Low Yield-point steel was designed and developed for the energy dissipative element of hysteretic dampers, and is unique in its large ductility and low yield strength.

Since weldability and Charpy Impact properties are stipulated along with the general mechanical requirements in its material standard, low-yield point steel can be fabricated in various forms.

**Features:** In contrast to conventional steel
1. lower yield point
2. narrower range of deviation in yield strength
3. larger elongation
4. suitable for hysteretic damper

![Stress-Strain Diagram](image-url)

- **780 N/mm² steel for building structure**
- **SA440**
- **SN490**
- **SN400**
- **LY225**
- **LY100**

**Strain (%)**
Applicable Sector

1. Brace-type
With a core of low yield-point steel, brace dampers are designed to restrain buckling by steel pipe or RC.

2. Shear Wall type
These are steel wall panels made of low yield-point steel stiffened by ordinary steel sheet ribs.

3. Stud-type
These are shear stud panels made of low yield-point steel.

Feature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Lower yield point or yield strength (N/mm²)</th>
<th>Tensile strength (N/mm²)</th>
<th>Yield ratio (%)</th>
<th>Elongation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LY100</td>
<td>80~120</td>
<td>200~300</td>
<td>≤60</td>
<td>JIS Z 2201 No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LY225</td>
<td>205~245</td>
<td>300~400</td>
<td>≤80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Track Record

Adopted in various application.

Cost

To get information, please ask the contact shown below.

Contact

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