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IS 1762-1 (1974): Code for designation of steels, Part I
Based on letter symbols [MTD 4: Wrought Steel Products]



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IS : 1762 (Part I) - 1974
(Reaffirmed 2003)

Indian Standard

CODE FOR DESIGNATION OF STEELS

PART I BASED ON LETTER SYMBOLS

(First Revision)

Fourth Reprint AUGUST 2007
(Including Amendment No. 1)

UDC 669.14 : 003.62

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Indian Standard

CODE FOR DESIGNATION OF STEELS

PART I BASED ON LETTER SYMBOLS

(First Revision)

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 NOVEMBER 1980
TO
IS:1762(Part I)-1974 CODE FOR DESIGNATION OF STEELS
PART I BASED ON LETTER SYMBOLS

(First Revision)

Corrigendum

*(Page 8, clause 3.1.1.1, Examples, line 14) -
Substitute 'Fe 510 B' for 'Fe 510 Ba'.*

Alteration

(Page 5, clause 3.1.1.1):

- a) *Item (c), para 2, line 1 - Substitute '1 000 times' for '100 times'.*
- b) *Item (c)(1) and (c)(2), line 1 - Substitute '1 000 times' for '100 times' at both the places.*

(SMDC 1)

Indian Standard
CODE FOR DESIGNATION OF STEELS
PART I BASED ON LETTER SYMBOLS
(First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Part I) (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 31 October 1974, after the draft finalized by the Metal Standards Sectional Committee had been approved by the Structural and Metals Division Council.

0.2 This standard was first published in 1962. The digital system of designation has since been adopted by many countries and is most suited for computer applications. It was, therefore, decided that this standard should be revised in two parts. This part (Part I) covers the designation of steel based on letter symbols and Part II will cover designation of steel based on numerals.

0.3 It is intended that only the minimum number of symbols shall be used in designating any steel. The Sectional Committee, therefore, decided that no symbols be used for the most common quality of steel or for most common applications. An example to illustrate this basic principle is that no symbol is used to denote semi-killed quality of steel which comprises 90 percent of the total production of steel.

0.4 While formulating this standard, the Committee has given due consideration to the Fifth draft proposal on classification of steels under consideration of ISO/TC 17/SC 2 Secretariat of which is held by India.

0.5 The units commonly used in Indian Standards and the corresponding SI units are given in Appendix A for information.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard (Part I) covers the code designation of wrought steel based on letter symbols.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, definitions given in IS:1956-1962* shall apply.

*Glossary of terms relating to iron and steel.

3. CODE DESIGNATION OF STEELS BASED ON LETTER SYMBOLS

3.1 For the purpose of code designation, steels shall be classified as follows:

- a) Steels designated on the basis of mechanical properties, and
- b) Steels designated on the basis of chemical composition.

3.1.1 *Steels Designated on the Basis of Mechanical Properties* — These steels are carbon and low alloy steels where the main criterion in the selection and inspection of steel is the tensile strength or yield stress. In such cases, provided the specified mechanical properties are attained, it is not usual to specify a detailed chemical composition but the quality of the material is designated where necessary by specifying certain quality levels.

The code designation shall consist of the following in the order given:

- a) Symbol 'Fe' or 'FeE' depending on whether the steel has been specified on the basis of minimum tensile strength or yield stress.
- b) Figure indicating the minimum tensile strength or yield stress in N/mm². If no minimum tensile or yield strength is guaranteed, the figure shall be 00.
- c) Chemical symbols for elements the presence of which characterize the steel.
- d) Symbol indicating special characteristics covering method of deoxidation, steel quality, degree of purity, weldability guarantee, resistance to brittle fracture, surface condition, formability, surface finish, heat treatment, elevated temperature and low temperature properties.
- e) Symbol indicating applications, if necessary.

3.1.1.1 *Explanatory notes for special characteristics*

- a) *Method of deoxidation* — Depending on whether the steel is killed, semi-killed or rimming variety, the following symbols shall be used to indicate the steel making practice:
 - i) R for rimming steel, and
 - ii) K for killed steel.

NOTE — If no symbol is used, it shall mean that the steel is of semi-killed type.

- b) *Steel quality* — The following symbols shall be used to indicate steel quality:

- Q1 — Non-ageing quality,
- Q2 — Freedom from flakes,
- Q3 — Grain size controlled,
- Q4 — Inclusion controlled, and
- Q5 — Internal homogeneity guaranteed.

- c) *Degree of purity*—The sulphur and phosphorus levels (ladle analysis) shall be expressed as follows:

Symbol	Maximum Content in Percent	
	Phosphorus	Sulphur
P25	0.025	0.025
P35	0.035	0.035
P50	0.050	0.050
P70	0.070	0.070
No symbol will mean	0.055	0.055

The above symbols use the letter 'P' followed by 100 times the maximum percentage of sulphur and phosphorus. In case the maximum contents of sulphur and phosphorus are not same, the following procedure shall be followed:

Symbol SP shall be used to indicate the levels followed by:

- 1) 100 times the maximum sulphur rounded off* to the nearest integer.
- 2) 100 times the maximum phosphorus rounded off* to the nearest integer.

Example:

Maximum sulphur = 0.045 percent

Maximum phosphorus = 0.035 percent

Designation: SP 44.

- d) *Weldability guarantee*—Guaranteed weldability of steel as determined by tests mutually agreed between supplier and manufacturer shall be indicated by the following symbols:

W = Fusion weldable, and

W₁ = Weldable by resistance welding but not fusion weldable.

- e) *Resistance to brittle fracture*—Symbol 'B', 'B0', 'B2' or 'B4' indicating resistance to brittle fracture based on the results of the V-notch Charpy impact test.

For steels B, B0, B2, and B4 a test should be made with Charpy V-notch specimens, taken in the direction of rolling with the notch perpendicular to the surface of the plate or product.

*Rounding off shall be done according to the rules given in IS: 2-1960 Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

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Steels B, B0, B2, and B4 are characterized by an average V-notch Charpy impact value according to the following table:

Steels	Specified UTS Range			
	370 to 520 N/mm ²		500 to 700 N/mm ²	
	Energy	Temp °C	Energy	Temp °C
	J		J	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B	28	27	40	27
B0	28	0	28	— 10
			40	0
B2	28	— 20	28	— 30
			40	— 20
B4	28	— 40	28	— 50
			40	— 40

f) *Surface condition* — The following symbols shall be used to indicate surface condition:

- S1 — Deseamed or scarfed;
- S2 — Descaled;
- S3 — Pickled (including washing and neutralizing);
- S4 — Shot, grit or sand blasted;
- S5 — Peeled (skinned);
- S6 — Bright drawn or cold rolled; and
- S7 — Ground.

NOTE — If no symbol is used, it shall mean that the surface is in as rolled or as forged condition.

g) *Formability (applicable to sheet only)* — The following symbols shall be used to indicate drawability:

- D1 — Drawing quality,
- D2 — Deep drawing quality, and
- D3 — Extra deep drawing quality.

NOTE — If no symbol is used, it shall mean that the steel is commercial quality.

h) *Surface finish (applicable to sheet only)* — The following symbols shall be used to indicate the surface finish:

- F1 — General purpose finish,
- F2 — Full finish,

- F3 — Exposed,
- F4 — Unexposed,
- F5 — Matt finish,
- F6 — Bright finish,
- F7 — Plating finish,
- F8 — Unpolished finish,
- F9 — Polished finish,
- F10 — Polished and coloured blue,
- F11 — Polished and coloured yellow,
- F12 — Mirror finish,
- F13 — Vitreous enamel finish, and
- F14 — Direct annealed finish.

Treatment — The following symbols shall be used to indicate the treatment given to the steel:

- T1 — Shot peened,
- T2 — Hard drawn,
- T3 — Normalized*,
- T4 — Controlled rolled,
- T5 — Annealed,
- T6 — Patented,
- T7 — Solution treated,
- T8 — Solution treated and aged,
- T9 — Controlled cooled,
- T10 — Bright annealed,
- T11 — Spherodized,
- T12 — Stress relieved,
- T13 — Case hardened*, and
- T14 — Hardened and tempered.

NOTE — If no symbol is used, it means that the steel is hot rolled.

Elevated temperature properties — For guarantee with regard to elevated temperature properties, the letter 'H' shall be used. However, in the designation only the room temperature properties shall be shown. Elevated temperature properties shall be intimated to the purchaser separately by the manufacturer.

udes tempering if done.

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- m) *Cryogenic quality* — For guarantee with regard to low temperature properties, the letter 'L' shall be used. However, only the room temperature properties shall be indicated in the designation.

Examples:

Fe 410 Cu K	Killed steel containing copper as alloying element with a minimum tensile strength of 410 N/mm ²
FeE 300 P 35	Semi-killed steel with a minimum yield strength of 300 N/mm ² and degree of purity as follows: S & P = 0.035 Max
Fe 470 W	Steel with a minimum tensile strength of 470 N/mm ² and of guaranteed fusion welding quality
FeE 550 S6	Bright drawn or cold rolled steel with a minimum yield strength of 550 N/mm ²
Fe00 R	Rimming quality steel with no guarantee of minimum tensile or yield strength
FeE 590 F7	Sheet steel of plating finish and minimum yield strength of 590 N/mm ²
Fe 510 Ba	Steel in annealed condition with a minimum tensile strength of 510 N/mm ² and resistance to brittle fracture = B
Fe 710 H	Steel with guaranteed elevated temperature properties and a minimum room temperature tensile strength of 710 N/mm ²
Fe 410 Q1	Semi-killed non-ageing quality steel with S & P = 0.055 Max and minimum tensile = 410 N/mm ²
Fe 600 T4	Semi-killed steel in controlled rolled condition with a minimum tensile strength of 600 N/mm ²
Fe 520 L	Cryogenic quality steel with a minimum room temperature tensile strength of 520 N/mm ²

3.1.2 Steels Designated on the Basis of Chemical Composition

3.1.2.1 Unalloyed steels (as defined in IS: 7598-1974*) — The code designation shall consist of the following in the order given:

- Figure indicating 100 times the average percentage of carbon content,
- Letter 'C', and
- Figure indicating 10 times the average percentage of manganese content. The figure after multiplying shall be rounded off to the nearest integer according to the rules given in IS: 2-1960†.

*Classification of steels.

†Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).

symbol indicating special characteristics including guaranteed hardenability for which symbol 'G' shall be used at the end of the designation. (For special characteristics, see 3.1.1.)

- 10B0 Semi-killed steel with average 0.25 percent carbon and 0.5 percent manganese content and resistance to brittle fracture grade B0.
- 10G Steel with average 0.45 percent carbon, 1 percent manganese and guaranteed hardenability

2.2 Unalloyed tool steels—The designation shall consist of:

Figure indicating 100 times the average percentage of carbon;

Symbol 'T' for tool steel; and

Figure indicating 10 times the average percent manganese content.

5 Unalloyed tool steel with average 0.75 percent carbon and 0.5 percent manganese

11 Unalloyed tool steel with average carbon content of 0.80 percent and 1.1 percent manganese

2.3 Unalloyed free cutting steels—The designation shall consist

Figure indicating 100 times the average percentage of carbon;

Letter 'C';

Figure indicating 10 times the average percentage of manganese;

Symbol 'S', 'Se', 'Te' or 'Pb' depending on the element present which makes the steel free cutting followed by the figure indicating 100 times the percentage content of the element. In the case of the phosphorized steels the symbol 'P' shall be included; and

Symbol indicating special characteristics covering the method of deoxidation, surface condition and heat treatment (for explanatory notes on special characteristics, see 3.1.1).

5:

10S14K Free cutting steel with average 0.35 percent carbon, 1 percent manganese and 0.14 percent sulphur, killed quality.

112Pb15T14 Free cutting steel with average 0.15 percent lead, 0.20 percent carbon and 1.2 percent manganese, hardened and tempered.

3.1.2.4 Alloy steels (as defined in IS: 7598-1974*):

a) *Low and medium alloy steels (total alloying elements not exceeding 10 percent)* — The designation of steels shall consist of:

- 1) Figure indicating 100 times the average percentage carbon.
- 2) Chemical symbols for alloying elements each followed by the figure for its average percentage content multiplied by a factor as given below:

Element	Multiplying Factor
Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Si and W	4
Al, Be, V, Pb, Cu, Nb, Ti, Ta, Zr and Mo	10
P, S, N	100

NOTE 1 — The figure after multiplying shall be rounded off to the nearest integer.

NOTE 2 — Symbol 'Mn' for manganese shall be included in case manganese content is equal to or greater than 1 percent.

NOTE 3 — The chemical symbols and their figures shall be listed in the designation in the order of decreasing content.

- 3) Symbol indicating special characteristics covering degree of purity, hardenability, weldability guarantee, elevated temperature properties, surface condition, surface finish and heat treatment (for details see explanatory notes under 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.1).

Examples:

25Cr4Mo2G Steel with guaranteed hardenability and having average 0.25 percent carbon, 1 percent chromium and 0.25 percent molybdenum

40Ni8Cr8V2 Hot rolled steel with average 0.40 percent carbon, 2 percent chromium, 2 percent nickel and 0.2 percent vanadium

b) *High alloy steels (total alloying elements more than 10 percent)* — The designation shall consist of:

- 1) Letter 'X'.
- 2) Figure indicating 100 times the percentage carbon content.
- 3) Chemical symbol for alloying elements each followed by the figure for its average percentage content rounded off to the nearest integer (see Note 2 under 3.1.2.4).
- 4) Chemical symbol to indicate specially added element to attain the desired properties.
- 5) Symbol indicating specific characteristics covering hardenability, weldability guarantee, elevated temperature properties, surface condition, surface finish and heat treatment (for explanatory notes on special characteristics see 3.1.1).

Examples:

X10Cr18Ni9S3 Steel in pickled condition with average carbon 0.10 percent, chromium 18 percent and nickel 9 percent.

X15Cr25Ni12 Steel with 0.15 percent carbon, 25 percent chromium and 12 percent nickel

c) *Alloy tool steels* — The steel designation shall be as for low, medium and high alloy steels as given under (a) and (b) above except that the symbol 'T' will be included in the beginning of the designation of low alloy and medium alloy tool steels and 'XT' instead of 'X' in the case of high alloy tool steels.

Examples:

XT75W18Cr4V1 High alloy tool steel with average carbon 0.75 percent, tungsten 18 percent, chromium 4 percent and vanadium 1 percent

XT98W6Mo5Cr4V1 High alloy steel with average carbon 0.98 percent, tungsten 6 percent, molybdenum 5 percent, chromium 4 percent and vanadium 1 percent

d) *Free cutting alloy steels* — The steel designation shall be as for low, medium and high alloy steels as given under (a) and (b) above except that depending on the percentage of S, Se, Te and Zr present, the designation shall also consist of the chemical symbol of the element present followed by the figure indicating 100 times its content.

Examples:

X15Cr25Ni15S40 Alloy free cutting steel with carbon 0.15 percent, chromium 25 percent, nickel 15 percent and sulphur 0.40 percent,

X12Cr18Ni3S25 Alloy free cutting steel with 18 percent chromium, nickel 3 percent and sulphur 0.25 percent.

APPENDIX A

(Clause 0.5)

UNITS USED IN INDIAN STANDARDS AND THE CORRESPONDING SI UNITS

Units in Metric System	Corresponding SI Units
kgf	Newtons (N)
kgf/mm ²	N/mm ²
kgf.m	joules

*Classification of steels.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 110002

Telephones 23230131, 23233375, 23239402

Fax 91+011 23239399, 23239382

E-Mail info@bis.org.in

website <http://www.bis.org.in>

Central Laboratory:

Plot No 20/9, Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, SAHIBABAD 201010

Telephone

277 0032

Regional Offices:

Central Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 110002

2323 7617

*Eastern 1/14 CIT Scheme VII M, V I P Road, Kankurgachi, KOLKATA 700054

2337 8662

Northern SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022

260 9285

Southern C I T Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113

2254 1984

†Western Manakalaya, E9, MIDC, Behind Marol Telephone Exchange, Andheri (East), MUMBAI 400093

2832 9295

Branch Offices:

'Pushpak', Nurmohamed Shaikh Marg, Khanpur, AHMEDABAD 380001

560 1348

Peenya Industrial Area, 1st Stage, Bangalore-Tumkur Road, BANGALORE

839 4955

Commercial-cum-Office Complex, Opp Dushera Maidan, Arera Colony, Bittan Market, BHOPAL 462016

242 3452

62-63, Ganga Nagar, Unit VI, BHUBANESHWAR 751001

240 3139

5th Floor, Koval Towers, 44 Bala Sundaram Road, COIMBATORE 641018

221 0141

SCO 21, Sector 12, Faridabad 121007

229 2175

Savitri Complex, 116 G.T Road, GHAZIABAD 201001

286 1498

53/5 Ward No 29, R G Barua Road, 5th By-lane, Apurba Sinha Path, GUWAHATI 781003

245 6508

5-8-56C, L N Gupta Marg, Nampally Station Road, HYDERABAD 500001

2320 1084

Prithvi Raj Road, Opposite Bharat Overseas Bank, C-Scheme, JAIPUR 302001

222 3282

11/418 B, Sarvodaya Nagar, KANPUR 208005

223 3012

Sethi Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Behind Leela Cinema, Naval Kishore Road, LUCKNOW 226001

261 8923

H No 15, Sector-3, PARWANOO, Distt Solan (H P) 173220

235 436

Plot No A-20-21, Institutional Area, Sector 62, Goutam Budh Nagar, NOIDA 201307

240 2206

Patliputra Industrial Estate, PATNA 800013

226 2808

Plot No 657-660, Market Yard, Gultkdi, PUNE 411037

2427 4804

"Sahajanand House" 3rd Floor, Bhaktinagar Circle, 80 Feet Road, RAJKOT 360002

237 8251

T C No 2/275 (1 & 2), Near Food Corporation of India, Kesavadasapuram-Ulloor Road, Kesavadasapuram, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM 695004

255 7914

1st Floor, Udyog Bhavan, VUDA, Siripuram Junction, VISHAKHAPATNAM-03

271 2833

*Sales Office is at 5 Chowringhee Approach, P O Princep Street, KOLKATA 700072

2355 3243

†Sales Office (WRO) Plot No E-9, MIDC, Rd No 8, Behind Telephone Exchange, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400 0093

2832 9295