Hot rolled and pickled

Structural steels

Hot rolled and pickled

The first stage in the production of flat carbon steels in the form of coils is hot rolling. Albasider is able to supply its customers with hot-rolled coils in thicknesses between 1.50 and 20 mm.

Following hot rolling, the material can undergo a pickling process.

Pickling is a chemical dissolution operation that takes place mainly through the use of special acids, which allows rust, calamine and other processing residues to be removed from the surfaces.

Albasider can supply its customers with pickled plates, tapes and straps in thicknesses between 1.50 and 12 mm.

| Hot rolled | | | Pickled | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|
| | Thickness | Width | | Thickness | Width |
| Plates | 1.50 - 20 | ≤2000 | Plates | 1.50 - 12 | ≤2000 |
| Tapes | 1.50 - 6 | ≤2000 | Tapes | 1.50 - 6 | ≤2000 |
| Straps | - | - | Straps | 1.50 - 3 | 180 - 2000 |
| | | | | 4-6 | 500 - 2000 |



Structural steels

Structural steels are characterised by a special carbon-manganese alloy that ensures a minimum yield strength and a certain tensile strength. These also have a good aptitude for the welding process. The abbreviations JR, J0 and J2 indicate the resilience level of the material:

- J2 indicates the minimum impact The suffix "+N" after the desired toughness characteristics of 27 J at T of -20 °C
- J0 indicates minimum impact toughness characteristics of 27 J at T of 0 ℃
- JR indicates the minimum impact toughness characteristics of 27 J at T of 20 °C
- reference grade indicates that these properties are ensured through an additional heating process called "normalising".



Main fields of application:

| CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING |
|------------------------------|
| MECHANICAL ENGINEERING |
| CARPENTRY |
| CONTAINERS |
| STEEL TANKS |
| PROFILES |
| |

Mechanical properties

| Thickness (mm) | EN 10025 | S235 | S275 | S355 |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Re (MPa) | ≥235 | ≥ 275 | ≥ 355 |
| 1.35 - 1.50 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 430 - 580 | 510 - 680 |
| | A 80 (%) | ≥16 | ≥ 14 | ≥ 13 |
| | Re (MPa) | ≥235 | ≥275 | ≥ 355 |
| 1.51 - 2 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 430 - 580 | 510 - 680 |
| | A 80 (%) | ≥ 17 | ≥15 | ≥ 14 |
| | Re (MPa) | ≥235 | ≥275 | ≥ 355 |
| 2.01 - 2.50 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 430 - 580 | 510 - 680 |
| | A 80 (%) | ≥ 18 | ≥ 16 | ≥ 15 |
| | Re (MPa) | ≥235 | ≥ 275 | ≥ 355 |
| 2.51 - 2.99 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 430 - 580 | 510 - 680 |
| | A 80 (%) | ≥19 | ≥ 17 | ≥16 |
| | Re (MPa) | ≥235 | ≥ 275 | ≥ 355 |
| 3 - 15.99 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 410 - 560 | 470 - 630 |
| | A 5 (%) | ≥24 | ≥21 | ≥20 |
| | Re (MPa) | ≥225 | ≥265 | ≥345 |
| 16 - 20 | Rm (MPa) | 360 - 510 | 410 - 560 | 470 - 630 |
| | A 5 (%) | ≥24 | ≥21 | ≥20 |

Legend

Re (MPa) = Yield strength (inelastic index); Rm (Mpa) = Tensile strength; A 80 (%) = Elongation for thickness < 3mm; A 5 (%) = Elongation for thickness ≥ 3mm

Please note:

For material with width <600 mm transverse direction. For material with width ≥600 mm longitudinal direction.

