
**Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to
wire —**

Part 2:
**Specific requirements for
general-purpose wire rod**

*Fil-machine en acier non allié destiné à la fabrication de fils —
Partie 2: Exigences spécifiques au fil-machine d'usage général*



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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 16120-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Steel wire rod and wire products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16120-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 16120 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire*:

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: Specific requirements for general-purpose wire rod*
- *Part 3: Specific requirements for rimmed and rimmed substitute, low-carbon steel wire rod*
- *Part 4: Specific requirements for wire rod for special applications*

Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire —

Part 2:

Specific requirements for general-purpose wire rod

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16120 is applicable to general-purpose steel wire rod for drawing and/or cold rolling.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 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 16120-1:2011, *Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 1: General requirements*

3 Designation

In the designation C##D, “C” means non-alloy steel (see ISO/TS 4949); ## is the indicative average content of carbon; “D” signifies that it is for wire-drawing.

If steels are ordered according to chemical composition, ## indicates the values to be inserted by the purchaser according to the steel names designated in Table 1, first column.

Steels can also be ordered according to tensile strength. The mid-point of the required ultimate tensile strength (UTS) range shall be indicated as a suffix to the grade designation, e.g. C##D – 1020, where the required mid-point of the UTS is 1 020 MPa. “##” means “to be left blank” since the carbon content is at the discretion of the supplying mill, and the supplying mill indicates the exact number of ## based on the grade designation until shipment. See Table 1 for the grade designation.

4 Requirements

4.1 General

For the general requirements, see ISO 16120-1.