

## 72.14

### 72.14 - Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling.

7214.10 - Forged

7214.20 - Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling

7214.30 - Other, of free-cutting steel

- Other :

7214.91 -- Of rectangular (other than square) cross-section

7214.99 -- Other

Other bars and rods are defined in Note 1 (m) to this Chapter.

Bars and rods of this heading are usually produced by hot-rolling or forging blooms, billets, puddled bars or pilings; they are also sometimes produced by hot-drawing or hot-extrusion. In general, bars and rods can be distinguished from other rolled, forged or drawn products since :

- (1) They present a more accurate and finished appearance than puddled bars (heading 72.06), blooms, billets, rounds, slabs and sheet bars (heading 72.07). Their cross-section is uniform and when it is square or rectangular has sharp edges.
- (2) They have a greater thickness relative to their width than the products of heading 72.08 or 72.11.

The bars and rods of this heading are mainly delivered in straight lengths or in folded bundles.

The products of this heading may have been subjected to the following surface treatments :

- (1) Descaling, pickling, scraping and other processes to remove the oxide scale and crust formed during the heating of metal.
- (2) Rough coating intended solely to protect products from rust or other oxidation, to prevent slipping during transport and to facilitate handling e.g., paints containing an active anti-rust pigment for example, red lead, zinc powder, zinc oxide, zinc chromate, iron oxide (iron minium, jewellers' rouge), and non-pigmented coatings with a basis of oil, grease, wax, paraffin wax, graphite, tar or bitumen.
- (3) Removal of small portions of the metal for testing purposes.

The heading also covers :

- (1) Bars and rods which are rolled with protuberances or indentations (e.g. teeth, grooves, flanges), **provided** their general cross-sectional shape corresponds to one of the geometrical shapes defined in Chapter Note 1 (m); these protuberances or indentations must be designed solely to improve the bond with concrete, etc.

- (2) Bars and rods which have been individually twisted after rolling, e.g., bars which are rolled with two or more longitudinal flanges, which are given a spiral form by twisting (steel "twists"); and
- (3) Bars and rods having a single perforation to facilitate transportation.

The heading, however, **excludes** :

- (a) Products consisting of two or more rolled bars twisted together (**heading 73.08**).
- (b) Pieces cut from bars and rods with a length not exceeding the greatest cross-sectional dimension (**heading 73.26**).