INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16162

Fourth edition 2012-08-15

Cold-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances

Tôles en acier laminées à froid — Tolérances sur dimensions et forme





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Foreword

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ISO 16162 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, Steel, Subcommittee SC 12, Continuous mill flat rolled products.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 16162:2010), which has been technically revised.

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Cold-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to dimensional and shape tolerances for all cold-rolled steel sheet products.

Note Cold-rolled steel strip is not covered by this International Standard.

2 Dimensional tolerances

Dimensional tolerances are given in Tables 1 to 8.

Table 1 — Thickness tolerances for coils and cut lengths

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Specified width	Thickness tolerances for specified thicknesses a,b,c,d,e									
	≤ 0,4	> 0,4 ≤ 0,6	> 0,6 ≤ 0,8	> 0,8 ≤ 1,0	> 1,0 ≤ 1,2	> 1,2 ≤ 1,6	> 1,6 ≤ 2,0	> 2,0 ≤ 2,5	> 2,5 ≤ 3,0	> 3,0 ≤ 4,0
600 ≤ 1 200	±0,03	±0,04	±0,05	±0,06	±0,07	±0,09	±0,11	±0,13	±0,15	±0,16
> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	±0,05	±0,05	±0,05	±0,07	±0,08	±0,10	±0,12	±0,14	±0,16	±0,17
> 1 500 ≤ 1 800	_	±0,06	±0,07	±0,08	±0,10	±0,12	±0,14	±0,16	±0,19	±0,19

When International Standards that reference this standard permit sheet that is slit to less than 600 mm in width to be considered as sheet, tolerances shall be subject to agreement.

Table 2 — Width tolerances for coils and cut lengths, not resquared

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Specified width	Tolerance		
≤ 1 200	+3 0		
> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	+ 5 0		
> 1 500	+ 6 0		
NOTE For resquared material, more restrictive	For resquared material, more restrictive tolerances are subject to negotiation.		

The thickness tolerances for sheet in coil form are the same as for sheet supplied in cut lengths but, in cases where welds are present, the tolerances shall be double those given over a length of 15 m in the vicinity of the weld.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ For specified strength levels of $R_{\rm e}$ = 360 MPa and greater, increase the thickness tolerances by 10 %, applying normal rounding-off procedures.

^c Thickness is measured at any point on the sheet not less than 25 mm from a side edge.

d The specified thickness range captions apply as a specific value.

The tolerances provided in this table are based on normal thickness (tolerance over and under). For ordered thicknesses other than nominal, the total tolerance is twice the tabled value and may be distributed as agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

Table 3 — Length tolerances for cut lengths, not resquared

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Specified length	Tolerance	
≤ 2 000	+10 0	
> 2 000 ≤ 8 000	+ 0,5 %×length 0	
> 8 000	+ 40 0	
NOTE For resquared material, more restrictive tolerances are subject to negotiation.		

Table 4 — Camber tolerances for coils and cut lengths, not resquared

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Form	Camber tolerance		
Coils	20 in any 5 000 length		
Cut lengths	0,4 % × length		

Camber is the greatest deviation of a side edge from a straight line, the measurement being taken on the concave side with a straight edge as shown in Figure 1. For resquared material, more restrictive tolerances are subject to negotiation.

Table 5 — Out-of-square tolerance for cut lengths, not resquared

Dimensions	Out-of-square tolerance		
All thicknesses and all sizes	0,7 % x width		

Out-of-square is the greatest deviation of an end edge from a straight line at right angles to a side and touching one corner as shown in Figure 2. It can also be measured as one-half the difference between the diagonals of the cut length sheet.

Table 6 — Out-of-square tolerances for resquared material

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Specified length	Specified width	Out-of-square tolerance
	× 4.200	+1
× 2 000	≤ 1 200	0
≤ 3 000	> 1 200	+2
		0
2.000	A II	+2
> 3 000	All widths	0

Out-of-square is the greatest deviation of an end edge from a straight line at right angles to a side and touching one corner as shown in Figure 2. It can also be measured as one-half the difference between the diagonals of the cut length sheet. When measuring material to resquared tolerances, consideration may have to be given to extreme variations in temperature.

Table 7 — Standard flatness tolerances for cut lengths

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Charified thickness	Specified width	Flatness tolerance specified strength level of $R_{\rm e}$			
Specified thickness	Specified width	< 220 MPa	≥ 220 ≤ 340 MPa	> 340 MPa	
	≤ 1 200	12	15	18	
≤ 0,7	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	15	18	21	
	> 1 500	19	22	27	
	≤ 1 200	10	13	16	
> 0,7 ≤ 1, 2	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	12	15	19	
	> 1 500	17	20	25	
	≤ 1 200	10	10	16	
> 1,2	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	12	13	19	
	> 1 500	17	19	25	

NOTE This table does not apply to full hard sheet (CH550).

Maximum deviation from a flat horizontal surface: with the sheet lying under its own weight, the maximum distance between the lower surface of the sheet and the flat horizontal surface (maximum deviation from flatness), as shown in Figure 3. This table also applies to sheet cut to length from coil by the customer when agreed-upon flattening procedures are performed.

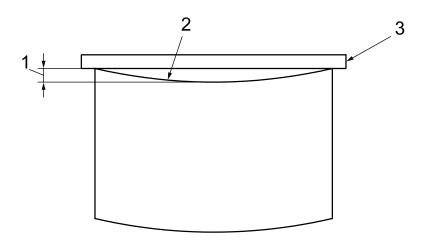
Table 8 — Restricted flatness tolerances for cut lengths

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

Creation thickness	Coocified width	Flatness tolerance specified strength level of $R_{\rm e}$			
Specified thickness	Specified width	< 220 MPa	≥ 220 ≤ 340 MPa	> 340 MPa	
	≤ 1 200	5	8	_	
≤ 0,7	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	6	9	_	
	> 1 500	8	12	_	
	≤ 1 200	4	6	_	
> 0,7 ≤ 1, 2	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	5	8	_	
	> 1 500	7	10	_	
	≤ 1 200	4	5	_	
> 1,2	> 1 200 ≤ 1 500	5	6	_	
	> 1 500	6	9	_	

NOTE This table does not apply to full hard sheet (CH550).

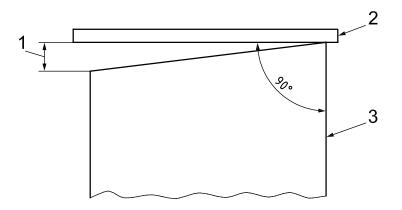
Maximum deviation from a flat horizontal surface: with the sheet lying under its own weight, the maximum distance between the lower surface of the sheet and the flat horizontal surface (maximum deviation from flatness), as shown in Figure 3. This table also applies to sheet cut to length from coil by the customer when agreed-upon flattening procedures are performed.



Key

- edge camber
- 2 side edge (concave side)
- 3 straight edge

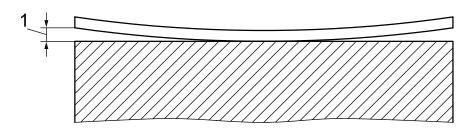
Figure 1 — Measurement of camber



Key

- out-of-square
- straight edge 2
- side edge

Figure 2 — Measurement of out-of-square



Key

maximum deviation from flatness

Figure 3 — Measurement of flatness

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