

# DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

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## Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes — Specification



Reference number  
DUS 2491: 2021

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## Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to coordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 108, *Steel and Aluminium*.



# Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes — Specification

## 1 Scope

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for mild steel wire, of round and other cross-sectional shapes, between 0.122 mm and 13.2 mm diameter or equivalent cross-sectional area. Three conditions of supply and five conditions of finish are specified.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents 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.

*US ISO 6892-1, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

*US ISO 7989-1, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General principles*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### **wire**

cold drawn or cold rolled mild steel wire of any cross-sectional shape

### 3.2

#### **mild drawn or rolled**

lightly drawn or rolled after annealing

### 3.3

#### **hard drawn or rolled**

Drawn or rolled to final size without annealing

NOTE This definition does not exclude, for finer sizes of wire, an inter-stage annealing treatment before final hard drawing or rolling.

### 3.4

#### **coil**

one length of wire in close-packed concentric rings

### 3.5

#### **length**

a straight piece of wire cut to a specified length

**3.6  
bundle**

two or more coils bound together or a number of lengths bound together

**3.7  
consignment**

any quantity of finished wire in coils or lengths delivered at one time

**4 Information to be supplied by the purchaser**

The following information shall be given on the enquiry or order:

- a) the number of this Uganda Standard, i.e. US 2491:2021;
- b) the product form (coils or lengths);
- c) the diameter or characteristic dimensions of the wire;
- d) the quantity;
- e) whether the wire is required to be welded;
- f) the condition of supply;
- g) the finish;
- h) any requirements for special protection;
- i) the tensile strength range, or, in the case of hard drawn or rolled wire of up to 1.25 mm
- j) diameter or equivalent cross-sectional area, the minimum tensile strength;
- k) any additional requirements, e.g. for packaging.

An example of this information to be supplied by the purchaser is:

US 2491:2021, coils, 2.5 mm diameter wire, 500 kg, mild drawn, bright, 340 N/mm<sup>2</sup> to 500 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

**5 General Requirement**

**5.1 Quality of wire**

**5.1.1 Chemical analysis.**

The sulphur and phosphorus contents of the wire shall be each not greater than 0.05 % by cast analysis. If the wire is required to be welded, the carbon content shall be not greater than 0.18 % and the manganese content shall be not less than 10 times the sulphur content of the cast, nor greater than 1.00 %.

TABLE 3 Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits

|          | Chemical composition limits % |           |                 |         |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Grade No | Carbon Max                    | Manganese | Phosphorous Max | Sulphur |
|          |                               |           |                 |         |

|      |              |              |       |       |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1005 | 0.06 max     | 0.35 max     | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1006 | 0.08 ma      | 0.25 to 0.40 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1008 | 0.10 max     | 0.30 to 0.50 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1010 | 0.08 to 0.13 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1011 | 0.08 to 0.13 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1012 | 0.10 to 0.15 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1013 | 0.11 to 0.16 | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1015 | 0.13 to 0.18 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1016 | 0.13 to 0.18 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1017 | 0.15 to 0.20 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1018 | 0.15 to 0.20 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1019 | 0.15 to 0.20 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1020 | 0.18 to 0.23 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1021 | 0.18 to 0.23 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1022 | 0.18 to 0.23 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1023 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1025 | 0.22 to 0.28 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1026 | 0.22 to 0.28 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1029 | 0.25 to 0.31 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1030 | 0.28 to 0.34 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1034 | 0.32 to 0.38 | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1035 | 0.32 to 0.38 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1037 | 0.32 to 0.38 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1038 | 0.35 to 0.42 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1039 | 0.37 to 0.44 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1040 | 0.37 to 0.44 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1042 | 0.40 to 0.47 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |

|      |              |              |       |       |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1043 | 0.40 to 0.47 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1044 | 0.43 to 0.50 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1045 | 0.43 to 0.50 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1046 | 0.43 to 0.50 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1049 | 0.46 to 0.53 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1050 | 0.48 to 0.55 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1053 | 0.48 to 0.55 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1055 | 0.50 to 0.60 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1059 | 0.55 to 0.65 | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1060 | 0.55 to 0.65 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1064 | 0.60 to 0.70 | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1065 | 0.60 to 0.70 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1069 | 0.65 to 0.75 | 0.40 to 0.70 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1070 | 0.65 to 0.75 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1074 | 0.70 to 0.80 | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1075 | 0.70 to 0.80 | 0.40 to 0.70 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1078 | 0.72 to 0.85 | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1080 | 0.75 to 0.88 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1084 | 0.80 to 0.93 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1085 | 0.80 to 0.93 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1086 | 0.80 to 0.93 | 0.30 to 0.50 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1090 | 0.85 to 0.98 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| 1095 | 0.90 to 1.03 | 0.30 to 0.50 | 0.040 | 0.050 |

NOTE 1—Silicon—When silicon is required the following ranges and limits are commonly used for nonresulfurized carbon steels: 0.10 max, %, 0.07 to 0.15 %, 0.10 to 0.20 %, 0.15 to 0.35 %, 0.20 to 0.40 %, or 0.30 to 0.60 %.

NOTE 2—Copper—When required, copper is specified as an added element.

NOTE 3—Lead—When lead is required as an added element, a range from 0.15 to 0.35 % is specified. Such a steel is identified by inserting the letter “L” between the second and third numerals of the grade number, for example, 10L18.



NOTE 4—Boron Addition to Improve Hardenability—Standard killed carbon steels, which are fine grain, may be produced with a boron addition to improve hardenability and typically contain an intentional addition of .01 % minimum titanium. Such steels are produced to a range of 0.0005 to 0.003 % boron. These steels are identified by inserting the letter “B” between the second and third numerals of the grade number, for example, 10B46. The UNS designation is also modified by changing the last digit to “1” to indicate boron, for example, G 1046.1.

NOTE 5—Boron Additions to Control Strain-Ageing Behavior—Intentional additions of Boron to low carbon steels for the purpose of controlling strain-ageing behavior during wire drawing is permissible only with the agreement of the purchaser. In such cases, the Boron content shall be reported in either a material test report or certification.

NOTE 6—For steels that do not have intentional boron additions for hardenability or for control of strain aging behaviour, the boron content will not normally exceed .0008 %.

TABLE 4 Nonresulfurized Carbon Steel, High Manganese, Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits

| Grade No.         | Chemical composition limits % |              |                 |         |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
|                   | Carbon Max                    | Manganese    | Phosphorous Max | Sulphur |
| 1513              | 0.10 to 0.16                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1518              | 0.15 to 0.21                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1522              | 0.18 to 0.24                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1524 <sup>B</sup> | 0.19 to 0.25                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1525              | 0.23 to 0.29                  | 0.80 to 1.10 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1526              | 0.22 to 0.29                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1527 <sup>B</sup> | 0.23 to 0.29                  | 1.20 to 1.50 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1536 <sup>B</sup> | 0.30 to 0.37                  | 1.20 to 1.50 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1541 <sup>B</sup> | 0.36 to 0.44                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1547              | 0.43 to 0.51                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1548 <sup>B</sup> | 0.44 to 0.52                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1551 <sup>B</sup> | 0.45 to 0.56                  | 0.85 to 1.15 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1552 <sup>B</sup> | 0.47 to 0.55                  | 1.20 to 1.50 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1561 <sup>B</sup> | 0.55 to 0.65                  | 0.75 to 1.05 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1566 <sup>B</sup> | 0.60 to 0.71                  | 0.85 to 1.15 | 0.040           | 0.050   |
| 1572 <sup>B</sup> | 0.65 to 0.76                  | 1.00 to 1.30 | 0.040           | 0.050   |

NOTE 1—Silicon—When silicon is required the following ranges and limits are commonly used for nonresulfurized carbon steels: 0.10 max, %, 0.07 to 0.15 %, 0.10 to 0.20 %, 0.15 to 0.35 %, 0.20 to 0.40 %, or

0.30 to 0.60 %. NOTE 2—Copper—When required, copper is specified as an added element. NOTE 3—Lead—When lead is required as an added element a range from 0.15 to 0.35 % is specified. Such a steel is identified by inserting the letter “L” between the second and third numerals of the grade number, for example, 15L18.

TABLE 5 Resulfurized Carbon Steels, Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits

| Grade No. | Chemical composition limits % |              |                 |              |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
|           | Carbon Max                    | Manganese    | Phosphorous Max | Sulphur      |
| 1108      | 0.08 to 0.13                  | 0.50 to 0.80 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1109      | 0.08 to 0.13                  | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1110      | 0.08 to 0.13                  | 0.30 to 0.60 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1116      | 0.14 to 0.20                  | 1.10 to 1.40 | 0.040           | 0.16 to 0.23 |
| 1117      | 0.14 to 0.20                  | 1.00 to 1.30 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1118      | 0.14 to 0.20                  | 1.30 to 1.60 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1119      | 0.14 to 0.20                  | 1.00 to 1.30 | 0.040           | 0.24 to 0.33 |
| 1132      | 0.27 to 0.34                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1137      | 0.32 to 0.39                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1139      | 0.35 to 0.43                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.13 to 0.20 |
| 1140      | 0.37 to 0.44                  | 0.70 to 1.10 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1141      | 0.37 to 0.45                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1144      | 0.40 to 0.48                  | 1.35 to 1.65 | 0.040           | 0.24 to 0.33 |
| 1145      | 0.42 to 0.49                  | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040           | 0.04 to 0.07 |
| 1146      | 0.42 to 0.49                  | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |
| 1151      | 0.48 to 0.55                  | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.040           | 0.08 to 0.13 |

NOTE 1—Silicon—When silicon is required, the following ranges and limits are commonly used: Up to 1110, incl, 0.10 max, %; 1116 and over, 0.10 max, %, 0.10 to 0.20 %, or 0.15 to 0.35 %.

NOTE 2—Because of the degree to which sulfur segregates, product analysis for sulfur in resulfurized carbon steel is not technologically appropriate unless misapplication is clearly indicated

TABLE 6 Rephosphorized and Resulfurized Carbon Steel Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits

| Grade No. | Chemical composition limits % |           |             |         |      |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|------|
|           | Carbon Max                    | Manganese | Phosphorous | Sulphur | Lead |

|       |      |              |              |              |              |
|-------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1211  | 0.13 | 0.60 to 0.90 | 0.07 to 0.12 | 0.10 to 0.15 |              |
| 1212  | 0.13 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.07 to 0.12 | 0.16 to 0.23 |              |
| 1213  | 0.13 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.07 to 0.12 | 0.24 to 0.33 |              |
| 1215  | 0.09 | 0.75 to 1.05 | 0.04 to 0.09 | 0.26 to 0.35 |              |
| 12L13 | 0.13 | 0.70 to 1.00 | 0.07 to 0.12 | 0.24 to 0.33 | 0.15 to 0.35 |
| 12L14 | 0.15 | 0.85 to 1.15 | 0.04 to 0.09 | 0.26 to 0.35 | 0.15 to 0.35 |
| 12L15 | 0.09 | 0.75 to 1.05 | 0.04 to 0.09 | 0.26 to 0.35 | 0.15 to 0.35 |

NOTE 1— It is not common practice to produce the 12XX series of steel to specified limits for silicon. Silicon impairs machinability.

NOTE 2—Because of the degree to which phosphorus and sulfur segregate, product analysis for phosphorus and sulfur in the 12XX series steel is not technologically appropriate unless misapplication is clearly indicated.

### 5.1.2 Defects.

All finished wires shall be well and cleanly drawn to the dimensions specified. The wire shall be sound, free from splits, surface flaws, rough jagged and imperfect edges and other harmful surface defects.

## 5.2 Condition of supply

The wire shall be supplied in one of the following conditions specified by the purchaser:

- a) finely annealed;
- b) mild drawn or rolled;
- c) hard drawn or rolled.

## 5.3 Finish

The wire shall be supplied with one of the following finishes specified by the purchaser:

- a) Annealed;
- b) Annealed, cleaned and limed;
- c) bright;
- d) galvanized
- e) coppered;
- f) tinned.

## 5.4 Coating

### 5.4.1 Galvanized round wire.

The galvanized coating on round wire shall comply with all of the requirements of US ISO 7989. However, the coating method shall be by hot dipping galvanisation.

### 5.4.2 Galvanized sections other than round.

Requirements for the galvanized coating on sections other than round shall be agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

### 5.4.3 Coatings other than galvanized.

Requirements for coatings other than galvanized shall be agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

Requirements for coatings other than galvanized shall be as specified in ISO 7989-1.

## 6. Specific requirements

### 6.1. Dimensions and tolerances

#### 6.1.1 Round wire

6.1.1.1 For round wire of finish other than galvanized, the diameter of the wire shall be within the relevant tolerance specified in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Tolerances on diameter for round wire of finish other than galvanized**

| Nominal Diameter/Length |                         | Tolerance on diameter/Length(mm) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Over (mm)               | Up to and including(mm) |                                  |
| 0.122                   | 0.400                   | ± 0.015                          |
| 0.400                   | 1.000                   | ± 0.020                          |
| 1.000                   | 1.600                   | ± 0.025                          |
| 1.600                   | 2.500                   | ± 0.030                          |
| 2.500                   | 13.200                  | ± 0.050                          |

Note: The manufacturer shall indicate the diameter of the each wire

6.1.1.2 For galvanized round wire, the diameter of the wire shall be within the relevant tolerance specified in Table 2.

#### 6.1.2 Wire of section other than round.

For wire of section other than round, the tolerance(s) on dimensions shall be as specified in Tables 1 & 2.

## 6.2 Tensile strength

6.1.1 With the exception of hard drawn or rolled wire of up to and including 1.25 mm diameter or equivalent cross-sectional area, for the relevant condition of supply, the required range of tensile strength within the limits given in Table 3. The difference between the minimum and maximum value of the range shall be 160 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

6.1.2 For hard drawn or rolled wire of up to and including 1.25 mm diameter or equivalent cross-sectional area, the required minimum tensile strength shall be as specified in table 3.

## 6.4 Ductility test

### 6.4.1 Round wire

#### 6.4.1.1 Wrapping test on round wire.

The wrapping test shall be applied to round wire of up to and including 4.75 mm diameter. The wire shall not break nor show defects that could lead to subsequent failure when eight complete turns of the wire are close-coiled around a mandrel of diameter equal to that of the wire.

#### 6.4.1.2 Bend test on round wire

The bend test shall be applied to round wire of greater than 4.75 mm diameter. The wire shall not crack or fracture when bent through 90° around a mandrel of diameter equal to that of the wire. During the test, the wire shall be free to move longitudinally in the forming device.

## 6.5. Wire of section other than round.

The requirements for a ductility test on wire of section other than round shall be as stated in clause 6.4

**Table 2 — Tolerances on diameter of galvanized round wire**

| Nominal Diameter |                          | Tolerance on diameter (mm) |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Over (mm)        | Up to and including (mm) |                            |
| 0.122            | 0.3                      | 0.02                       |
| 0.3              | 0.7                      | 0.03                       |
| 0.7              | 1.25                     | 0.04                       |
| 1.25             | 2.0                      | 0.05                       |
| 2.0              | 2.5                      | 0.06                       |
| 2.5              | 3.15                     | 0.08                       |
| 3.15             | 5.5                      | 0.1                        |
| 5.5              | 13.2                     |                            |

**Table 3 — Limits for ranges of tensile strength values**

| Condition of supply | Limits on tensile range |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
|                     |                         |

|                      | Lower(N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) | Upper (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Finely annealed      | 280                       | 500                        |
| Mild drawn or rolled | 330                       | 550                        |
| Hard drawn or rolled | 500                       | 950                        |

## 7 Selection of test pieces

**7.1** A test piece of sufficient length to enable the relevant tests specified in this standard to be carried out shall be selected from the wire in the condition in which it will be supplied to the purchaser. Apart from straightening the test lengths before testing, they shall not be treated in any way that would make them unrepresentative of the wire.

**7.2** One test piece shall be taken from every ten or part of ten coils or bundles of lengths, if the mass of each coil or bundle of lengths is 50 kg or greater, subject to a rate of not less than one test piece per 1 000 kg.

Two test pieces shall be taken from every 1 000 kg or part of 1 000 kg, if the individual masses of coils or bundles or lengths are each less than 50 kg.

## 8 Method of testing

**8.1** The procedures for mechanical testing of round wire shall be in accordance with the requirements of US ISO 6892-1.

**8.2** The procedures for mechanical testing of wire of section other than round shall be in accordance with the requirements of US ISO 6892-1 If a ductility test is to be carried out.

**8.3** For fixed-gear tensile-testing machines, the straining rate shall be preset to give a rate of separation of the grips of not less than 25 % and not greater than 50 % of the test length per minute.

## 9 Retests

**9.1** If any test piece fails any of the tests specified in in this standard, additional test pieces shall be taken and retested. For wire supplied in coil form, one additional test piece shall be taken from each end of the same coil. Part of the coil may be discarded before taking the new test pieces. If the manufacturer wishes to withdraw that coil, the two test pieces shall be taken from another coil in the same consignment. For wire supplied in lengths, four additional test pieces shall be taken from randomly chosen lengths in the same consignment.

**9.2** If all the additional test pieces pass all the tests, the consignment shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this standard. If any of the additional test pieces fails any of the tests, the consignment shall be deemed not to comply with the requirements of this standard.

## 10 Packaging and marking

Consignments of wire shall be suitably protected against corrosion during transportation. If special protection is required it shall be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. Wire supplied in coils, bundles of coils, bundles of lengths shall be securely tied and shall carry a suitable label, or labels on which shall be marked:

- a) the manufacturer's name;

- b) the number of this Uganda Standard, i.e. DUS 2491:2021;
- c) the weight (kg);
- d) the diameter or characteristic dimension of the wire;
- e) the condition of supply;
- a) the finish;
- b) the nominal tensile strength.

Final Draft Uganda Standard For Comments

## Bibliography

- [1] BS 1052, Specification for Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes
- [2] IS 280:2006, Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes

Final Draft Uganda Standard For Comments



## Certification marking

Products that conform to Uganda standards may be marked with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Certification Mark shown in the figure below.

The use of the UNBS Certification Mark is governed by the Standards Act, and the Regulations made thereunder. This mark can be used only by those licensed under the certification mark scheme operated by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards and in conjunction with the relevant Uganda Standard. The presence of this mark on a product or in relation to a product is an assurance that the goods comply with the requirements of that standard under a system of supervision, control and testing in accordance with the certification mark scheme of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards. UNBS marked products are continually checked by UNBS for conformity to that standard.

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