



Designation: A1003/A1003M – 25

Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Carbon, Metallic- and Nonmetallic-Coated for Cold-Formed Framing Members¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A1003/A1003M; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers coated steel sheet used in the manufacture of cold-formed framing members, such as, but not limited to, studs, joists, purlins, girts, and track.

1.2 The steel sheet used for cold-formed framing members includes metallic-coated, painted metallic-coated, or painted nonmetallic-coated.

1.3 The values stated in either inch-pound or SI units shall be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other.

1.4 Unless the order specifies the “M” designation [SI units], the product shall be furnished to inch-pound units.

1.5 The text of this specification references notes and footnotes, which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes, excluding those in tables and figures, shall not be considered as requirements of this specification.

1.6 Product furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the latest issue of Specification [A924/A924M](#), unless otherwise provided herein.

1.7 *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

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 www.astm.org/contact. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[A463/A463M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process
[A568/A568M](#) Specification for Steel, Sheet, Carbon, Structural, and High-Strength Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, General Requirements for
[A653/A653M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
[A792/A792M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, 55 % Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
[A875/A875M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-5 % Aluminum Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
[A879/A879M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc Coated by the Electrolytic Process for Applications Requiring Designation of the Coating Mass on Each Surface
[A902](#) Terminology Relating to Metallic Coated Steel Products
[A924/A924M](#) Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
[A941](#) Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys
[A1004/A1004M](#) Practice for Establishing Conformance to the Minimum Expected Corrosion Characteristics of Metallic, Painted-Metallic, and Nonmetallic-Coated Steel Sheet Intended for Use as Cold Formed Framing Members
[A1046/A1046M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Aluminum-Magnesium Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
[A1063/A1063M](#) Specification for Steel Sheet, Twin-Roll Cast, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip Process
[A1073/A1073M](#) Practice for Using Hand Micrometers to Measure the Thickness of Uncoated Steel Sheet and Nonmetallic and Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet
[D714](#) Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints
[D1005](#) Test Method for Measurement of Dry-Film Thickness of Organic Coatings Using Micrometers
[D1654](#) Test Method for Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments
[D3794](#) Guide for Testing Coil Coatings

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard



D4138 Practices for Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Protective Coating Systems by Destructive, Cross-Sectioning Means

D4145 Test Method for Coating Flexibility of Prepainted Sheet

D5796 Test Method for Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Thin-Film Coil-Coated Systems by Destructive Means Using a Boring Device

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

2.2 *AISI Standard:*

AISI S903-13 Cold Formed Design Manual - Standard Methods for Determination of Uniform and Local Ductility³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology **A902** for definitions of general terminology relating to metallic-coated steel products, and Terminology **A941** for definitions of general terminology relating to uncoated steel sheet products.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *aluminum coating type 1, n*—a coating of aluminum and silicon alloy on steel sheet.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Aluminum-coated steel sheet type 1 provides protection from corrosion primarily through the barrier action of the coating. The aluminum-silicon alloy coating provides galvanic corrosion only in marine environments. Because this coating does not generally provide galvanic protection, rust staining may be evident at area where the base metal is exposed to the environment, such as at punch-outs, cut or sheared edges of members, and at scratches.

3.2.2 *aluminum coating type 2, n*—a coating of commercially pure aluminum on steel sheet.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—Aluminum-coated steel sheet type 2 provides protection from corrosion primarily through the barrier action of the coating. The aluminum coating provides galvanic corrosion only in marine environments. Because this coating does not generally provide galvanic protection, rust staining may be evident at areas where the base metal is exposed to the environment such as at punch-outs, cut or sheared edges of members, and at scratches.

3.2.3 *coating sequence, n*—the unbroken or uninterrupted manufacture of coils of the same coating designation.

3.2.4 *coil coater, n*—the organization that applies paint film coatings to coils of steel sheet on continuous paint lines.

3.2.5 *producer, n*—the organization that produces the steel sheet coil product from which the cold-formed members are fabricated.

3.2.6 *purlins and girts, n*—horizontal structural members that support roof deck or panel covering with loads applied principally by bending.

3.2.7 *resample, n*—additional tests made when the original test results do not satisfy the specification requirements.

3.2.8 *retest, n*—additional test, or tests, made when the original test results do not satisfy the specification requirements and the failure is due to a mechanical condition of the test specimen.

3.2.9 *roll former, n*—the organization that produces the cold-formed members.

3.2.10 *zinc-iron alloy, n*—a dull grey coating with no spangle pattern that is produced on hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet.

3.2.10.1 *Discussion*—Zinc-iron alloy-coating is normally dull gray in appearance when produced by the manufacture of the coated sheet. Typically, the coating contains between 8 % and 12 % iron, which is the result of a diffusion reaction between the steel sheet and the zinc coating during the coating process. In most applications, this product is intended to be painted. The coating offers excellent paint adhesion. When the product is exposed to the environment without a paint coating, there is a tendency for the development of a rust-colored stain on the surface. This is caused by the presence of iron in the coating. This stain may be aesthetically objectionable to some users of cold formed framing members.

3.3 *Prefixes: ST, adj*—structural.

NS, adj—nonstructural.

3.4 *Suffixes: H, adj*—high ductility.

L, adj—low ductility.

3.4.1 Suffix and prefix designations are associated with aspects of the end uses of the steel products; *H* and *L* are associated with structural or load-bearing applications, and *NS* with nonstructural or nonload-bearing applications.

4. Classification

4.1 The steel sheet is available in the following designations:

4.1.1 Structural Grade 33, 37, 40, 50, 55, 57, 60, 70, and 80 Type H (for example, ST50H), Structural Grade 230, 255, 275, 340, 380, 395, 410, 480, and 550 Type H [for example, ST340H].

4.1.2 Structural Grade 33, 37, 40, 50, 55, 60, 70, and 80 Type L (for example, ST50L), Structural Grade 230, 255, 275, 340, 380, 410, 480, and 550 Type L [for example, ST340L].

4.1.3 Nonstructural Grade 33, 40, 50, 57, 60, 65, 70, and 80 (for example, NS33), Nonstructural Grade 230, 275, 340, 395, 420, 450, 480, 550 [for example, NS230].

NOTE 1—Abbreviated designations are shown in parentheses or brackets.

4.2 Use of Type L steels is limited to purlins and girts (see **3.2.6**).

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Steel sheet in coils or cut lengths shall be supplied to either base metal thickness requirements or coated steel thickness requirements, as specified on the purchase order or upon agreement between producer and user. If not specified or no agreement established, base steel thickness requirements shall apply.

5.1.1 Thickness shall be expressed in increments of 0.0001 in. [0.001 mm].

³ Available from American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), 25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Suite 800, Washington, DC 20001, <http://www.steel.org>.