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TABLE A5  
DISCONTINUED ELECTRODE CLASSIFICATIONS

AWS Classification	Last A5.1 (ASTM A-233) Publication Date	AWS Classification	Last A5.1 (ASTM A-233) Publication Date
E4511	1943	E9030	1945
E4521	1943	E10010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945
E7010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E10011 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945
E7011 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E10012	1945
E7012	1945	E10020	1945
E7020 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E10030	1945
E7030	1945	E4510	1958
E8010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E4520	1958
E8011 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E6014	1958
E8012	1945	E6015	1958
E8020 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E6016	1958
E8030	1945	E6018 <sup>(2)</sup>	1958
E9010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E6024	1958
E9011 <sup>(1)</sup>	1945	E6028	1958
E9012	1945	E6030	1958
E9020	1945		

GENERAL NOTE: See Section A9 (in Annex A) for information on discontinued classifications.

NOTES:

(1) These electrode classifications were transferred from the ASTM A233-45T to the new AWS A5.5-48T. They were later discontinued from that specification and replaced with the new "G" classifications in order to permit a single classification system with weld metal chemical composition requirements in AWS A5.5-50T.

(2) This classification has been reintroduced in this revision of AWS A5.1/A5.1M with revised classification requirements.

improvement in covered electrode technology. Not all commercial low-hydrogen electrodes possess this characteristic. To assess this characteristic, the absorbed moisture test described in Section 17 was devised. The exposure conditions selected for the test are arbitrary. Other conditions may yield quite different results.

A task group of the AWS A5A Subcommittee evaluated this test and concluded that it can successfully differentiate moisture resistant electrodes from those which are not. The task group also observed considerable variability of covering moisture results after exposure of electrodes in cooperative testing among several laboratories. The precision of the test is such that, with moisture resistant electrodes from a single lot, the participating laboratories could observe exposed covering moisture values ranging, for example, from 0.15% or less to 0.35% or more. The task group concluded that the variability was due to both variations in the exposure conditions and the variability inherent in the application of the moisture test procedure. Therefore, it is not realistic to set a limit for covering moisture of exposed moisture resistant electrodes lower than 0.4% at this time.