

Specification for

**Wrought steel for
mechanical and allied
engineering
purposes —**

**Part 3: Bright bars for general
engineering purposes**

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Iron and Steel Standards Policy Committee (ISM/-) to Technical Committee ISM/31, upon which the following bodies were represented:

Associated Offices Technical Committee
 British Chain Manufacturers' Association
 British Coal Corporation
 British Forging Industry Association
 British Industrial Fasteners Federation
 British Railways Board
 British Steel Industry
 Cold Rolled Sections Association
 Department of Trade and Industry (National Physical Laboratory)
 Engineering Industries Association
 Federation of British Engineers' Tool Manufacturers
 Lloyds Register of Shipping
 Ministry of Defence
 National Association of Steel Stockholders
 Road Vehicle Spring Society
 Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited
 Stainless Steel Fabricators' Association of Great Britain

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Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
Foreword	iii
<hr/>	
1 Scope	1
2 Definitions and symbols	1
3 Information and requirements to be agreed and to be documented	2
4 General	2
5 Steelmaking process and casting methods	3
6 Dimensional tolerances	3
7 Selection and preparation of test samples	4
8 Test methods and test results	5
9 Chemical composition	6
10 Mechanical properties	6
11 Retests	8
12 Freedom from defects	8
13 Marking	9
<hr/>	
Appendix A Options	30
<hr/>	
Table 1 — Tolerances for cold drawn bars	3
Table 2 — Tolerances for turned bars	4
Table 3 — Tolerances for precision ground bars	4
Table 4 — Straightness tolerance	4
Table 5 — Maximum limits on residual elements	6
Table 6 — Permitted variation of product analysis from specified range	6
Table 7 — Rounds, squares and hexagons in sizes from 10 mm up to and including 100 mm diameter or across flat: maximum permissible surface defects	8
Table 8 — Flats greater than 105 mm wide in free-cutting, semi-free-cutting and carbon steels: maximum permissible surface defects	9
Table 9 — Flats greater than 105 mm wide in hot and cold forging steels and low alloy steels: maximum permissible defect depths	9
Table 10 — Flats equal to or less than 105 mm wide in free-cutting, semi-free-cutting and carbon steels: maximum permissible defect depths	10
Table 11 — Flats equal to or less than 105 mm wide in hot and cold forging steels and low alloy steels: maximum permissible defect depths	10
Table 12 — Chemical composition: free-cutting steels	10
Table 13 — Chemical composition: carbon and carbon manganese steels	11
Table 14 — Chemical composition: case hardening steels (carbon and carbon manganese steels)	11
Table 15 — Chemical composition: alloy case hardening steels	11
Table 16 — Chemical composition: alloy direct hardening steels	12
Table 17 — Chemical composition: ferritic and martensitic stainless and heat resisting steels	12
Table 18 — Chemical composition: Austenitic stainless and heat resisting steels	13
Table 19 — Mechanical properties for free-cutting steels	14

	Page
Table 20 — Mechanical properties for carbon and carbon manganese steels	15
Table 21 — Mechanical properties for alloy steels	18
Table 22 — Mechanical properties for case hardening steels	23
Table 23 — Heat treatment and mechanical properties for ferritic and martensitic stainless and heat resisting steels	24
Table 24 — Softening treatment and mechanical properties for austenitic stainless and heat resisting steels in the finally softened condition	26
Table 25 — Mechanical properties for austenitic stainless steels in the cold drawn condition	27
Table 26 — Mechanical properties for austenitic stainless steels in the softened and finally cold drawn condition	27
Table 27 — Normalizing for carbon and carbon manganese steels	27
Table 28 — Hardening and tempering parameters for free-cutting, carbon and carbon manganese, and alloy steels	28
Table 29 — Reference symbols for tensile strength ranges of hardened and tempered material	29
Publication(s) referred to	inside back cover

Foreword

This Part of BS 970 has been prepared under the direction of the Iron and Steel Standards Policy Committee. It supersedes those clauses concerned with bright finished bars in BS 970-1:1983, which is withdrawn.

Technical Committee ISM/31 has decided that requirements for bars supplied in the bright cold finished condition should be withdrawn from BS 970-1:1983 to appear in a separate standard for the sake of clarity and as a preparatory step towards a European Standard for this product range.

This Part of BS 970 specifies the requirements for bright cold finished bars in carbon, carbon manganese, alloy, free-cutting and stainless steels supplied in straight lengths.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 30, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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1 Scope

This Part of BS 970 specifies requirements for carbon and carbon manganese, alloy, free-cutting and stainless steels normally supplied in the bright cold finished condition. It is only applicable to steels supplied in straight lengths.

In addition to the definitive requirements, this Part of BS 970 also requires the items detailed in clause 3 to be documented. For compliance with this Part of BS 970, both the definitive requirements and the documented items have to be satisfied.

Special ordering options to be called up as required by the purchaser are included in appendix A.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions and symbols

2.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 970 the following definitions apply.

2.1.1

bright cold drawn bars

bars of various cross-sectional shapes obtained, after descaling, by drawing of hot rolled bars or rods through a die (cold deformation without removing material)

NOTE This operation gives the product special features with respect to shape, dimensional accuracy and surface finish. In addition, the process causes cold working of the product, which can be eliminated by subsequent heat treatment. Products in lengths are delivered straightened regardless of size.

2.1.2

bright turned bars

bars of circular cross section having the special features of drawn product concerning shape, dimensional accuracy and bright surface finish with the additional benefit of metal removal on decarburization and surface defectiveness produced by turning

2.1.3

precision ground bars

drawn or turned bars of circular cross section given an improved surface finish and dimensional accuracy by grinding or grinding and polishing

2.1.4

annealing

heat treatment consisting of heating and soaking at a suitable temperature followed by cooling under conditions such that, after return to ambient temperature, the metal will be in a structural state closer to that of equilibrium

NOTE The heat treatments in 2.1.4 to 2.1.7 can be carried out either before or after cold conversion and can result in surface discolouration.

2.1.5

normalizing

heat treatment consisting of austenitizing followed by air cooling to refine the metallurgical structure (See note to 2.1.4.)

2.1.6

stress relieving

heat treatment including heating and soaking at a suitable temperature followed by cooling at an appropriate rate in order to relieve internal stresses without substantially modifying the structure (See note to 2.1.4.)

2.1.7

hardening and tempering

heat treatment including heating to a temperature above the upper critical temperature followed by rapid cooling by means of a suitable quenching medium and subsequent reheating to a temperature below the lower critical temperature (See note to 2.1.4.)

2.1.8

ruling section

the equivalent diameter of that portion of the product at the time of heat treatment that is most important in relation to mechanical properties

2.1.9

limiting ruling section

the largest diameter in which certain specified mechanical properties are achieved after a specified heat treatment

2.1.10

equivalent diameter

the diameter of a hypothetical bar of infinite length of uniform circular cross section which, if subjected to the same cooling conditions as the product, i.e. same initial and final temperature and same cooling medium, would have a cooling rate at its axis equivalent to that at the slowest cooling position in the product or relevant part

2.1.11

test sample

a sufficient quantity of material taken from the sample product for the purpose of producing one or more test pieces

2.1.12

test piece

part of the test sample, with the specified dimensions, machined or unmachined, brought to the required condition for submission to a given test