
Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet as defined by chemical composition

*Tôles en acier au carbone laminées à chaud définies par leur
composition chimique*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10384 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Continuous mill flat rolled products*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 10384:2008), which has been technically revised.

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Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet as defined by chemical composition

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to hot-rolled carbon steel sheet as defined by chemical composition. The product is generally used in the heat-treated condition after hot or cold working, press forming or cutting by the customer. For example, the product is used for general machinery such as sprocket wheels, chain links, washers, knife blades and agricultural implements.

NOTE 1 Hot-rolled sheet up to but not including 3 mm in thickness is commonly known as “sheet”. Hot-rolled sheet 3 mm and over in thickness is commonly known as either “sheet” or “plate”.

NOTE 2 Steel sheet that is to be subjected to subsequent rerolling is not covered by this International Standard.

2 Normative references

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

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

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

ISO 4967, *Steel — Determination of content of nonmetallic inclusions — Micrographic method using standard diagrams*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)*

ISO 14284, *Steel and iron — Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition*

ISO 16160, *Hot-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

hot-rolled steel sheet

product obtained by rolling heated steel through a continuous hot strip mill or other hot rolling processes that produce a coiled product to the required sheet thickness and tolerances

Note 1 to entry: The product has a surface covered with oxide or scale resulting from the hot rolling operation.

3.2

hot-rolled descaled steel sheet

hot-rolled steel sheet from which oxide or scale has been removed, usually by pickling in an acid solution

Note 1 to entry: Descaling may also be performed by appropriate mechanical means.

3.3

mill edge

normal edge without any definite contour produced in hot rolling

Note 1 to entry: Mill edges can contain some irregularities such as cracked or torn edges or thin (feathered) edges.

3.4

sheared edge

normal edge obtained by shearing, slitting or trimming a mill edge product

Note 1 to entry: Normal processing does not necessarily provide a definite positioning of the slitting burr.

4 Thickness

4.1 Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet based on chemical composition is manufactured from killed steel of the chemical compositions listed in Table 1. It is usually produced in the range of thicknesses from 0,8 mm to 12,5 mm inclusive, and in widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths.

4.2 Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.

5 Conditions of manufacture

5.1 Steelmaking

Unless otherwise agreed by the interested parties, the processes used in making the steel and in manufacturing hot-rolled sheet are left to the discretion of the manufacturer. On request, the purchaser shall be informed of the steelmaking process used.

5.2 Chemical composition

The chemical composition (heat analysis) shall comply with the values given in Tables 1 and 2.

5.3 Chemical analysis

5.3.1 Heat analysis

An analysis of each heat of steel shall be carried out by the manufacturer to determine the percentage by mass of all elements listed in Tables 1 and 2. On request, this analysis shall be reported to the purchaser or his representative.

5.3.2 Product analysis

A product analysis may be carried out by the purchaser to verify the specified analysis of the product and shall take into consideration any normal heterogeneity. The permissible deviations between the specified heat analysis and the product analysis are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

The sampling method shall be in accordance with ISO 14284. The requirements not specified in ISO 14284 shall be agreed upon by the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of ordering.

Table 1 — Chemical composition (heat analysis)

Mass fractions in percent

Steel grade	C	Si ^a	Mn	P max.	S max.
S08C	0,10 max.	0,15 - 0,35	0,50 max.	0,030	0,035
S10C	0,08 - 0,13	0,15 - 0,35	0,30 - 0,60	0,030	0,035
S15C	0,13 - 0,18	0,15 - 0,35	0,30 - 0,60	0,030	0,035
S20C	0,18 - 0,23	0,15 - 0,35	0,30 - 0,60	0,030	0,035
S25C	0,22 - 0,28	0,15 - 0,35	0,30 - 0,60	0,030	0,035
S30C	0,27 - 0,33	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S35C	0,32 - 0,38	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S38C	0,35 - 0,41	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S40C	0,37 - 0,43	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S43C	0,40 - 0,46	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S45C	0,42 - 0,48	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S48C	0,45 - 0,51	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S50C	0,47 - 0,53	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S53C	0,50 - 0,56	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S55C	0,52 - 0,58	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035
S58C	0,55 - 0,61	0,15 - 0,35	0,60 - 0,90	0,030	0,035

^a The silicon may be supplied within the limits agreed upon at the time of inquiry and ordering.

Table 2 — Limits on additional chemical elements

Mass fractions in percent

Element	Heat analysis max.	Product analysis max.
Cu ^a	0,20	0,23
Ni ^a	0,20	0,23
Cr ^{a, b}	0,15	0,19
Mo ^{a, b}	0,06	0,07
Nb ^c	0,008	0,018
V ^c	0,008	0,018
Ti ^c	0,008	0,018

NOTE Each of the elements listed in this table should be included in the report of the heat analysis. When the amount of copper, nickel, chromium or molybdenum present is less than 0,02 %, the analysis may be reported as "< 0,02 %".

^a The sum of copper, nickel, chromium and molybdenum shall not exceed 0,50 % on heat analysis. When one or more of these elements are specified, the sum does not apply; in which case, only the individual limits on the remaining elements apply.

^b The sum of chromium and molybdenum shall not exceed 0,16 % on heat analysis. When one or more of these elements are specified, the sum does not apply; in which case, only the individual limits on the remaining elements will apply.

^c Heat analysis values greater than 0,008 may be supplied after agreement between producer and purchaser.

Table 3 — Permissible deviations for product analysis

Mass fractions in percent

Element	Limit/maximum of specified element <i>L</i>	Permissible deviation
C	$L \leq 0,15$	+ 0,03 – 0,02
	$0,15 < L \leq 0,40$	+ 0,04 – 0,03
	$0,40 < L \leq 0,61$	+ 0,05 – 0,03
Si	$L \leq 0,35$	± 0,05
Mn	$L \leq 0,60$	± 0,03
	$0,60 < L \leq 0,90$	± 0,04
P	$L \leq 0,030$	+ 0,01
S	$L \leq 0,035$	+ 0,01

5.4 Application

It is desirable that the specified product be identified for fabrication by name of the part or by intended application. Proper identification of the part may include visual examination, prints or description, or a combination of these.

5.5 Mechanical properties and other tests

5.5.1 Tensile strength and elongation of the product are not generally specified because the product is subjected to heat treatment after delivery.

5.5.2 The purchaser may request the following tests for the product. In this case, test items, sampling and test method, if an appropriate International Standard has not been published, criteria of acceptance or rejection shall be agreed upon by the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of ordering.

- a) Depth of decarburization, see ISO 3887;
- b) content of non-metallic inclusions, see ISO 4967;
- c) austenitic grain size, see ISO 643;
- d) hardness, see ISO 6507-1 or ISO 6508-1;
- e) microscopic structure.

5.6 Descaling

If mechanical means are used for descaling, some increase in hardness and some loss of ductility can result. The purchaser should state whether descaling is required.

5.7 Surface condition

Oxide or scale on hot-rolled steel sheet is subject to variations in thickness, adherence and colour. Removal of the oxide or scale by pickling or blast cleaning can disclose surface imperfections not readily visible prior to this operation. Also, after drawing, imperfections can be visible which were not apparent in the flat sheet.

5.8 Oiling

As a deterrent to rusting, a coating of oil is usually applied to hot-rolled descaled steel sheet. However, sheet can be furnished not oiled if required. The oil is not intended as a drawing or forming lubricant and should be easily removable using degreasing chemicals. Hot-rolled descaled steel sheet can be ordered unoled, if required, in which case, the supplier has limited responsibility if oxidation occurs.

6 Dimensional and shape tolerances

6.1 Dimensional tolerances applicable to thickness for grades S08C through S20C are given in ISO 16160. Nominal thickness tolerances for Grades S25C through S58C are given in Table 4.

6.2 All other dimensional and shape tolerances are given in ISO 16160.

7 Workmanship

7.1 The surface condition shall be that normally obtained in a hot-rolled product.

7.2 The material cut in lengths shall be free from lamination, surface flaws and other imperfections that are detrimental to the final product or to subsequent appropriate processing.

7.3 Processing for shipment in coils does not afford the manufacturer the opportunity of readily observing or removing imperfect portions as can be carried out on the cut length product.

8 Inspection and acceptance

8.1 While not usually required for products covered by this International Standard, when the purchaser specifies that inspection and tests for acceptance be observed prior to shipment from the manufacturer's works, the manufacturer shall afford the purchaser's inspector all reasonable facilities to determine that the steel is being supplied in accordance with this International Standard.

8.2 Steel that is reported to be defective after arrival at the user's works shall be set aside, identified and protected. The supplier shall be notified in order that an investigation can be carried out.

9 Coil size

When the product is ordered in coils, a minimum inside diameter (ID) or range of acceptable inside diameters shall be specified. In addition, the maximum outside diameter (OD) and the maximum acceptable coil mass shall be specified.

10 Marking

Unless otherwise stated, the following minimum requirements for identifying the steel shall be legibly stencilled on the top of each lift or shown on a tag attached to each coil or shipping unit:

- a) the manufacturer's name or identifying brand;
- b) the number of this International Standard;
- c) the quality designation;
- d) the order number;
- e) the product dimensions;