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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15574-2016

**Steel products classification
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the provisions as specified in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 15574-1995 "Steel products classification".

As compared with GB/T 15574-1995, the main technical changes of this standard are as follows.

- From the classification, DELETE the "primary product", "forged bar", "other steel products classification"; ADD the "liquid steel"; and MODIFY the "semi-finished product" into "ingot and semi-finished product" (see Chapter 2; Chapter 2 of 1995 version);
- From the rolled product and end product, DELETE the "General provisions" (see Chapter 5; 6.1 of 1995 version);
- In the ingots and semi-finished products, ADD the round billet, VAR ingot, ESR ingot (see Chapter 4; Chapter 5 of 1995 version);
- In the metal-coated sheet and strip, ADD the aluminum-zinc coated sheet and strip, lead-tin alloy coated sheet and strip, electrolytically metal-coated sheet and strip, electrolytically zinc-coated sheet and strip, electrolytically zinc-nickel coated sheet and strip, electrolytically lead-tin coated sheet and strip (see 5.1.1.2.1; 6.3.1.2.1 of 1995 version);

- In the hot finished bar, ADD the forged bar, hollow mining drill bar (see

5.2.3.2 AND 5.2.3.3; 6.2.1.2.1 of 1995 version);

- In the railway materials, ADD the products which are used for other railway system (see 5.2.1.6.1; 6.2.4 of 1995 version);
 - In the sheet piling, ADD the hat type sheet piling, composite walls, cold formed sheet piling, AND interlocked connections (see 5.2.6.2.1; 6.2.5 of 1995 version);
 - In the tubular products, ADD fittings; in the welded tubes, ADD the submerged arc welded steel tubes, electrical resistance welded steel tubes, AND butt welded steel tubes (see 5.2.9; 6.2.7.1 of 1995 version);
 - ADJUST the following classification requirements. square blooms, square billets, rectangular blooms, rectangular billets, blank for tubes and pipes, uncoated flat product, hot rolled uncoated flat product, wide flat, hot-rolled sheet and plate, hot-rolled strip, cold-rolled sheet and
- Steel product classification

1 Scope

This standard specifies the basic criteria for classification of steel products in accordance with the production process, shape, size and surface condition.

This standard applies to the classification of steel products in accordance with the production process, shape, size and surface condition.

2 Classification

Steel products are usually divided into four categories.

- a) Liquid steel (see Chapter 3);
- b) Ingots and semi-finished products (see Chapter 4);
- c) Rolled finished products and end products (see Chapter 5);
- d) Other products (see Chapter 6).

3 Liquid steel

It refers to the steel in liquid state which is obtained through smelting or direct melting of the raw materials, AND it is used for ingot casting, continuous casting OR forging steel products.

4.1 Ingot

It refers to the product obtained by casting liquid steel into moulds of a certain shape. The ingot mould's shape shall be similar to the shape of the hot-rolled OR wrought processed material.

The cross section of the ingot used for rolling a profile may be square, rectangular (width to thickness ratio less than 2), polygonal, circular, elliptical, and various special shapes.

The cross section of the flat ingot which is used for rolling a sheet is rectangular, AND its width to thickness ratio is not less than 2.

For the purposes of further processing, under the conditions of not changing the original classifications of ingots, it is also allowed to make it subject to the treatment below.

- a) USE an abrasive tool OR spray gun to clear all surface defects;
- b) CUT the head & tail; or otherwise CUT it to the length facilitate to further processing;
- c) After surface cleaning, CONDUCT cutting operation.

4.2 Semi-finished products

It refers to the product obtained from a rolled or forged ingot, OR obtained by continuous casting. The semi-finished products are usually used for further rolling or forging into finished products.

The cross-sections of the semi-finished products may be of various shapes (see 4.2.1 ~ 4.2.8); the cross-sectional dimensions are constant along the length direction with wider tolerances than those of the finished products

AND side corners more or less rounded. It is allowed for the side surfaces to have slightly convex or concave, as well as rolling, forging or continuous casting marks, AND they can be partly or totally dressed to remove surface defects, e.g. by cutting, flame re-melting or grinding.

4.2.1.1 Square blooms

Its side length is not less than 200mm.

4.2.1.2 Square billet

Its side length is less than 200mm AND not less than 50mm.

4.2.2.1 Rectangular blooms

It refers to the semi-finished products the cross-sectional area of which is not less than 40000 mm² AND the width to thickness ratio of which is less than 2.

4.2.2.2 Rectangular billets

It refers to the semi-finished products the cross-sectional area of which is not less than 2500 mm² and less than 40000 mm², AND the width to thickness ratio of which is less than 2.

- a) Hot-rolled wide strip. the nominal width is not less than 600 mm;
- b) Hot-rolled slit wide strip. after rolling, the nominal width is not less than

600 mm; after edge trimming, the nominal width is less than 600 mm;

- c) Hot-rolled narrow strip. after rolling, the nominal width is less than 600 mm.

5.1.1.2 Cold-rolled uncoated flat products

It refers to the product, after cold rolling, the cross-sectional area reduction of which is not less than 25%. As for the flat products of widths less than 600 mm and for certain qualities of special steels, it may include the products with a reduction in cross-sectional area of less than 25%.