Designation: A 653/A 653M – 05

Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 653/A 653M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers steel sheet, zinc-coated (galvanized) or zinc-iron alloy-coated (galvannealed) by the hot-dip process in coils and cut lengths.

1.2 The product is produced in various zinc or zinc-iron alloy-coating weights [masses] or coating designations as shown in Table 1.

1.3 Product furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the latest issue of Specification A 924/A 924M, unless otherwise provided herein.

1.4 The product is available in a number of designations, grades and classes in four general categories that are designed to be compatible with different application requirements.

1.4.1 Steels with mandatory chemical requirements and typical mechanical properties.

1.4.2 Steels with mandatory chemical requirements and mandatory mechanical properties.

1.4.3 Steels with mandatory chemical requirements and mandatory mechanical properties that are achieved through solid-solution or bake hardening.

1.5 This specification is applicable to orders in either inch-pound units (as A 653) or SI units (as A 653M). Values in inch-pound and SI units are not necessarily equivalent. Within the text, SI units are shown in brackets. Each system shall be used independently of the other.

1.6 Unless the order specifies the "M" designation (SI units), the product shall be furnished to inch-pound units.

1.7 The text of this specification references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes, excluding those in tables and figures, shall not be considered as requirements of this specification.

1.8 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:* [2]

A 90/A 90M Test Method for Weight [Mass] of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

A 568/A 568M Specification for Steel, Sheet, Carbon, and High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, General Requirements for

A 902 Terminology Relating to Metallic Coated Steel Products

A 924/A 924M Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

D 2092 Guide for Treatment of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting

E 517 Test Method for Plastic Strain Ratio *r* for Sheet Metal

E 646 Test Method for Tensile Strain-Hardening Exponents (*n* values) of Metallic Sheet Materials

2.2 *ISO Standard:*

ISO 3575 Continuous Hot-Dip Zinc-Coated Carbon Steel of Commercial and Drawing Qualities[3]

ISO 4998 Continuous Hot-Dip Zinc-Coated Carbon Steel of Structural Quality[3]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology A 902 for definitions of general terminology relating to metallic-coated hot-dip products.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *bake hardenable steel*, *n*—steel sheet in which a significant increase in yield strength is realized when moderate heat treatment, such as that used for paint baking, follows straining or cold working.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A05 on Metallic-Coated Iron and Steel Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A05.11 on Sheet Specifications.

Current edition approved June 1, 2005. Published June 2005. Originally approved in 1994. Last previous edition approved in 2004 as A 653/A 653M - 04a.

[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

TABLE 1 Weight [Mass] of Coating Requirements[A,B,C]

NOTE 1— Use the information provided in 8.1.2 to obtain the approximate coating thickness from the coating weight [mass].

		Minimum Requirement[D]		
		Triple-Spot Test		Single-Spot Test
Inch-Pound Units				
Type	Coating Designation	Total Both Sides, oz/ft^2	One Side	Total Both Sides, oz/ft^2
Zinc	G360	3.60	1.28	3.20
	G300	3.00	1.04	2.60
	G235	2.35	0.80	2.00
	G210	2.10	0.72	1.80
	G185	1.85	0.64	1.60
	G165	1.65	0.56	1.40
	G140	1.40	0.48	1.20
	G115	1.15	0.40	1.00
	G90	0.90	0.32	0.80
	G60	0.60	0.20	0.50
	G40	0.40	0.12	0.30
	G30	0.30	0.10	0.25
	G01	no minimum	no minimum	no minimum
Zinc-iron alloy	A60	0.60	0.20	0.50
	A40	0.40	0.12	0.30
	A25	0.25	0.08	0.20
	A01	no minimum	no minimum	no minimum
SI Units				
Type	Coating Designation	Total Both Sides, g/m^2	One Side	Total Both Sides, g/m^2
Zinc	Z1100	1100	390	975
	Z900	900	316	790
	Z700	700	238	595
	Z600	600	204	510
	Z550	550	190	475
	Z500	500	170	425
	Z450	450	154	385
	Z350	350	120	300
	Z275	275	94	235
	Z180	180	60	150
	Z120	120	36	90
	Z90	90	30	75
	Z001	no minimum	no minimum	no minimum
Zinc-iron alloy	ZF180	180	60	150
	ZF120	120	36	90
	ZF75	75	24	60
	ZF001	no minimum	no minimum	no minimum

[A]The coating designation number is the term by which this product is specified. Because of the many variables and changing conditions that are characteristic of continuous hot-dip coating lines, the zinc or zinc-iron alloy coating is not always evenly divided between the two surfaces of a coated sheet; nor is it always evenly distributed from edge to edge. However, the minimum triple-spot average coating weight (mass) on any one side shall not be less than 40 % of the single-spot requirement.

[B]As it is an established fact that the atmospheric corrosion resistance of zinc or zinc-iron alloy-coated sheet products is a direct function of coating thickness (weight (mass)), the selection of thinner (lighter) coating designations will result in almost linearly reduced corrosion performance of the coating. For example, heavier galvanized coatings perform adequately in bold atmospheric exposure whereas the lighter coatings are often further coated with paint or a similar barrier coating for increased corrosion resistance. Because of this relationship, products carrying the statement "meets ASTM A 653/A 653M requirements" should also specify the particular coating designation.

[C]International Standard, ISO 3575, continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet contains Z100 and Z200 designations and does not specify a ZF75 coating.

[D]No minimum means that there are no established minimum requirements for triple- and single-spot tests.

3.2.2 *differentially coated*, *n*—galvanized steel sheet having a specified "coating designation" on one surface and a significantly lighter specified "coating designation" on the other surface.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—The single side relationship of either specified "coating designation" is the same as shown in the note of Table 1 regarding uniformity of coating.

3.2.3 *high strength low alloy steel*, *n*—a specific group of sheet steels whose strength is achieved through the use of microalloying elements such as columbium (niobium), vanadium, titanium, and molybdenum resulting in improved formability and weldability than is obtained from conventional carbon-manganese steels.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Producers use one or a combination of microalloying elements to achieve the desired properties. The product is available in two designations, HSLAS and HSLAS-F. Both products are strengthened with microalloys, but HSLAS-F is further treated to achieve inclusion control.

3.2.4 *minimized spangle*, *n*—the finish produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet in which the grain pattern is visible to the unaided eye, and is typically smaller and less distinct than the pattern visible on regular spangle.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—This finish is produced by one of two methods: either *(1)* the zinc crystal growth has been started but arrested by special production practices during solidification of the zinc, or *(2)* the zinc crystal growth is inhibited by a combination of coating-bath chemistry plus cooling during solidification of the zinc. Minimized spangle is normally produced in coating designations G90 [Z275] and lighter.

3.2.5 *regular spangle*, *n*—the finish produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet in which there is a visible multifaceted zinc crystal structure.

3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—Solidification of the zinc coating is typically uncontrolled, which produces the variable grain size associated with this finish.

3.2.6 *spangle-free*, *n*—the uniform finish produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet in which the visual spangle pattern, especially the surface irregularities created by spangle formation, is not visible to the unaided eye.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—This finish is produced when the zinc crystal growth is inhibited by a combination of coating-bath chemistry, or cooling, or both during solidification of the zinc.

3.2.7 *solid-solution hardened steel or solution hardened steel*, *n*—steel sheet strengthened through additions of substitutional alloying elements such as Mn, P, or Si.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—Substitutional alloying elements such as Mn, P, and Si can occupy the same sites as iron atoms within the crystalline structure of steels. Strengthening arises as a result of the mismatch between the atomic sizes of these elements and that of iron.

3.2.8 *zinc-iron alloy*, *n*—a dull grey coating with no spangle pattern that is produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet.

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—Zinc-iron alloy coating is composed entirely of inter-metallic alloys. It is typically produced by subjecting the hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet to a thermal treatment after it emerges from the molten zinc bath. This type of coating is suitable for immediate painting without further treatment except normal cleaning (refer to Guide D 2092). The lack of ductility of the alloy coating presents a potential for powdering, etc.

4. Classification

4.1 The material is available in several designations as follows:

4.1.1 Commercial steel (CS Types A, B, and C),

4.1.2 Forming steel (FS Types A and B),

4.1.3 Deep drawing steel (DDS Types A and C),

4.1.4 Extra deep drawing steel (EDDS),

4.1.5 Structural steel (SS),

4.1.6 High strength low alloy steel (HSLAS),

4.1.7 High strength low alloy steel with improved formability (HSLAS-F),

4.1.8 Solution hardened steel (SHS), and

4.1.9 Bake hardenable steel (BHS).

4.2 Structural steel, high strength low alloy steel, solution hardened steel, and bake hardenable steel are available in several grades based on mechanical properties. Structural Steel Grade 50 [340] is available in four classes based on tensile strength. Structural Steel Grade 80 [550] is available in two classes, based on chemistry.

4.3 The material is available as either zinc-coated or zinc-iron alloy-coated in several coating weights [masses] or coating designations as shown in Table 1, and

4.3.1 The material is available with the same or different coating designations on each surface.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Zinc-coated or zinc-iron alloy-coated sheet in coils and cut lengths is produced to thickness requirements expressed to 0.001 in. [0.01 mm]. The thickness of the sheet includes both the base metal and the coating.

5.2 Orders for product to this specification shall include the following information, as necessary, to adequately describe the desired product:

5.2.1 Name of product (steel sheet, zinc-coated (galvanized) or zinc-iron alloy-coated (galvannealed)),

5.2.2 Designation of sheet [CS (Types A, B, and C), FS (Types A and B), DDS (Types A and C), EDDS, SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, or BHS].

5.2.2.1 When a CS type is not specified, CS Type B will be furnished. When a FS type is not specified, FS Type B will be furnished. When a DDS type is not specified, DDS Type A will be furnished.

5.2.3 When a SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, or BHS designation is specified, state the grade, or class, or combination thereof.

5.2.4 ASTM designation number and year of issue, as A 653 for inch-pound units or A 653M for SI units.

5.2.5 Coating designation,

5.2.6 Chemically treated or not chemically treated,

5.2.7 Oiled or not oiled,

5.2.8 Minimized spangle (if required),

5.2.9 Extra smooth (if required),

5.2.10 Phosphatized (if required),

5.2.11 Dimensions (show thickness, minimum or nominal, width, flatness requirements, and length, if cut lengths). The purchaser shall specify the appropriate table of thickness tolerances in Specification A 924/A 924M that applies to the order, that is, the table of thickness tolerances for ⅜-in. [10-mm] edge distance, or the table of thickness tolerances for 1-in. [25-mm] edge distance.

5.2.12 Coil size requirements (specify maximum outside diameter (OD), acceptable inside diameter (ID), and maximum weight [mass]),

5.2.13 Packaging,

5.2.14 Certification, if required, heat analysis and mechanical property report,

5.2.15 Application (part identification and description), and

5.2.16 Special requirements (if any).

5.2.16.1 If required, the product may be ordered to a specified base metal thickness (see Supplementary Requirement S1.)

NOTE 1—Typical ordering descriptions are as follows: steel sheet, zinc-coated, commercial steel Type A, ASTM A 653, Coating Designation G 115, chemically treated, oiled, minimum 0.040 by 34 by 117 in., for stock tanks, or steel sheet, zinc-coated, high strength low alloy steel Grade 340, ASTM A 653M, Coating Designation Z275, minimized spangle, not chemically treated, oiled, minimum 1.00 by 920 mm by coil, 1520-mm maximum OD, 600-mm ID, 10 000-kg maximum, for tractor inner fender.

NOTE 2—The purchaser should be aware that there are variations in manufacturing practices among the producers and therefore is advised to establish the producer's standard (or default) procedures for thickness tolerances.