

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Magnetic materials –
Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials – Cold-rolled grain-oriented
electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state**



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

**Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials –
Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip
and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60404-8-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 68: Magnetic alloys and steels.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- extension of the range of electrical steels to include the improved grades.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
68/545/CDV	68/561/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60404 series, published under the general title *Magnetic materials*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials – Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60404 defines the grades of cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet in nominal thicknesses of 0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm. In particular, it gives general requirements, magnetic properties, geometric characteristics, tolerances and technological characteristics, as well as inspection procedures.

This document applies to Goss textured grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet supplied in the final annealed condition in coils or sheets, and intended for the construction of magnetic circuits.

The grades are grouped into two classes:

- conventional grades;
- high permeability grades, including grades which may be delivered in the domain refined condition.

They correspond to Class C22 of IEC 60404-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-121, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 121: Electromagnetism* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>)

IEC 60050-221, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 221: Magnetic materials and components* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>)

IEC 60404-1, *Magnetic materials – Part 1: Classification*

~~IEC 60404-1-1, *Magnetic materials – Part 1-1: Classification – Surface insulations of electrical steel sheet, strip and laminations*~~

IEC 60404-2, *Magnetic materials – Part 2: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of electrical steel sheet and strip by means of an Epstein frame*

IEC 60404-3:1992, *Magnetic materials – Part 3: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of magnetic sheet and strip by means of a single sheet tester*
IEC 60404-3:1992/AMD1:2002

IEC 60404-9, *Magnetic materials – Part 9: Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of magnetic steel sheet and strip*

~~IEC 60404-11, Magnetic materials – Part 11: Method of test for the determination of surface insulation resistance of magnetic sheet and strip~~

IEC 60404-13, Magnetic materials – Part 13: Methods of measurement of density, resistivity and stacking factor of electrical steel sheet and strip

ISO 404, Steel and steel products – General technical delivery requirements

ISO 7799, Metallic materials – Sheet and strip 3 mm thick or less – Reverse bend test

ISO 10474, Steel and steel products – Inspection documents

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the **terms and definitions** ~~of the principal terms relating to magnetic properties~~ given in IEC 60050-121 and IEC 60050-221 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

edge camber

greatest distance between a longitudinal edge of a length of strip or a sheet and the line joining the two extremities of the measured length of this edge

Note 1 to entry: See IEC 60404-9.

3.2

flatness (wave factor)

~~the property of a sheet or of a length of strip which is characterized by the wave factor, i.e. by the relation of the height of the wave to its length~~

~~NOTE – See IEC 60404-9.~~

3.2

edge wave wave factor

variations of flatness of a length of strip or a sheet taking a form of waves at the slit edge of the product

Note 1 to entry: The edge wave is characterized by the wave factor which is the relation of the height of the wave to its length, expressed as a percentage.

3.3

number of bends

number of alternate bends possible before the appearance of the first crack in the base metal visible to the naked eye

Note 1 to entry: The number of bends constitutes an indication of the ductility of the ~~material~~ product.

3.4

internal stresses

stresses which are characterized by a deviation in relation to the line of cutting

4 Classification

The grades covered by this document are classified according to the value of maximum specific total loss in watts per kilogram and according to the nominal thickness of the ~~material~~ **product**¹ (0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm).

5 Designation

The steel name comprises the following in the order given:

- 1) the letter M for electrical steel;
- 2) one hundred times the specified value of maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T and 50 Hz, in watts per kilogram ~~and corresponding to the nominal product thickness~~;
- 3) one hundred times the nominal thickness of the ~~material~~ **product**, in millimetres;
- 4) the characteristic letter
 - S for conventional grades;
 - P for high permeability grades;
- 5) one tenth of the frequency 50 Hz, i.e. 5.

EXAMPLE M140-30S5 for cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip or sheet of conventional grade with a maximum specific total loss of 1,40 W/kg at 1,7 T and 50 Hz, and a nominal thickness of 0,30 mm, supplied in the fully-processed state.

~~NOTE The corresponding steel numbers used in the relevant European Standard are given in Annex A.~~

6 General requirements

6.1 Production process

The production process of the steel and its chemical composition are left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

6.2 Form of supply

The ~~material~~ **product** is supplied in coils in the case of strip and in bundles in the case of sheets.

The mass of the coils or bundles of sheets shall be agreed **between the manufacturer and purchaser** at the time of ~~ordering~~ **enquiry and order**.

The recommended value for the internal diameter of coils is approximately 508 mm.

Strip shall be of constant width and wound in such a manner that the edges are superimposed in a regular manner and the side faces of the coil are substantially flat.

Coils shall be sufficiently tightly wound in order that they do not collapse under their own weight.

Strip may exhibit welds or interleaves resulting from the removal of defective zones if agreed **between the manufacturer and purchaser** at the time of enquiry and order. If necessary, the marking of welds or interleaves may be agreed **between the manufacturer and purchaser** at the time of enquiry and order.

¹ In the rest of the document, the word "~~material~~ **product**" is used to mean "strip and sheet".

For coils containing repair welds or interleaves, each part of the strip shall be of the same grade.

The edges of parts welded together shall not be so much out of alignment as to affect the further processing of the ~~material~~ product.

Sheets which make up each bundle shall be stacked so that the side faces are substantially flat and approximately perpendicular to the top face.

6.3 Delivery condition

Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel ~~material is~~ products are usually supplied with an insulating coating on both sides. This coating generally consists of an EC-5-G coating on an EC-2 coating in accordance with IEC 60404-1-1².

6.4 Surface condition

The surfaces shall be smooth and clean, free from grease and rust³. Dispersed defects such as scratches, blisters, cracks, etc. are permitted if they are within the limits of the tolerances on thickness and if they are not detrimental to the correct use of the supplied ~~material~~ product.

The insulation coating present on the surface of the ~~material~~ product shall be sufficiently adherent so that it does not become detached during cutting operations or heat treatment under conditions specified by the supplier.

NOTE If the product is to be immersed in a fluid, an agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser, initiated by the purchaser, should be reached to ensure compatibility between the fluid and the coating.

6.5 Suitability for cutting

The ~~material~~ product shall be suitable for cutting accurately into the usual shapes at any point when appropriate cutting tools are used.

7 Technical requirements

7.1 Magnetic properties

7.1.1 General

The properties defined in 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 shall apply to ~~materials~~ products in the delivery condition defined in 6.3 and to the aged condition defined in 8.3.1.

The Epstein strips shall receive a stress relief heat treatment after cutting under conditions specified by the manufacturer.

The single sheet test specimens shall not be heat treated.

7.1.2 Magnetic polarization

The specified minimum values of peak magnetic polarization at the peak magnetic field strength of 800 A/m at 50 Hz or 60 Hz shall be as given in Table 1 and Table 2.

² Other types of coating exist which are used only when particularly specified.

³ Not to be confused with some coloration of the insulating coating inherent to the manufacturing process.

7.1.3 Specific total loss

The specified values of maximum specific total loss at 50 Hz or 60 Hz shall be as given in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 – Technological and magnetic properties of the conventional grades of grain-oriented material electrical steel strip and sheet

Steel name	Nominal thickness mm	Maximum specific total loss at 1,5 T		Maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T		Minimum magnetic polarization for $H = 800 \text{ A/m}^a$ T	Minimum stacking factor
		W/kg		W/kg			
		50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz		
M110-23S5	0,23	0,73	0,96	1,10	1,45	1,78	0,945
M120-23S5		0,77	1,01	1,20	1,57	1,78	
M110-27S5	0,27	0,77	1,02	1,10	1,48	1,80	0,950
M120-27S5		0,80	1,07	1,20	1,58	1,78	
M130-27S5		0,85	1,12	1,30	1,68	1,78	
M120-30S5	0,30	0,83	1,13	1,20	1,58	1,80	0,955
M130-30S5		0,85	1,15	1,30	1,71	1,78	
M140-30S5		0,92	1,21	1,40	1,83	1,78	
M135-35S5	0,35	0,97	1,29	1,35	1,78	1,80	0,960
M145-35S5		1,03	1,36	1,45	1,91	1,78	
M155-35S5		1,07	1,41	1,55	2,04	1,78	

^a It has been common practice for many years to give values of magnetic flux density. In fact the Epstein frame is used to determine magnetic polarization (intrinsic flux density) which is defined as

$$J = B - \mu_0 H$$

where

- J is the magnetic polarization;
- B is the magnetic flux density;
- μ_0 is the magnetic constant: $4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$;
- H is the magnetic field strength.

NOTE The difference between B and J at 800 A/m is equal to 0,001 T.

Table 2 – Technological and magnetic properties of the high permeability grades of grain-oriented ~~material~~ electrical steel strip and sheet

Steel name	Nominal thickness mm	Maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T W/kg		Minimum magnetic polarization for $H = 800 \text{ A/m}^a$ T	Minimum stacking factor
		50 Hz	60 Hz		
M80-23P5 ^b	0,23	0,80	1,05	1,85	0,945
M85-23P5 ^b		0,85	1,12	1,85	
M90-23P5 ^b		0,90	1,19	1,85	
M95-23P5		0,95	1,25	1,85	
M100-23P5		1,00	1,32	1,85	
M90-27P5 ^b	0,27	0,90	1,19	1,85	0,950
M95-27P5 ^b		0,95	1,25	1,85	
M100-27P5		1,00	1,32	1,88	
M110-27P5		1,10	1,45	1,88	
M100-30P5	0,30	1,00	1,30	1,88	0,955
M105-30P5		1,05	1,38	1,88	
M110-30P5		1,10	1,46	1,88	
M115-30P5		1,15	1,52	1,85	
M120-30P5		1,20	1,58	1,85	
M115-35P5	0,35	1,15	1,51	1,88	0,960
M125-35P5		1,25	1,64	1,88	
M135-35P5		1,35	1,77	1,88	

^a It has been common practice for many years to give values of magnetic flux density. In fact the Epstein frame is used to determine magnetic polarization (intrinsic flux density) which is defined as

$$J = B - \mu_0 H$$

where

J is the magnetic polarization;

B is the magnetic flux density;

μ_0 is the magnetic constant. $4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$;

H is the magnetic field strength.

NOTE The difference between B and J at 800 A/m is equal to 0,001 T.

^b This grade may be delivered in the domain refined condition. Domain refined products shall be distinct from non-refined products, see Clause 11 l). The magnetic properties of some domain refined ~~material~~ products may deteriorate when the ~~material~~ product is subjected to heat treatment.

7.2 Geometric characteristics and tolerances

7.2.1 Thickness

The nominal thicknesses of the ~~material~~ product are 0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm.

For thickness tolerance, a distinction is made between

- the allowable tolerance on the nominal thickness within the same acceptance unit;
- the difference in thickness in a sheet or in a length of strip in a direction parallel to the direction of rolling;

– the difference in thickness in a direction perpendicular to the direction of rolling. This tolerance applies only to ~~materials~~ **products** with a width greater than 150 mm.

At any point, the allowable ~~tolerance on deviation from~~ **the nominal thickness** within the same acceptance unit shall not exceed ± 0,030 mm except for the 0,23 mm thickness for which this tolerance shall not exceed ± 0,025 mm. The additional thickness due to welds with respect to the measured thickness of the steel ~~sheet or strip~~ **product** shall not exceed 0,050 mm.

The difference in thickness in a sheet or in a length of strip of 2 m in a direction parallel to the direction of rolling shall not exceed 0,030 mm.

In addition, for ~~material~~ **products** with a width greater than 150 mm, the difference in thickness in a direction perpendicular to the direction of rolling shall not exceed 0,020 mm, the measurements being made at least 40 mm from the edges (see 8.4.3.1). For narrow strips, other agreements may be needed.

7.2.2 Width

The **commonly** available nominal widths are less than or equal to 1 000 mm.

The ~~material~~ **product** can be supplied either in a width chosen from the specific range of the manufacturer or in the finally used width.

For width tolerances

—For ~~material~~ **products** supplied in a width chosen from the specific range of the manufacturer, the permitted tolerances shall be $\pm \frac{2}{6}$ mm.

—For ~~material~~ **products** supplied in the finally used width, the tolerances of Table 3 shall apply.

Table 3 – Tolerances on nominal width

Nominal width <i>l</i> mm	Tolerance ^a mm
$l \leq 150$	0 -0,2
$150 < l \leq 400$	0 -0,3
$400 < l \leq 750$	0 -0,5
$750 < l \leq 1\ 000$ ^b	0 -0,6

NOTE

^a By agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order, the tolerances on the nominal width can be all positive tolerances.

^b Nominal widths greater than 1 000 mm may be delivered. In this case, the tolerance should be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order.

7.2.3 Length

The tolerance on the length of sheets in relation to the length ordered shall be ${}^{+0,5}_0$ %, but with a maximum of 6 mm.

7.2.4 Edge camber

The verification of edge camber does not apply to ~~material~~ products of width less than or equal to 150 mm. The edge camber shall not exceed 0,9 mm for a measuring length of 2 m.

7.2.5 ~~Flatness~~ Edge wave (wave factor)

The verification of the ~~flatness~~ edge wave does not apply to ~~material~~ products of width less than or equal to 150 mm. The wave factor (see 8.4.3.4), expressed as a percentage, shall not exceed 1,5 %.

7.2.6 Residual curvature

A requirement concerning residual curvature may be specified by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser when ordering ~~material~~ products of width greater than 150 mm.

In this case the distance between the bottom edge of the test piece and the supporting plate shall not exceed 35 mm for sheets and shall be subject to agreement for coils.

7.2.7 Burr height

The determination of the burr height applies only to ~~material~~ slit coils delivered in the width in which ~~it~~ they will finally be used. The measured burr height shall not exceed 0,025 mm.

7.3 Technological characteristics

7.3.1 Density

The density of ~~the material~~ cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel is not specified.

The conventional value of density used to calculate the magnetic properties and the stacking factor shall be 7,65 kg/dm³.

7.3.2 Stacking factor

The minimum values shall be as specified in Table 1 and Table 2.

7.3.3 Number of bends

The specified minimum number of bends is 1. This value applies to test specimens cut parallel to the direction of rolling.

7.3.4 Internal stresses

The ~~material~~ products shall be, as far as possible, free from internal stresses.

The verification of internal stress is not applicable to ~~material~~ a product of width less than 500 mm (slit ~~material~~ coil). The measured gap shall not exceed 1 mm (see 8.3.3.3).

7.3.5 Insulation coating resistance

The insulation coating resistance expressed in Ωmm^2 represents the electrical resistance offered to the passage of current through the coating.

~~A minimum value of the insulation coating resistance measured before or after the possible application of a stress relief heat treatment shall be the subject of agreement between the parties when ordering.~~

The measured insulation coating resistance before or after the possible application of a stress relief heat treatment shall be not less than $500 \Omega\text{mm}^2$ / side unless otherwise agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order. The stress relief heat treatment, when applied, shall be carried out under conditions specified by the manufacturer.

8 Inspection and testing

8.1 General

The ~~materials~~ products defined by this document can be ordered with or without specific inspection in accordance with ISO 404. However, as a dispensation from ISO 404, in the case of an order without inspection, the manufacturer shall supply a certificate giving the specific total loss of the supplied ~~material~~ product.

In the case of an order with specific inspection, the type of inspection document in accordance with ISO 10474 shall be specified when ordering. In this case, the delivery is divided into acceptance units.

Each acceptance unit shall comprise 3,0 t or the remaining fraction thereof of the same grade and the same nominal thickness. Different acceptance units can be adopted by special agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order.

For coils of more than 3,0 t, each coil shall constitute an acceptance unit.

Except by special agreement, the same rules apply to the inspection of internal stresses, suitability for cutting, surface insulation resistance and tolerances of shape and dimensions.

When the products are delivered in the form of slit coils, the test results applying to the parent unit of acceptance shall apply.

8.2 Selection of samples

Test samples shall be taken from each acceptance unit.

The first internal turn and last external turn of a coil shall be considered as wrapping and not as representative of the quality of the rest of the coil. The selection shall be made from the first internal or external turns, excluding the wrapping turn and outside any welding zones or interleaves.

In the case of sheets, the selection shall be made preferably from the upper part of the bundle.

By choosing a suitable order for the execution of the tests, the same sample shall serve to check the various properties.

8.3 Preparation of test specimens

8.3.1 Magnetic properties

For the measurement of magnetic polarization and specific total loss using the 25 cm Epstein frame, the test specimen shall consist of a minimum of 24 Epstein test strips having the following dimensions:

- length 280 mm to 320 mm, the lengths being equal within a tolerance of $\pm 0,5$ mm;
- width 30 mm $\pm 0,2$ mm.

As far as possible, the selection of test strips shall be made uniformly across the width of the **material product**. The test strips shall be carefully cut without deformation. Cutting or punching shall be carried out only with well sharpened tools.

Before the measurements, the test strips shall be subjected to a stress relief heat treatment in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

In the case where the measurement of magnetic polarization and specific total loss shall be made using the single sheet **method tester** specified in IEC 60404-3 (see 8.4.2 below), the test specimen for the single sheet tester shall consist of one sheet having the following dimensions:

- length **from** 500 mm to ~~530~~ **610** mm.
- NOTE** The value of 500 mm is recommended;
- width ~~500 mm~~ 0 mm **from** 300 mm to 500 mm.

It is recommended to use width values between 450 mm to 500 mm.

All the test specimens shall be cut parallel to the direction of rolling. The permitted tolerance for the angle between the direction of rolling and the direction of cutting is $\pm 1^\circ$.

In the case of measurements of specific total loss on aged test pieces, these shall be aged by heating at $(225 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ for a duration of 24 h and shall be cooled to ambient temperature.

8.3.2 Geometrical characteristics and tolerances

For the measurement of thickness, width, flatness and edge camber, the test specimen shall consist of a sheet or a 2 m length of strip.

For the measurement of the residual curvature, the test specimen shall consist of a sample $(500^{+2,5}_0)$ mm in length and of width equal to the delivery width of the **sheet or strip product**.

8.3.3 Technological characteristics

8.3.3.1 Stacking factor

The test specimen shall consist of at least 24 strips of the same size; in case of dispute, the test shall be made with 100 strips. They shall have a width of at least 20 mm and a surface area of at least 5 000 mm², ~~their widths being equal within a tolerance of $\pm 0,1$ mm as well as their lengths~~ the tolerance on the width and length of strips being respectively equal to $\pm 0,2$ mm and $\pm 0,5$ mm. The test strips shall be carefully deburred before the test.

8.3.3.2 Number of bends

Five test specimens at least 20 mm wide shall be taken from outside the welding zones, parallel to the direction of rolling, with a view to making the bend perpendicular to the

direction of rolling. The edge of the ~~material~~ product shall not constitute one side of the test specimen.

The test specimens shall be carefully cut without deformation.

8.3.3.3 Internal stresses

The test specimen shall consist of a sheet or 1 m length of strip.

8.3.3.4 Insulation coating resistance

For ~~sheet or strip~~ products with a width equal to or greater than 600 mm, four strips shall be selected over the whole width of the ~~material~~ product. The width of each strip depends on the method to be used, e.g. 50 mm for the test method in accordance with IEC 60404-11.

For ~~sheet or strip~~ products less than 600 mm wide, the selection for inspection of insulation coating resistance shall be subject to agreement when ordering.

Before the measurements, depending on the agreement (see 7.3.5), the test specimen may need to be heat-treated in accordance with the specification of the manufacturer.

8.4 Test methods

8.4.1 General

For each specified property, one test shall be carried out per acceptance unit. Unless otherwise specified, the tests shall be made at a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C.

8.4.2 Magnetic properties

The test shall be made using a 25 cm Epstein frame in accordance with IEC 60404-2.

NOTE As an alternative to the Epstein method, the single sheet tester (SST) described in IEC 60404-3 ~~may~~ can be used by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser ~~at the time of enquiry and order~~. In this case the specified values to be obtained with the single sheet tester ~~may~~ can also be subject to agreement. The relationships between the SST and Epstein test results which are given in Annex C of IEC 60404-3:1992/AMD1:2002 ~~may~~ can be used as a guide.

~~In the case of some~~ For the grades of domain-refined ~~material~~ products (see Table 2), the test shall be made using the single sheet ~~method of tester~~ specified in IEC 60404-3, according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The single sheet test specimen is not heat treated.

8.4.3 Geometrical characteristics and tolerances

8.4.3.1 Thickness

The measurement of thickness shall be made at any point located more than 40 mm from the edges. For ~~materials~~ products of a width less than 80 mm, the measurement of thickness shall be made along the longitudinal axis of the sheet or strip. This measurement shall be made using a micrometer with an accuracy of 0,001 mm.

8.4.3.2 Width

The width shall be measured perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the ~~sheet or strip~~ product.

8.4.3.3 Edge camber

The edge camber shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60404-9.

8.4.3.4 Flatness Edge wave (wave factor)

The wave factor shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60404-9.

8.4.3.5 Residual curvature

The residual curvature in the longitudinal direction of the strip shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60404-9.

8.4.3.6 Burr height

The burr height shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60404-9.

8.4.4 Technological characteristics

8.4.4.1 Stacking factor

The stacking factor shall be measured in accordance with IEC 60404-13.

8.4.4.2 Number of bends

The test consists of bending the test specimen through 90° alternately to each side of its initial position, following the method of bending defined by ISO 7799. The radius of bending chosen shall be 5 mm.

A bend of 90° from the initial position with return to the initial position counts as one bend.

The test shall be stopped on the appearance in the base metal of the first crack visible to the naked eye. The last bend shall not be counted.

8.4.4.3 Internal stresses

The internal stresses shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60404-9.

8.4.4.4 Insulation coating resistance

The test can be carried out by different methods, among which is the method in accordance with IEC 60404-11 on both sides of the product.

8.5 Retests

When a test does not give the specified result, this test shall be repeated on double the number of test specimens from other sheets of the acceptance unit or on other strips from the coils. The delivery shall be considered to conform to the order if all results of additional tests are in accordance with the requirements of this document.

After re-treatment, the manufacturer has the right to present again for test acceptance units which had not been found to comply with the order.

9 Marking, labelling and packaging

Marking, labelling and packaging of the products may be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of ordering.

10 Complaints

Internal or external defects shall justify a complaint only if they are clearly prejudicial to the method of working or the judicious use of the ~~material~~ product.

The purchaser shall give to the manufacturer the opportunity of convincing himself of the fairness of the claim by presenting the ~~material~~ product in dispute and evidence for the complaint.

In all cases, the terms and conditions of complaints shall be in accordance with ISO 404.

11 Information to be supplied by the purchaser

For ~~material~~ a product to comply adequately with the requirements of this document, the purchaser shall include the following information in his enquiry and order:

- a) the quantity;
- b) the type of product (strip or sheet);
- c) the number of this standard (IEC 60404-8-7);
- d) the steel name or number (see Clause 5);
- e) the dimensions of strips or sheets required (including any limitations on the external diameter of a coil) (see 6.2 and 7.2.2);
- f) any limitations on the mass of a coil or a bundle of sheets (see 6.2);
- g) any special requirement about residual curvature (see 7.2.6);
- h) any special requirement about insulation coating resistance (see 7.3.5);
- i) any special requirement regarding the thickness measurement and tolerance across the width of narrow strip (see 7.2.1 and 8.4.3.1);
- j) the inspection procedure required including the nature of the related documents (see 8.1);
- k) any special requirement about single sheet testing (see 8.4.2);
- l) whether or not the product can be delivered in the domain refined condition by any technology (see Table 2, footnote b).

Annex A (informative)

European steel designation

For the steel names specified in this standard, Table A.1 gives the steel numbers of corresponding steel grades as allocated in the relevant European Standard.

Table A.1 – European steel designation

Steel name in this standard	Steel number in the relevant European Standard
M110-23S5	1.0863
M120-23S5	1.0864
M120-27S5	1.0868
M130-27S5	1.0866
M130-30S5	1.0869
M140-30S5	1.0862
M145-35S5	–
M155-35S5	–
M85-23P5	1.0822
M90-23P5	1.0835
M95-23P5	1.0836
M100-23P5	1.0870
M90-27P5	1.0838
M95-27P5	1.0839
M100-27P5	–
M140-27P5	–
M105-30P5	1.0886
M110-30P5	(1.0881) ^a
M120-30P5	–
M115-35P5	–
M125-35P5	1.0854
M135-35P5	–

^a The grade M110-30P5 is similar but not fully equivalent to the corresponding grade (steel name M111-30P) of the relevant European Standard.

Bibliography

- [1] IEC 60404-1-1, *Magnetic materials – Part 1-1: Classification – Surface insulations of electrical steel sheet, strip and laminations*
- [2] IEC 60404-11, *Magnetic materials – Part 11: Method of test for the determination of surface insulation resistance of magnetic sheet and strip*

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Magnetic materials –
Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials – Cold-rolled grain-oriented
electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MAGNETIC MATERIALS –**Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials –
Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip
and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60404-8-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 68: Magnetic alloys and steels.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- extension of the range of electrical steels to include the improved grades.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
68/545/CDV	68/561/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60404 series, published under the general title *Magnetic materials*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 8-7: Specifications for individual materials – Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet delivered in the fully-processed state

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60404 defines the grades of cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet in nominal thicknesses of 0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm. In particular, it gives general requirements, magnetic properties, geometric characteristics, tolerances and technological characteristics, as well as inspection procedures.

This document applies to Goss textured grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet supplied in the final annealed condition in coils or sheets, and intended for the construction of magnetic circuits.

The grades are grouped into two classes:

- conventional grades;
- high permeability grades, including grades which may be delivered in the domain refined condition.

They correspond to Class C22 of IEC 60404-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-121, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 121: Electromagnetism* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>)

IEC 60050-221, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 221: Magnetic materials and components* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>)

IEC 60404-1, *Magnetic materials – Part 1: Classification*

IEC 60404-2, *Magnetic materials – Part 2: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of electrical steel sheet and strip by means of an Epstein frame*

IEC 60404-3:1992, *Magnetic materials – Part 3: Methods of measurement of the magnetic properties of magnetic sheet and strip by means of a single sheet tester*
IEC 60404-3:1992/AMD1:2002

IEC 60404-9, *Magnetic materials – Part 9: Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of magnetic steel sheet and strip*

IEC 60404-13, *Magnetic materials – Part 13: Methods of measurement of density, resistivity and stacking factor of electrical steel sheet and strip*

ISO 404, *Steel and steel products – General technical delivery requirements*

ISO 7799, *Metallic materials – Sheet and strip 3 mm thick or less – Reverse bend test*

ISO 10474, *Steel and steel products – Inspection documents*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-121 and IEC 60050-221 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

edge camber

greatest distance between a longitudinal edge of a length of strip or a sheet and the line joining the two extremities of the measured length of this edge

Note 1 to entry: See IEC 60404-9.

3.2

edge wave

wave factor

variations of flatness of a length of strip or a sheet taking a form of waves at the slit edge of the product

Note 1 to entry: The edge wave is characterized by the wave factor which is the relation of the height of the wave to its length, expressed as a percentage.

3.3

number of bends

number of alternate bends possible before the appearance of the first crack in the base metal visible to the naked eye

Note 1 to entry: The number of bends constitutes an indication of the ductility of the product.

3.4

internal stresses

stresses which are characterized by a deviation in relation to the line of cutting

4 Classification

The grades covered by this document are classified according to the value of maximum specific total loss in watts per kilogram and according to the nominal thickness of the product¹ (0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm).

5 Designation

The steel name comprises the following in the order given:

¹ In the rest of the document, the word "product" is used to mean "strip and sheet".

- 1) the letter M for electrical steel;
- 2) one hundred times the specified value of maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T and 50 Hz, in watts per kilogram;
- 3) one hundred times the nominal thickness of the product, in millimetres;
- 4) the characteristic letter
 - S for conventional grades;
 - P for high permeability grades;
- 5) one tenth of the frequency 50 Hz, i.e. 5.

EXAMPLE M140-30S5 for cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel strip or sheet of conventional grade with a maximum specific total loss of 1,40 W/kg at 1,7 T and 50 Hz, and a nominal thickness of 0,30 mm, supplied in the fully-processed state.

6 General requirements

6.1 Production process

The production process of the steel and its chemical composition are left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

6.2 Form of supply

The product is supplied in coils in the case of strip and in bundles in the case of sheets.

The mass of the coils or bundles of sheets shall be agreed between the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of enquiry and order.

The recommended value for the internal diameter of coils is approximately 508 mm.

Strip shall be of constant width and wound in such a manner that the edges are superimposed in a regular manner and the side faces of the coil are substantially flat.

Coils shall be sufficiently tightly wound in order that they do not collapse under their own weight.

Strip may exhibit welds or interleaves resulting from the removal of defective zones if agreed between the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of enquiry and order. If necessary, the marking of welds or interleaves may be agreed between the manufacturer and purchaser at the time of enquiry and order.

For coils containing repair welds or interleaves, each part of the strip shall be of the same grade.

The edges of parts welded together shall not be so much out of alignment as to affect the further processing of the product.

Sheets which make up each bundle shall be stacked so that the side faces are substantially flat and approximately perpendicular to the top face.

6.3 Delivery condition

Cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel products are usually supplied with an insulating coating on both sides. This coating generally consists of an EC-5-G coating on an EC-2 coating in accordance with IEC 60404-1-12.

6.4 Surface condition

The surfaces shall be smooth and clean, free from grease and rust³. Dispersed defects such as scratches, blisters, cracks, etc. are permitted if they are within the limits of the tolerances on thickness and if they are not detrimental to the correct use of the supplied product.

The insulation coating present on the surface of the product shall be sufficiently adherent so that it does not become detached during cutting operations or heat treatment under conditions specified by the supplier.

If the product is to be immersed in a fluid, an agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser, initiated by the purchaser, should be reached to ensure compatibility between the fluid and the coating.

6.5 Suitability for cutting

The product shall be suitable for cutting accurately into the usual shapes at any point when appropriate cutting tools are used.

7 Technical requirements

7.1 Magnetic properties

7.1.1 General

The properties defined in 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 shall apply to products in the delivery condition defined in 6.3 and to the aged condition defined in 8.3.1.

The Epstein strips shall receive a stress relief heat treatment after cutting under conditions specified by the manufacturer.

The single sheet test specimens shall not be heat treated.

7.1.2 Magnetic polarization

The specified minimum values of peak magnetic polarization at the peak magnetic field strength of 800 A/m at 50 Hz or 60 Hz shall be as given in Table 1 and Table 2.

7.1.3 Specific total loss

The specified values of maximum specific total loss at 50 Hz or 60 Hz shall be as given in Table 1 and Table 2.

² Other types of coating exist which are used only when particularly specified.

³ Not to be confused with some coloration of the insulating coating inherent to the manufacturing process.

Table 1 – Technological and magnetic properties of the conventional grades of grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet

Steel name	Nominal thickness mm	Maximum specific total loss at 1,5 T		Maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T		Minimum magnetic polarization for $H = 800 \text{ A/m}^a$ T	Minimum stacking factor
		W/kg		W/kg			
		50 Hz	60 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz		
M110-23S5	0,23	0,73	0,96	1,10	1,45	1,78	0,945
M120-23S5		0,77	1,01	1,20	1,57	1,78	
M110-27S5	0,27	0,77	1,02	1,10	1,48	1,80	0,950
M120-27S5		0,80	1,07	1,20	1,58	1,78	
M130-27S5		0,85	1,12	1,30	1,68	1,78	
M120-30S5	0,30	0,83	1,13	1,20	1,58	1,80	0,955
M130-30S5		0,85	1,15	1,30	1,71	1,78	
M140-30S5		0,92	1,21	1,40	1,83	1,78	
M135-35S5	0,35	0,97	1,29	1,35	1,78	1,80	0,960
M145-35S5		1,03	1,36	1,45	1,91	1,78	
M155-35S5		1,07	1,41	1,55	2,04	1,78	

^a It has been common practice for many years to give values of magnetic flux density. In fact the Epstein frame is used to determine magnetic polarization (intrinsic flux density) which is defined as

$$J = B - \mu_0 H$$

where

J is the magnetic polarization;

B is the magnetic flux density;

μ_0 is the magnetic constant: $4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$;

H is the magnetic field strength.

The difference between B and J at 800 A/m is equal to 0,001 T.

Table 2 – Technological and magnetic properties of the high permeability grades of grain-oriented electrical steel strip and sheet

Steel name	Nominal thickness mm	Maximum specific total loss at 1,7 T W/kg		Minimum magnetic polarization for $H = 800 \text{ A/m}^a$ T	Minimum stacking factor
		50 Hz	60 Hz		
M80-23P5 ^b	0,23	0,80	1,05	1,85	0,945
M85-23P5 ^b		0,85	1,12	1,85	
M90-23P5 ^b		0,90	1,19	1,85	
M95-23P5		0,95	1,25	1,85	
M100-23P5		1,00	1,32	1,85	
M90-27P5 ^b	0,27	0,90	1,19	1,85	0,950
M95-27P5 ^b		0,95	1,25	1,85	
M100-27P5		1,00	1,32	1,88	
M110-27P5		1,10	1,45	1,88	
M100-30P5	0,30	1,00	1,30	1,88	0,955
M105-30P5		1,05	1,38	1,88	
M110-30P5		1,10	1,46	1,88	
M115-30P5		1,15	1,52	1,85	
M120-30P5		1,20	1,58	1,85	
M115-35P5	0,35	1,15	1,51	1,88	0,960
M125-35P5		1,25	1,64	1,88	
M135-35P5		1,35	1,77	1,88	

^a It has been common practice for many years to give values of magnetic flux density. In fact the Epstein frame is used to determine magnetic polarization (intrinsic flux density) which is defined as

$$J = B - \mu_0 H$$

where

J is the magnetic polarization;

B is the magnetic flux density;

μ_0 is the magnetic constant. $4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$;

H is the magnetic field strength.

The difference between B and J at 800 A/m is equal to 0,001 T.

^b This grade may be delivered in the domain refined condition. Domain refined products shall be distinct from non-refined products, (see Clause 11 I). The magnetic properties of some domain refined products may deteriorate when the product is subjected to heat treatment.

7.2 Geometric characteristics and tolerances

7.2.1 Thickness

The nominal thicknesses of the product are 0,23 mm, 0,27 mm, 0,30 mm and 0,35 mm.

For thickness tolerance, a distinction is made between

- the allowable tolerance on the nominal thickness within the same acceptance unit;
- the difference in thickness in a sheet or in a length of strip in a direction parallel to the direction of rolling;
- the difference in thickness in a direction perpendicular to the direction of rolling. This tolerance applies only to products with a width greater than 150 mm.

At any point, the allowable deviation from the nominal thickness within the same acceptance unit shall not exceed $\pm 0,030$ mm except for the 0,23 mm thickness for which this tolerance shall not exceed $\pm 0,025$ mm. The additional thickness due to welds with respect to the measured thickness of the steel product shall not exceed 0,050 mm.

The difference in thickness in a sheet or in a length of strip of 2 m in a direction parallel to the direction of rolling shall not exceed 0,030 mm.

In addition, for products with a width greater than 150 mm, the difference in thickness in a direction perpendicular to the direction of rolling shall not exceed 0,020 mm, the measurements being made at least 40 mm from the edges (see 8.4.3.1). For narrow strips, other agreements may be needed.

7.2.2 Width

The commonly available nominal widths are less than or equal to 1 000 mm.

The product can be supplied either in a width chosen from the specific range of the manufacturer or in the finally used width.

For products supplied in a width chosen from the specific range of the manufacturer, the permitted tolerances shall be $+\frac{2}{0}$ mm.

For products supplied in the finally used width, the tolerances of Table 3 shall apply.

Table 3 – Tolerances on nominal width

Nominal width <i>l</i> mm	Tolerance ^a mm
$l \leq 150$	0 -0,2
$150 < l \leq 400$	0 -0,3
$400 < l \leq 750$	0 -0,5
$750 < l \leq 1\ 000$ ^b	0 -0,6
^a By agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order, the tolerances on the nominal width can be all positive tolerances. ^b Nominal widths greater than 1 000 mm may be delivered. In this case, the tolerance should be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order.	

7.2.3 Length

The tolerance on the length of sheets in relation to the length ordered shall be $+\frac{0,5}{0}$ %, but with a maximum of 6 mm.

7.2.4 Edge camber

The verification of edge camber does not apply to products of width less than or equal to 150 mm. The edge camber shall not exceed 0,9 mm for a measuring length of 2 m.

7.2.5 Edge wave (wave factor)

The verification of the edge wave does not apply to products of width less than or equal to 150 mm. The wave factor (see 8.4.3.4), expressed as a percentage, shall not exceed 1,5 %.

7.2.6 Residual curvature

A requirement concerning residual curvature may be specified by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser when ordering products of width greater than 150 mm.

In this case the distance between the bottom edge of the test piece and the supporting plate shall not exceed 35 mm for sheets and shall be subject to agreement for coils.

7.2.7 Burr height

The determination of the burr height applies only to slit coils delivered in the width in which they will finally be used. The measured burr height shall not exceed 0,025 mm.

7.3 Technological characteristics

7.3.1 Density

The density of cold-rolled grain-oriented electrical steel is not specified.

The conventional value of density used to calculate the magnetic properties and the stacking factor shall be 7,65 kg/dm³.

7.3.2 Stacking factor

The minimum values shall be as specified in Table 1 and Table 2.

7.3.3 Number of bends

The specified minimum number of bends is 1. This value applies to test specimens cut parallel to the direction of rolling.

7.3.4 Internal stresses

The products shall be, as far as possible, free from internal stresses.

The verification of internal stress is not applicable to a product of width less than 500 mm (slit coil). The measured gap shall not exceed 1 mm (see 8.3.3.3).

7.3.5 Insulation coating resistance

The insulation coating resistance expressed in $\Omega\cdot\text{mm}^2$ represents the electrical resistance offered to the passage of current through the coating.

The measured insulation coating resistance before or after the possible application of a stress relief heat treatment shall be not less than 500 $\Omega\cdot\text{mm}^2$ / side unless otherwise agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order. The stress relief heat treatment, when applied, shall be carried out under conditions specified by the manufacturer.