Overview of the conventional conditions as per DIN EN 515

condition*	meaning
0	soft-annealed – this condition can be used for products where the properties required for the soft-annealed condition are achieved by soft annealing
H12	strain-hardened – 1/4 hard
H14	strain-hardened – 1/2 hard
H16	strain-hardened – 3/4 hard
H18	strain-hardened – 4/4 hard (fully hardened)
H19	strain-hardened extra-hard
H111	annealed and slightly strain-hardened by subsequent stages, e.g. stretching or flattening – (less than H11)
H22	strain-hardened and partially aged – 1/4 hard
H24	strain-hardened and partially aged – 1/2 hard
H26	strain-hardened and partially aged – 3/4 hard
H28	strain-hardened and partially aged – 4/4 hard (fully hardened)
H32	strain-hardened and stabilised – 1/4 hard
H34	strain-hardened and stabilised – 1/2 hard
H36	strain-hardened and stabilised – 3/4 hard
H38	strain-hardened and stabilised – 4/4 hard (fully hardened)
Г3	solution annealed, cold formed and artificially aged
Г39	solution annealed and cold formed by a certain degree to achieve the specified mechanical properties; cold forming can take place before or after natural ageing
Γ4	solution annealing and naturally aged
Γ6	solution annealed and artificially aged
Г7	solution annealed and overhardened (artificially aged)
T73	solution annealed and overhardened (artificially aged) to achieve an optimum resistance to stress corrosion cracking
Γ8	solution annealed, cold formed and artificially aged
Г89	solution annealed, cold formed by a certain degree to achieve the specified mechanical properties and artificially aged
Т9	solution annealed, artificially aged and cold formed

^{*} interim conditions or conditions outside the norm are possible on request



