %.

<sup>C</sup> For steels containing 0.02 % carbon or more, titanium is permitted at the producer's option, to the lesser of 3.4N + 1.5S or 0.025 %.

<sup>D</sup> Specify Type B to avoid carbon levels below 0.02 %.

<sup>E</sup> For carbon levels less than or equal to 0.02 %, it is permissible to use vanadium, columbium, or titanium, or combinations thereof, as stabilizing elements at the producer's option. In such case, the limits for these elements are 0.10 % for vanadium or columbium and 0.15 % for titanium.

<sup>F</sup> When an aluminum deoxidized steel is required, it is permissible to order a minimum of 0.01 % total aluminum.

<sup>G</sup> It is permissible to furnish as a vacuum degassed or chemically stabilized steel, or both, at producer's option.

<sup>H</sup> 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.

<sup>I</sup> Carbon & manganese chemistry limits shall be specified in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M**, Tables X2.1 or X2.2.

<sup>J</sup> Columbium (Cb) and niobium (Nb) are considered interchangeable names for element 41 in the periodic table and both names are acceptable for use.

4.1.5 Commercial Steel Chemistry grade in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.1, with no type specified (CS – 1005, CS – 1008, CS – 1020, and so forth),

4.1.6 Special Forming Steel (SFS), chemistry as specified in Table 1 with carbon & manganese limits in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Tables X2.1 or X2.2 (examples: SFS – 1010, SFS – 1020, SFS – C 0.12–0.18 % & Mn 0.50–0.80 %).

4.1.7 Structural Steel (SS grades 30[205], 33[230], 36[250] Types 1 and 2, 40[275], 45[310] Types 1 and 2, 50[340], 55[380], 60[410], 70[480], and 80[550]); 70[480].

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

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

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

4.1.10 Ultra-High Strength (UHSS Types 1 and 2, in Grades 90 [620] and 100 [690]).

4.1.10.1 UHSS steel has increased strength compared with HSLAS-F. The steel is killed and made to a fine ferritic grain practice, and includes microalloying elements such as columbium (niobium), titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, and so forth. The steel shall be treated to achieve inclusion control. The material is intended for miscellaneous applications where higher strength, savings in weight, and weldability are important. Atmospheric corrosion resistance of these steels is equivalent to plain carbon steels. With copper specified, the atmospheric corrosion resistance is somewhat enhanced.

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

## 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,

5.1.2 Name of material and designation (hot-rolled steel sheet) (include grade, type and class, as appropriate, for CS, DS, SFS, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS) (see 4.1),

5.1.2.1 When a chemistry grade is specified in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3, the grade shall be furnished as; CS Type B – 1008, DS Type A -1005, and so forth,

5.1.2.2 When a chemistry grade is specified in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.1, with no reference to CS Type A, CS Type B, DS Type A, DS Type B, or SFS, the grade shall be furnished as CS – 1005, CS – 1008, CS – 1020 and so forth, and meet chemistry specified in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.1,

5.1.2.3 When a type is not specified for CS or DS and there is no reference to a chemistry grade such as 1005, 1006, and so forth, Type B will be furnished (see 4.1),

5.1.2.4 When SFS is specified, a chemistry grade designation shall also be specified in accordance with Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.1 (in other words, 1010, 1020, and so forth), or carbon & manganese in accordance with Table X2.2 (in other words, C 0.12–0.18 %, Mn 0.50–0.80 %, and so forth). The characteristics identifying the enhanced formability or mechanical properties shall be specified by the user or purchaser, on the purchase order. If requested, the producer or seller shall provide verification of special practices or mechanical properties supporting enhanced formability.

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

5.1.2.6 When a type is not specified for SS Grades, Type 1 will be furnished (see 4.1),

5.1.2.7 When a type is not specified for UHSS, Type 1 shall be furnished (see 4.1).

5.1.3 Finish (see 9.1)

5.1.4 Type of edge (see 9.3),

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

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

NOTE 1—Not all producers are capable of meeting all the limitations of the thickness tolerance tables in Specifications **A568/A568M** and **A749/A749M**. The purchaser should contact the producer prior to placing an order.

5.1.7 Coil size (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 and SFS. For materials with required mechanical properties, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS, 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  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. [10 mm] minimum edge distance (see Supplementary Requirement in Specification **A568/A568M**), this requirement shall be specified in the purchase order or contract.

5.1.12.2 Tighter requirements can be specified based on agreement between seller and purchaser.

NOTE 2—A typical ordering description is as follows: ASTM A1011-XX, hot rolled steel sheet, CS Type A, pickled and oiled, cut edge, 0.075 by 36 by 96 in., 100 000 lb, for part no. 6310, for shelf bracket.

Or, ASTM A1011M-XX, hot rolled steel sheet, CS Type B, pickled and oiled, cut edge, 3.7 by 117 mm by coil, ID 600 mm, OD 1500 mm, max weight 10 000 kg, 50 000 kg, for upper control arm.

## 6. General Requirements for Delivery

6.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the current edition of Specification **A568/A568M** for sheets and Specification **A749/A749M** for strip, unless otherwise provided for 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 and SFS, and **Table 2** for SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS.

7.1.1 A report of heat analysis will be supplied, if requested, for CS and DS. For materials with required mechanical properties, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS, a report of heat analysis is required.

7.2 Each of the elements listed in **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3 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 and DS:*

8.1.1 Typical, nonmandatory mechanical properties for CS and DS for all grades specified in **Table 1** and Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3 are found in **Table 3**.

8.1.2 The material represented by all grades specified in **Table 1** and Specification **A568/A568M** Table X2.3 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 the section on bend test in Test Methods and Definitions **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.

8.2 *SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS:*

8.2.1 The available grades and corresponding mechanical properties for SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS are shown in **Table 4**.

8.2.1.1 For SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS, a report is required of mechanical properties as determined by the tension test.

8.2.2 *Tension Tests:*

8.2.2.1 *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.

8.2.2.2 *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 [45 000 kg], one tension test shall be made. When material rolled from one heat differs 0.050 in. [1.27 mm] or more in thickness, one tension test shall be made from the thickest and thinnest material regardless of the weight represented.

8.2.2.3 Tension test specimens shall be taken at a point immediately adjacent to the material to be qualified.

8.2.2.4 Tension test specimens shall be taken from the full thickness of the sheet as-rolled.

8.2.2.5 Tension test specimens shall be taken from a location approximately halfway between the center of sheet and the edge of the material as-rolled.

8.2.2.6 Tension test specimens shall be taken with the lengthwise axis of the test specimen parallel to the rolling direction (longitudinal test).

8.2.2.7 *Test Method*—Yield strength shall be determined by either the 0.2 % offset method or the 0.5 % extension under load method unless otherwise specified.

8.2.3 *Bending Properties:*

8.2.3.1 The suggested minimum inside radii for cold bending are listed in **Appendix X1** and is discussed in more detail in Specifications **A568/A568M** (6.6) and **A749/A749M** (7.6). Where a tighter bend radius is required, where curved or offset bends are involved, or where stretching or drawing are also a consideration, the producer shall be consulted.

**TABLE 2 Chemical Composition  
For Hot Rolled Steel Sheet and Strip Designations SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS**

Designation	% Heat Analysis, Element Maximum unless otherwise shown													
	C	Mn	P	S	Al	Si	Cu <sup>B</sup>	Ni	Cr	Mo	V	Cb/Nb <sup>G</sup>	Ti	N
<b>SS:<sup>C</sup></b>														
Grade 30 [205]	0.25	0.90	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 33 [230]	0.25	0.90	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 36 [250] Type 1	0.25	0.90	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 36 [250] Type 2 <sup>D</sup>	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 40 [275]	0.25	0.90	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 45 [310] Type 1 <sup>D</sup>	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 45 [310] Type 2	0.02–0.08	0.30–1.00	0.030–0.070	0.025	0.02–0.08	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.010–0.030
Grade 50 [340] <sup>D</sup>	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 55 [380] <sup>D</sup>	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 60 [410]	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 70 [480]	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
Grade 80 [550]	0.25	1.35	0.035	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	A
<b>HSLAS:<sup>E</sup></b>														
Grade 45 [310] Class 1 <sup>D</sup>	0.22	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 45 [310] Class 2	0.15	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 50 [340] Class 1 <sup>D</sup>	0.23	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 50 [340] Class 2	0.15	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 55 [380] Class 1 <sup>D</sup>	0.25	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 55 [380] Class 2	0.15	1.35	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 60 [410] Class 1	0.26	1.50	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 60 [410] Class 2	0.15	1.50	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	A
Grade 65 [450] Class 1	0.26	1.50	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
Grade 65 [450] Class 2	0.15	1.50	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
Grade 70 [480] Class 1	0.26	1.65	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
Grade 70 [480] Class 2	0.15	1.65	0.04	0.04	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
<b>HSLAS-F:<sup>E</sup></b>														
Grade 50 [340] and 60 [410]	0.15	1.65	0.020	0.025	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
Grade 70 [480] and 80 [550]	0.15	1.65	0.020	0.025	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
<b>UHSS:<sup>E</sup></b>														
Grade 90 [620] and 100 [690] Type 1	0.15	2.00	0.020	0.025	A	A	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.40	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F
Grade 90 [620] and 100 [690] Type 2	0.15	2.00	0.020	0.025	A	A	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.005 min	0.005 min	0.005 min	F

<sup>A</sup> There is no specified limit, but the analysis shall be reported.

<sup>B</sup> When copper is specified, a minimum of 0.20 % is required. When copper steel is not specified, the copper limit is a maximum requirement.

<sup>C</sup> Titanium is permitted for SS designations, at the producer's option, to the lesser of 3.4N + 1.5S or 0.025 %. This does not apply to Grade 45 [310] Type 2.

<sup>D</sup> For each reduction of 0.01 % below the specified carbon maximum, an increase of 0.06 % manganese above the specified maximum will be permitted up to a maximum of 1.50 %.

<sup>E</sup> HSLAS, HSLAS-F, and UHSS steels contain 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.

<sup>F</sup> 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 (for example, vanadium, titanium).

<sup>G</sup> Columbium (Cb) and niobium (Nb) are considered interchangeable names for element 41 in the periodic table and both names are acceptable for use.

## 9. Finish and Appearance

### 9.1 Surface Finish:

9.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, the material shall be furnished as rolled, that is, without removing the hot-rolled oxide or scale.

9.1.2 When required, it is permissible to specify that the material be pickled or blast cleaned (descaled).

### 9.2 Oiling:

9.2.1 Unless otherwise specified, as-rolled material shall be furnished not oiled (that is, dry), and pickled or blast cleaned material shall be furnished oiled.

**TABLE 3 Typical Ranges of Mechanical Properties<sup>A</sup>  
(Nonmandatory)<sup>B</sup> for Hot-rolled Steel Sheet and Strip  
Designations CS and DS (Includes Grades in Accordance With  
Specification **A568/A568M**, Table X2.3)**

Designation	Yield Strength <sup>C</sup>		Elongation in 2 in. [50 mm] % <sup>C</sup>
	ksi	MPa	
CS Types A, B, C, and D	30 to 50	[205 to 340]	≥25
DS Types A and B	30 to 45	[205 to 310]	≥28

<sup>A</sup> The yield strength tends to increase and the elongation tends to decrease as the sheet thickness decreases. These properties represent those typical of material in the thickness range of 0.100 to 0.150 in. [2.5 to 3.5 mm] for CS Types A, B, and DS Types A and B and in the thickness ranges of 0.060 to 0.075 in. [1.5 to 1.9 mm] for CS Type D.

<sup>B</sup> 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 these ranges are to be expected.

<sup>C</sup> Yield strength and elongation are measured in the longitudinal direction in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions **A370**.

### 9.3 Edges:

9.3.1 Steel sheet is available with mill edge or cut edge.

9.3.2 Steel strip is available with mill edge or cut edge.

## 10. Retests and Disposition of Non-Conforming Material

10.1 Retests, conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 11.1 of Specification **A568/A568M**, are permitted when an unsatisfactory test result is suspected to be the consequence of the test method procedure.

10.2 Disposition of non-conforming material shall be subject to the requirements of Section 11.2 of Specification **A568/A568M**.

## 11. Certification

11.1 The manufacturer or processor shall issue a test report or optional certificate of compliance, or both, when required by the purchase order or the specification.

11.2 The test report shall show the heat analysis and the results of all tests required by the purchase order and seller and by the specification.

11.3 The certificate of compliance shall include a statement that the product was manufactured and tested in accordance with the requirements of the specification and that the test results conform to the requirements of that specification.

NOTE 3—The heat analysis, results of all tests, and the certificate of compliance may be reported separately or in a combined report.

11.4 Steel processors shall pass transfer data supplied by the steel manufacturer provided the processing has not altered the attributes represented. In cases where the steel is retested the processor is responsible for the accuracy of the data and shall maintain traceability back to its source. Retesting for heat analysis shall be done in accordance with specification Test Methods **A751**. The report shall clearly identify the physical product it represents.

11.5 Test reports and certificates of compliance shall provide information necessary to identify the product represented; for example the manufacturer's name or brand, the processor's name or brand or the seller's name or brand, ASTM specification number and year date, product designation, grade, type or class, as applicable, and all other information necessary to completely identify the material.

11.6 A signature is not required on test reports and certificates of compliance. Notwithstanding the absence of a signature, the organization submitting the test reports or certificates of compliance is responsible for the accuracy of the information.

11.7 When electronic data interchange (EDI) is used to transmit material test reports or certificates of compliance they shall be regarded as having the same validity as a counterpart printed in the certifier's facility. The content of the EDI transmitted document shall meet all of the requirements indicated in **11.2 – 11.5**.

11.8 The furnishing of a test report or certificate of compliance, or both, shall not restrict the right of the purchaser to sample and test the product furnished.

## 12. Product Marking

12.1 In addition to the requirements of Specification **A568/A568M** for sheet and Specification **A749/A749M** for strip, each lift or coil shall be marked with the designation shown on the order {CS (Type A, B, or C), DS (Type A or B), SFS (Grade, Carbon or Manganese or both), SS (Grade and for SS36, Type), HSLAS (Grade and Class), HSLAS-F (Grade), or UHSS (Type and Grade)}. The designation shall be legibly stenciled on the top of each lift or shown on a tag attached to each coil or shipping unit.