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### ISO 2566-1:1984 Carbon and low alloy steels

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Abbreviation ISO 2566-1:1984 Valid from 01/07/1984

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ISO
Information type
ISO Standard
Format
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#### Cited By

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#### Description

This part of ISO 2566 specifies a method of converting room temperature percentage elongations after fracture obtained on various proportional and non-proportional gauge lengths to other gauge lengths.

The formula on which conversions are based is considered to be reliable when applied to carbon, carbon manganese, molybdenum and chromium molybdenum steels within the tensile strength range 300 to 700 N/mm2 and in the hot-rolled, hot-rolled and normalized or annealed conditions, with or without tempering.

Scope

These conversions are not applicable to:

- cold reduced steels;
- quenched and tempered steels;
- austenitic steels.

Neither should they be used where the gauge length exceeds or where the width to thickness ratio of the test piece exceeds 20. Care should be exercised in the case of strip under 4 mm thickness, as the index in the formula given in clause 4 in-creases with decreasing thickness; the value to be used shall be the subject of agreement between the customer and the supplier.

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• <u>AS 1391-2007</u>

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• AS/NZS 1163:2016

ISO 2566-1:1984 is cited by AS/NZS 1163:2016 Cold-formed structural steel hollow sections

• <u>AS/NZS 3678:2016</u>

ISO 2566-1:1984 is cited by AS/NZS 3678:2016 Structural steel - Hot-rolled plates, floorplates and slabs

• <u>AS/NZS 3679.1:2016</u>

ISO 2566-1:1984 is cited by AS/NZS 3679.1:2016 Structural steel - Part 1: Hot-rolled bars and sections

• BS EN 10253-2:2007

ISO 2566-1:1984 is cited by BS EN 10253-2:2007 Butt-welding pipe fittings - non-alloy and ferric alloy steels with specific inspection requirements



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