International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION●MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ●ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Steels for general engineering purposes

Aciers de construction mécanique d'usage général

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Descriptors: steels, structural steels, generalities.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 1052 was developed by Technica Committee ISO/TC 17, Steel, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia Poland Hungary Austria India Romania Brazil Iran South Afric Bulgaria Italy Spain Canada Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of Sweden China Korea, Rep. of Tanzania Czechoslovakia Mexico Turkey

United Kingdom

Egypt, Arab Rep. of Netherlands France New Zealand Germany, F.R. Norway

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Belgium Ireland USA

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 1052-1969, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Steels for general engineering purposes

1 Scope and field of application

- **1.1** This International Standard specifies the qualities of general purpose steel set out in table 1 intended for engineering purposes.
- **1.2** This International Standard applies to hot-rolled steel sheet 3 mm or more thick, flats and bars generally user in the delivered state and as a rule in engineering structures.¹¹

It does not deal with the following steels, which are dealt with in other International Standards:

- steels for boilers and pressure vessels (ISO 2604/4);
- sheet for forming and stamping (ISO 3573 and ISO 3574);
- structural steels for heat treatment;
- bars for concrete:
- general-purpose steels intended for metal constructions (ISO 630).

2 References

ISO 82, Steel - Tensile testing.

ISO 377, Selection and preparation of samples and test pieces of wrought steels —

Part 1: Samples and test pieces for mechanical test. 2)

Part 2: Samples and test pieces intended for the determina-

tion of the chemical composition. 2)

ISO 404, Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements.

ISO 630, Structural steels.

ISO 2566/1, Steel — Conversion of elongation values — Part 1: Carbon and low alloy steels.

ISO 2604/4, Steel products for pressure purposes — Quality requirements — Part 4: Plates.

ISO 3573, Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities.

450 3574, Cold-reduced carbon steel sheet of commercial and daying qualities.

3 Characteristics required

3.1 Method of manufacture

Unless otherwise a reed at the time of ordering, the method of manufacture is left to the manufacturer; however, the user shall have the right to be informed of the method on request at the time of delivery.

The steels shall be non-rinming.

3.2 As-delivered condition

The products are generally delivered in the as-rolled condition. Other as-delivered conditions may be agreed at the time of ordering.

Plates: machine frames

Rounds: mechanical structure, not heat treated Flats: agricultural machines, not heat treated

These steels are not intended for welded constructions such as metal bridges and frames.

2) At present at the stage of draft. (Partial revision of ISO/R 377-1964.)

¹⁾ Examples of applications of these steels are: