



Designation: A653/A653M – 20

Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy- Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A653/A653M; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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](#) and in [Table S2.1](#).

1.3 Product furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the latest issue of Specification [A924/A924M](#), 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 A653) or SI units (as A653M). 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 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.

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

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[A90/A90M](#) Test Method for Weight [Mass] of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings
[A370](#) Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

[A568/A568M](#) Specification for Steel, Sheet, Carbon, Structural, and High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, General Requirements for

[A902](#) Terminology Relating to Metallic Coated Steel Products

[A924/A924M](#) Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

[B6](#) Specification for Zinc

[B852](#) Specification for Continuous Galvanizing Grade (CGG) Zinc Alloys for Hot-Dip Galvanizing of Sheet Steel

[D7396](#) Guide for Preparation of New, Continuous Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting

[E517](#) Test Method for Plastic Strain Ratio r for Sheet Metal

[E646](#) Test Method for Tensile Strain-Hardening Exponents (n -Values) of Metallic Sheet Materials

2.2 ISO Standards:³

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

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.

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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, <http://www.ansi.org>.



TABLE 1 Weight [Mass] of Coating Requirements (Total Both Sides)^{A,B,C}

NOTE 1— Use the information provided in 8.1.3 to obtain the approximate coating thickness from the coating weight [mass].

Minimum Requirement			
Inch-Pound Units			
Type	Coating Designation	Triple-Spot Test (TST) oz/ft ²	Single-Spot Test (SST) oz/ft ²
Zinc	G01	0.01	0.01
	G30	0.30	0.25
	G40	0.40	0.30
	G60	0.60	0.50
	G90	0.90	0.80
	G100	1.00	0.90
	G115	1.15	1.00
	G140	1.40	1.20
	G165	1.65	1.40
	G185	1.85	1.60
	G210	2.10	1.80
	G235	2.35	2.00
	G300	3.00	2.60
Zinc-iron alloy	G360	3.60	3.20
	A01	0.01	0.01
	A25	0.25	0.20
	A40	0.40	0.30
	A60	0.60	0.50
SI Units			
Type	Coating Designation	Triple-Spot Test (TST) g/m ²	Single-Spot Test (SST) g/m ²
Zinc	Z03	3	3
	Z90	90	75
	Z120	120	90
	Z180	180	150
	Z275	275	235
	Z305	305	275
	Z350	350	300
	Z450	450	385
	Z500	500	425
	Z550	550	475
	Z600	600	510
	Z700	700	595
	Z900	900	790
	Z1100	1100	975
Zinc-iron alloy	ZF03	3	3
	ZF75	75	60
	ZF120	120	90
	ZF180	180	150

^A The coating designation is the term by which the minimum triple spot, total both sides coating weight [mass] 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, minimum single-spot coating weight [mass] on any one side is normally not less than 40 % of the single-spot total both sides 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 A653/A653M 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.

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

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology A902 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.

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. Subject to agreement of the producer, it is permissible for a user to specify limits on minimized spangle size.

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

3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—Solidification of the zinc coating is typically uncontrolled, which produces the variable grain size associated with this finish and is not subject to size limits. Refer to Terminology **A902** for a general definition of the term *spangle*.

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

3.2.6.1 *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.

3.2.7 *spangle-free, n*—the uniform finish of small, equiaxed grains produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet in which the visual spangle pattern, especially the surface variations created by spangle formation, is difficult to discern with the unaided eye.

3.2.7.1 *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.

3.2.8 *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 **D7396**). 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 three 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 in **Table S2.1**, 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.

5.2.2.2 When a Class for SS Grade 80 is not specified, Class 1 will be furnished.

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

5.2.2.4 When a class for HSLAS or HSLAS-F is not specified, Class 1 shall be provided.

5.2.3 ASTM designation number and year of issue, as A653 for inch-pound units or A653M for SI units,

5.2.4 Coating designation.



- 5.2.5 Chemically treated or not chemically treated,
 5.2.6 Oiled or not oiled,
 5.2.7 Finish (minimized spangle, regular spangle, or spangle-free),
 5.2.8 Extra smooth (if required),
 5.2.9 Phosphatized (if required),
 5.2.10 Dimensions (show thickness, minimum or nominal, width, flatness requirements, and length, (if cut lengths)),
 5.2.11 Coil size requirements (specify maximum outside diameter (OD), acceptable inside diameter (ID), and maximum weight [mass]),
 5.2.12 Packaging,
 5.2.13 Certification, if required, heat analysis and mechanical property report,
 5.2.14 Application (part identification and description), and
 5.2.15 Special requirements (if any).
 5.2.15.1 If required, the product may be ordered to a specified base metal thickness (see Supplementary Requirement S1).
 5.2.15.2 If required, the product may be ordered to a specified single spot/single side coating mass (see Supplementary Requirement S2).

5.2.15.3 When the purchaser requires thickness tolerances for $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. [10-mm] minimum edge distance (see Supplementary Requirement in Specification A924/A924M), this requirement shall be specified in the purchase order or contract.

NOTE 1—Typical ordering descriptions are as follows: steel sheet, zinc-coated, commercial steel Type A, ASTM A653, Coating Designation G115, 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 A653M, 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.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 Base Metal:

6.1.1 The heat analysis of the base metal shall conform to the requirements shown in Table 2 for CS (Types A, B, and C), FS (Types A and B), DDS (Types A and C), and EDDS, and Table 3 for SS, HSLAS, HSLAS-F, SHS, and BHS.

6.1.2 Each of the elements listed in Tables 2 and 3 shall be included in the report of heat analysis. When the amount of copper, nickel, chromium, or molybdenum is less than 0.02 %, report the analysis as either <0.02 % or the actual determined value. When the amount of vanadium, titanium, or columbium is less than 0.008 %, report the analysis as either <0.008 % or the actual determined value. When the amount of boron is less than 0.0005 %, report as <0.0005 % or the actual determined value.

6.1.3 See Specification A924/A924M for chemical analysis procedures and product analysis tolerances.

6.2 Zinc Bath Analysis—The bath metal used in continuous hot-dip galvanizing shall contain not less than 99 % zinc, with a lead level not exceeding 0.009 %.

NOTE 3—To control alloy formation and promote adhesion of the zinc coating with the steel base metal, the molten coating metal composition normally contains a percentage of aluminum usually in the range from 0.05 to 0.25. This aluminum is purposely supplied to the molten coating bath, either as a specified ingredient in the zinc spelter or by the addition of a master alloy containing aluminum. Specification B852 specifies continuous galvanizing grade (CGG) zinc alloys, including multiple zinc alloys, that both enable the molten coating to be controlled within 0.05 to 0.25 % aluminum and to not exceed 0.009 % lead. Specification B6 specifies certain grades of zinc that do not exceed 0.009 % lead, but contain lower levels of aluminum.

NOTE 4—The producer can demonstrate compliance with the maximum lead level by way of chemical test certificates from the zinc supplier.

7. Mechanical Properties

7.1 Structural steel, high-strength low-alloy steel, high strength low alloy steel with improved formability, solution

TABLE 2 Chemical Requirements^A

Composition, %—Heat Analysis Element, max (unless otherwise shown)													
Designation	Carbon	Manganese	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Aluminum, min	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	V	Cb/ Nb ^{H,I}	Ti ^B	N B
CS Type A ^{C, D, E}	0.10	0.60	0.030	0.035	^A	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
CS Type B ^{F, C}	0.02 to 0.15	0.60	0.030	0.035	^A	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
CS Type C ^{C, D, E}	0.08	0.60	0.100	0.035	^A	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
FS Type A ^{C, G}	0.10	0.50	0.020	0.035	^A	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
FS Type B ^{F, C}	0.02 to 0.10	0.50	0.020	0.030	^A	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
DDS Type A ^{D, E}	0.06	0.50	0.020	0.025	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.008	0.025	^A ^A
DDS Type C ^{D, E}	0.02	0.50	0.020 to 0.100	0.025	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.15	^A ^A
EDDS ^H	0.02	0.40	0.020	0.020	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.15	^A ^A

^A There is no requirement, but the analysis shall be reported.

^B For steels containing 0.02 % carbon or more, titanium is permitted at the producer's option, to the lesser of 3.4N + 1.5S or 0.025 %.

^C When a deoxidized steel is required for the application, the purchaser has the option to order CS and FS to a minimum of 0.01 % total aluminum.

^D Steel is permitted to be furnished as a vacuum degassed or chemically stabilized steel, or both, at the producer's option.

^E For carbon levels less than or equal to 0.02 %, vanadium, columbium, or titanium, or combinations thereof are permitted to be used as stabilizing elements at the producer's option. In such cases, the applicable limit for vanadium and columbium shall be 0.10 % max and the limit for titanium shall be 0.15 % max.

^F For CS and FS, specify Type B to avoid carbon levels below 0.02 %.

^G Shall not be furnished as a stabilized steel.

^H Shall be furnished as a stabilized steel.

^I Columbium (Cb) and Niobium (Nb) are considered interchangeable names for Element 41 in the periodic table and both names are acceptable for use.

