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(JFRI/JSA)

**Mechanical properties of fasteners
made of carbon steel and alloy
steel—Bolts, screws and studs
with specified property classes—
Coarse thread and fine pitch thread**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by The Japan Research Institute for Screw Threads and Fasteners (JFRI)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS B 1051**:2000 is replaced with this Standard.

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Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel— Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the fifth edition of **ISO 898-1** published in 2013 without any modifications of the technical contents.

The portions with dotted underlines are the matters not given in the corresponding International Standard.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies mechanical and physical properties of bolts, screws and studs made of carbon steel and alloy steel when tested at an ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C. Fasteners (the term used when bolts, screws and studs are considered all together) that conform to the requirements of this Standard are evaluated at that ambient temperature range. They might not retain the specified mechanical and physical properties at elevated temperatures (see Annex B) and/or lower temperatures.

NOTE 1 Fasteners conforming to the requirements of this Standard are used in applications ranging from -50 °C to +150 °C. Users are advised to consult an experienced fastener metallurgist for temperatures outside the range of -50 °C to +150 °C and up to a maximum temperature of +300 °C when determining appropriate choices for a given application.

NOTE 2 Information for the selection and application of steels for use at lower and elevated temperatures is given, for example, in **EN 10269**, **ASTM F2281** and in **ASTM A320/A320M**.

Certain bolts and screws might not fulfil the tensile or torsional requirements of this Standard because the geometry of their heads reduces the shear area in the head compared to the stress area in the thread. These include bolts and screws having a low or countersunk head (see **8.2**).

This Standard is applicable to bolts, screws and studs

- made of carbon steel or alloy steel,
- having triangular **ISO** metric screw thread in accordance with **JIS B 0205-1**,
- with coarse pitch thread M1.6 to M39, and fine pitch thread M8×1 to M39×3,
- with diameter/pitch combinations in accordance with **JIS B 0205-2** and **JIS B 0205-3**, and
- having thread tolerances in accordance with **JIS B 0209-1**, **JIS B 0209-2** and **JIS B 0209-4**.

It is not applicable to set screws and similar threaded fasteners not under tensile stress (see **JIS B 1053**).

It does not specify requirements for such properties as

- weldability,
- corrosion resistance,
- resistance to shear stress,
- torque/clamp force performance (for test method, see **JIS B 1084**), or
- fatigue resistance.

NOTE : The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows:

ISO 898-1:2013 *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel—Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread* (IDT)

The symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

2 Normative references

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 0143 *Fasteners—Bolts, screws, studs and nuts—Symbols and descriptions of dimensions*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 225:2010 *Fasteners—Bolts, screws, studs and nuts—Symbols and descriptions of dimensions* (IDT)

JIS B 0205-1 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Part 1: Basic profile*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 68-1:1998 *ISO general purpose screw threads—Basic profile—Part 1: Metric screw threads* (IDT)

JIS B 0205-2 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Part 2: General plan*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 261:1998 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—General plan* (IDT)

JIS B 0205-3 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Part 3: Selected sizes for screws, bolts and nuts*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 262:1998 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Selected sizes for screws, bolts and nuts* (IDT)

JIS B 0205-4 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Part 4: Basic dimensions*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 724:1993 *ISO general-purpose metric screw threads—Basic dimensions* (IDT)

JIS B 0209-1 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 1: Principles and basic data*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 965-1:1998 *ISO general-purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 1: Principles and basic data* (IDT)

JIS B 0209-2 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 2: Limits of sizes for general purpose external and internal screw threads—Medium quality*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 965-2:1998 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 2: Limits of sizes for general purpose external and internal screw threads—Medium quality* (IDT)

JIS B 0209-4 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 4: Limits of sizes for hot-dip galvanized external screw threads to mate with internal screw threads tapped with tolerance position H or G after galvanizing*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 965-4:1998 *ISO general purpose metric screw threads—Tolerances—Part 4: Limits of sizes for hot-dip galvanized external screw threads to mate with internal screw threads tapped with tolerance position H or G after galvanizing* (IDT)

JIS B 1001 *Diameter of clearance holes and counterbores for bolts and screws*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 273:1979 *Fasteners—Clearance holes for bolts and screws* (MOD)

JIS B 1041 *Fasteners—Surface discontinuities—Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs for general requirements*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6157-1:1988 *Fasteners—Surface discontinuities—Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs for general requirements* (IDT)

JIS B 1043 *Fasteners—Surface discontinuities—Part 3: Bolts, screws and studs for special requirements*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6157-3:1988 *Fasteners—Surface discontinuities—Part 3: Bolts, screws and studs for special requirements* (IDT)

JIS B 1044 *Fasteners—Electroplated coatings*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 4042:1999 *Fasteners—Electroplated coatings* (IDT)

JIS B 1046 *Fasteners—Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 10683:2000 *Fasteners—Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings* (IDT)

JIS B 1048 *Fasteners—Hot dip galvanized coatings*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 10684:2004 *Fasteners—Hot dip galvanized coatings* (IDT)

JIS B 1052-2 *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel—Part 2: Nuts with specified property classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 898-2:2012 *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel—Part 2: Nuts with specified property classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread* (IDT)

JIS B 1053 *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel—Set screws and similar threaded fasteners with specified hardness classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 898-5:2012 *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel—Part 5: Set screws and similar threaded fasteners with specified hardness classes—Coarse thread and fine pitch thread* (IDT)

JIS B 1058 *Mechanical properties of fasteners Part 7: Torsional test and minimum torques for bolts and screws with nominal diameters 1 mm to 10 mm*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 898-7:1992 *Mechanical properties of fasteners—Part 7: Torsional test and minimum torques for bolts and screws with nominal diameters 1 mm to 10 mm* (IDT)

JIS B 1084 *Fasteners—Torque/clamp force testing*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 16047:2005 *Fasteners—Torque/clamp force testing* (IDT)

JIS B 1092 *Fasteners—Quality assurance system*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 16426:2002 *Fasteners—Quality assurance system* (IDT)

JIS B 7721 *Tension/compression testing machines—Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 7500-1:2004 *Metallic materials—Verification of static uniaxial testing machines—Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines—Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system* (MOD)

JIS Z 2241 *Metallic materials—Tensile testing—Method of test at room temperature*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6892-1:2009 *Metallic materials—Tensile testing—Part 1: Method of test at room temperature* (MOD)

JIS Z 2242 *Method for Charpy pendulum impact test of metallic materials*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 148-1:2003 *Metallic materials—Charpy pendulum impact test—Part 1: Test method* (MOD)

JIS Z 2243 *Brinell hardness test—Test method*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6506-1:2005 *Metallic materials—Brinell hardness test—Part 1: Test method* (MOD)

JIS Z 2244 *Vickers hardness test—Test method*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6507-1:2005 *Metallic materials—Vickers hardness test—Part 1: Test method* (MOD)

JIS Z 2245 *Rockwell hardness test—Test method*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO 6508-1:2005 *Metallic materials—Rockwell hardness test—Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)* (MOD)

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 finished fastener

fastener for which all manufacturing steps have been completed, with or without any surface coating and with full or reduced loadability, and which has not been machined into a test piece

3.2 machined test piece

test piece machined from a fastener to evaluate material properties

3.3 full-size fastener

finished fastener with a shank diameter of $d_s \approx d$ or $d_s > d$, or screw threaded to the head, or fully threaded stud

NOTE : For d_s and d , see clause 4.

3.4 fastener with reduced shank

finished fastener with a shank diameter of $d_s \approx d_2$

NOTE : For d_s and d_2 , see clause 4.

3.5 fastener with waisted shank

finished fastener with a shank diameter of $d_s < d_2$

NOTE : For d_s and d_2 , see clause 4.

3.6 base metal hardness

hardness closest to the surface (when traversing from core to outside diameter) just before an increase or decrease occurs, denoting, respectively, carburization or decarburization

3.7 carburization

result of increasing surface carbon to a content above that of the base metal

3.8 decarburization

loss of carbon at the surface of a steel fastener

3.9 partial decarburization

decarburization with sufficient loss of carbon to cause a lighter shade of tempered martensite and a significantly lower hardness than that of the adjacent base metal, without, however, showing ferrite grains under metallographic examination

3.10 ferritic decarburization

decarburization with sufficient loss of carbon to cause a lighter shade of tempered martensite and a significantly lower hardness than that of the adjacent base metal, with the presence of ferrite grains or grain boundary network under metallographic examination

3.11 complete decarburization

decarburization with sufficient carbon loss to show only clearly defined ferrite grains under metallographic examination

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this Standard, the symbols and abbreviated terms given in **JIS B 0143** and **JIS B 0209-1**, and the following apply.

A	Percentage elongation after fracture (of machined test piece), %
A_f	Elongation after fracture for full-size fastener
$A_{s,nom}$	Nominal stress area in thread, mm ²
A_{ds}	Cross-sectional area of waisted shank, mm ²
b	Thread length, mm
b_m	Thread length of stud metal end, mm
d	Nominal thread diameter, mm
d_0	Diameter of machined test piece, mm
d_1	Basic minor diameter of external thread, mm
d_2	Basic pitch diameter of external thread, mm
d_3	Minor diameter of external thread, mm
d_a	Transition diameter (internal diameter of the bearing face), mm
d_h	Hole diameter of wedge or block, mm
d_s	Diameter of unthreaded shank, mm
E	Height of non-decarburized zone in thread, mm
F_m	Ultimate tensile load, N
$F_{m,min}$	Minimum ultimate tensile load, N
F_p	Proof load, N
F_{pf}	Load at 0.004 8d non-proportional elongation for full-size fastener, N
G	Depth of complete decarburization in thread, mm
H	Height of fundamental triangle, mm

H_1	Height of external thread in maximum material condition, mm
k	Height of the head, mm
K_v	Impact strength, J
l	Nominal length, mm
l_0	Total length of fastener before loading, mm
l_1	Total length of fastener after first unloading, mm
l_2	Total length of fastener after second unloading, mm
l_s	Length of unthreaded shank, mm
l_t	Overall length of stud, mm
l_{th}	Free threaded length of fastener in testing device, mm
L_c	Length of straight portion (of machined test piece), mm
L_0	Original gauge length (of machined test piece), mm
L_t	Total length of machined test piece, mm
L_u	Final gauge length (of machined test piece), mm
ΔL_p	Plastic elongation, mm
M_B	Breaking torque, N·m
P	Pitch of thread, mm
r	Fillet radius, mm
R_{eL}	Lower yield strength for machined test piece, MPa
R_m	Tensile strength, MPa
$R_{p0.2}$	Stress at 0.2 % non-proportional elongation for machined test piece, MPa
R_{pf}	Stress at 0.004 $8d$ non-proportional elongation for full-size fastener, MPa
s	Width across flats, mm
S_0	Cross-sectional area of machined test piece before tensile test, mm ²
S_p	Stress under proof load, MPa
S_u	Cross-sectional area of machined test piece after fracture, mm ²
Z	Percentage reduction of area after fracture for machined test piece, %
α	Wedge angle for tensile test under wedge loading
β	Angle of the solid block for head soundness test
nom	Subscript added to symbol to denote nominal value
max	Subscript added to symbol to denote maximum value
min	Subscript added to symbol to denote minimum value

5 Designation system for property classes

The symbol for property classes of bolts, screws, and studs consists of two numbers, separated by a dot (see tables 1 to 3):

- a) the number to the left of the dot consists of one or two digits and indicates 1/100 of the nominal tensile strength, $R_{m,nom}$, in megapascals (see table 3, No. 1);
- b) the number to the right of the dot indicates 10 times the ratio between the nominal yield strength and the nominal tensile strength, $R_{m,nom}$, as specified in table 1 (yield strength ratio). The nominal yield strength, as specified in table 3 (Nos. 2 to 4), is:
 - lower yield strength $R_{eL,nom}$, or
 - nominal stress at 0.2 % non-proportional elongation $R_{p0.2,nom}$, or
 - nominal stress at 0.004 8d non-proportional elongation $R_{pf,nom}$.

Table 1 Ratio of nominal yield strength and nominal tensile strength

Number to the right of dot	.6	.8	.9
$\frac{R_{eL,nom}}{R_{m,nom}}$ or $\frac{R_{p0.2,nom}}{R_{m,nom}}$ or $\frac{R_{pf,nom}}{R_{m,nom}}$	0.6	0.8	0.9

- c) an additional zero to the left of the property class designation indicates that fasteners have reduced loadability (see **8.2** and **10.4**).

Example 1 A fastener of nominal tensile strength $R_{m,nom} = 800$ MPa and with a yield strength ratio of 0.8 has the property class designation 8.8.

Example 2 A fastener with material properties of property class 8.8 but with reduced loadability is designated by 08.8.

The multiplication of the nominal tensile strength and the yield strength ratio gives the nominal yield strength in megapascals (MPa).

Marking and labelling of bolts, screws and studs with property classes and marking of packages shall be as specified in **10.3** and **10.5**. For fasteners with reduced loadability, specific marking symbols are specified in **10.4**.

The designation system of this Standard may be applied to sizes outside the scope of this Standard (e.g. $d > 39$ mm), provided all applicable requirements in accordance with tables 2 and 3 are met.

Information on the relationship between the nominal tensile strength and elongation after fracture for each property class is given in Annex A.

6 Materials

Table 2 specifies limits for the chemical composition of steels and minimum tempering temperatures for the different property classes of bolts, screws and studs. The chemical composition shall be assessed in accordance with the relevant Japanese Industrial Standards.

NOTE : National regulations for the restriction or prohibition of certain chemical elements might also have to be taken into account in the countries or regions concerned.

For fasteners that are to be hot dip galvanized, the additional material requirements given in **JIS B 1048** apply.

Table 2 Steels

Property class	Material and heat treatment	Chemical composition limit (cast analysis, %) ^{a)}					Tempering temperature °C
		C		P	S	B ^{b)}	
		min.	max.	max.	max.	max.	
4.6 ^{c), d)}	Carbon steel or carbon steel with additives	—	0.55	0.050	0.060	—	—
4.8 ^{d)}							
5.6 ^{c)}		0.13	0.55	0.050	0.060		
5.8 ^{d)}		—	0.55	0.050	0.060		
6.8 ^{d)}		0.15	0.55	0.050	0.060		
8.8 ^{f)}	Carbon steel with additives (e.g. Boron or Mn or Cr) quenched and tempered	0.15 ^{e)}	0.40	0.025	0.025	0.003	425
	or Carbon steel quenched and tempered	0.25	0.55	0.025	0.025		
	or Alloy steel quenched and tempered ^{g)}	0.20	0.55	0.025	0.025		
9.8 ^{f)}	Carbon steel with additives (e.g. Boron or Mn or Cr) quenched and tempered	0.15 ^{e)}	0.40	0.025	0.025	0.003	425
	or Carbon steel quenched and tempered	0.25	0.55	0.025	0.025		
	or Alloy steel quenched and tempered ^{g)}	0.20	0.55	0.025	0.025		
10.9 ^{f)}	Carbon steel with additives (e.g. Boron or Mn or Cr) quenched and tempered	0.20 ^{e)}	0.55	0.025	0.025	0.003	425
	or Carbon steel quenched and tempered	0.25	0.55	0.025	0.025		
	or Alloy steel quenched and tempered ^{g)}	0.20	0.55	0.025	0.025		
12.9 ^{f), h), i)}	Alloy steel quenched and tempered ^{g)}	0.30	0.50	0.025	0.025	0.003	425
12.9 ^{f), h), i)}	Carbon steel with additives (e.g. Boron or Mn or Cr or Molybdenum) quenched and tempered	0.28	0.50	0.025	0.025	0.003	380
Notes ^{a)} In case of dispute, the product analysis applies. ^{b)} Boron (B) content can reach 0.005 %, provided non-effective boron (B) is controlled by the addition of titanium (Ti) and/or aluminium (Al). ^{c)} For cold forged fasteners of property classes 4.6 and 5.6, heat treatment of the wire used for cold forging or of the cold forged fastener itself may be necessary to achieve required ductility. ^{d)} Free cutting steel is allowed for these property classes with the following maximum sulfur (S), phosphorus (P) and lead (Pb) contents: S: 0.34 %; P: 0.11 %; Pb: 0.35 %.							

Table 2 (concluded)

Notes	^{e)} In case of plain carbon boron steel with a carbon (C) content below 0.25 % (cast analysis), the minimum manganese (Mn) content shall be 0.6 % for property class 8.8 and 0.7 % for property classes 9.8 and 10.9. ^{f)} For the materials of these property classes, there shall be a sufficient hardenability to ensure a structure consisting of approximately 90 % martensite in the core of the threaded sections for the fasteners in the “as-hardened” condition before tempering. ^{g)} This alloy steel shall contain at least one of the following elements in the minimum quantity given: chromium (Cr) 0.30 %, nickel (Ni) 0.30 %, molybdenum (Mo) 0.20 %, vanadium (V) 0.10 %. Where elements are specified in combinations of two, three or four and have alloy contents less than those given above, the limit value to be applied for steel class determination is 70 % of the sum of the individual limit values specified above for the two, three or four elements concerned. ^{h)} Fasteners manufactured from phosphated raw material shall be dephosphated before heat treatment; the absence of white phosphorus enriched layer shall be detected by a suitable test method. ⁱ⁾ Caution is advised when the use of property class 12.9/<u>12.9</u> is considered. The capability of the fastener manufacturer, the service conditions and the wrenching methods should be considered. Environments can cause stress corrosion cracking of fasteners as processed as well as those coated.
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7 Mechanical and physical properties

The bolts, screws and studs of the specified property classes shall, at ambient temperature¹⁾, meet all the applicable mechanical and physical properties in accordance with tables 3 to 7, regardless of which tests are performed during manufacturing or final inspection.

Clause 8 sets forth the applicability of test methods for verifying that fasteners of different types and dimensions fulfil the properties in accordance with table 3 and tables 4 to 7.

NOTE 1 Even if the steel properties of the fasteners meet all relevant requirements specified in tables 2 and 3, some types of fasteners have reduced loadability due to dimensional reasons (see **8.2**, **9.4** and **9.5**).

NOTE 2 Although a great number of property classes are specified in this Standard, this does not mean that all classes are appropriate for all fasteners. Further guidance for application of the specific property classes is given in the relevant product standards. For non-standard fasteners, it is advisable to follow as closely as possible the choice already made for similar standard fasteners.

Note ¹⁾ Impact strength is tested at a temperature of –20 °C (see **9.14**).

Table 3 Mechanical and physical properties of bolts, screws and studs

No.	Mechanical or physical property		Property class									
			4.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.8		9.8	10.9	12.9/ 12.9
								$d \leq$ 16 mm a)	$d >$ 16 mm b)	$d \leq$ 16 mm		
1	Tensile strength, R_m , MPa	nom. ^{c)}	400		500		600	800		900	1 000	1 200
		min.	400	420	500	520	600	800	830	900	1 040	1 220
2	Lower yield strength, R_{eL} ^{d)} , MPa	nom. ^{c)}	240	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		min.	240	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Stress at 0.2 % non-proportional elongation, $R_{p0.2}$, MPa	nom. ^{c)}	—	—	—	—	—	640	640	720	900	1 080
		min.	—	—	—	—	—	640	660	720	940	1 100
4	Stress at 0.004 8d non-proportional elongation for full-size fasteners, R_{pf} , MPa	nom. ^{c)}	—	320	—	400	480	—	—	—	—	—
		min.	—	340 ^{e)}	—	420 ^{e)}	480 ^{e)}	—	—	—	—	—
5	Stress under proof load, S_p ^{f)} , MPa	nom.	225	310	280	380	440	580	600	650	830	970
	Proof strength ratio $S_{p,nom}/R_{eL,min}$ or $S_{p,nom}/R_{e0.2,min}$ or $S_{p,nom}/R_{pf,min}$		0.94	0.91	0.93	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.88
6	Percentage elongation after fracture for machined test pieces, A , %	min.	22	—	20	—	—	12	12	10	9	8
7	Percentage reduction of area after fracture for machined test pieces, Z , %	min.	—					52		48	48	44
8	Elongation after fracture for full-size fasteners, A_f (see also Annex C)	min.	—	0.24	—	0.22	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
9	Head soundness		No fracture									
10	Vickers hardness, HV $F \geq 98$ N	min.	120	130	155	160	190	250	255	290	320	385
		max.	220 ^{g)}				250	320	335	360	380	435
11	Brinell hardness, HBW $F = 30D^2/0.102$	min.	114	124	147	152	181	245	250	286	316	380
		max.	209 ^{g)}				238	316	331	355	375	429
12	Rockwell hardness, HRB	min.	67	71	79	82	89	—				
		max.	95.0 ^{g)}				99.5	—				
	Rockwell hardness, HRC	min.	—				22	23	28	32	39	
		max.	—				32	34	37	39	44	
13	Surface hardness, HV0.3	max.	—				—			390	435	
14	Non-carburization, HV0.3	max.	—				h)			h)	h)	
15	Height of non-decarburized thread zone, E , mm	min.	—				$1/2 H_1$			$2/3 H_1$	$3/4 H_1$	
	Depth of complete decarburization in the thread, G , mm	max.	—				0.015					

Table 3 (concluded)[illegible]

Notes

- Values do not apply to structural bolting.
- For structural bolting $d \geq M12$.
- Nominal values are specified only for the purpose of the designation system for property classes. See clause 5.
- In cases where the lower yield strength, R_{el} , cannot be determined, it is permissible to measure the stress at 0.2 % non-proportional elongation $R_{p0.2}$.
- For the property classes 4.8, 5.8 and 6.8, the values for $R_{pf,min}$ are under investigation. The values at the time of publication of this Standard are given for calculation of the proof stress ratio only. They are not test values.
- Proof loads are specified in tables 5 and 7.
- Hardness determined at the end of a fastener shall be 250 HV, 238 HB or 99.5 HRB maximum.
- Surface hardness shall not be more than 30 Vickers points above the measured base metal hardness of the fastener when determination of both surface hardness and base metal hardness are carried out with HV0.3 (see 9.11).
- Values are determined at a test temperature of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (see 9.14).
- Applies to $d \geq 16\text{ mm}$.
- Value for K_v is under investigation.
- Instead of **JIS B 1041**, **JIS B 1043** may apply by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

Table 4 Minimum ultimate tensile loads—ISO metric coarse pitch thread

Thread ^{a)} <i>d</i>	Nominal stress area <i>A_{s,nom}</i> ^{b)} mm ²	Property class								
		4.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.8	9.8	10.9	12.9/12.9
		Minimum ultimate tensile load, $F_{m,min} (A_{s,nom} \times R_{m,min})$, N								
M3	5.03	2 010	2 110	2 510	2 620	3 020	4 020	4 530	5 230	6 140
M3.5	6.78	2 710	2 850	3 390	3 530	4 070	5 420	6 100	7 050	8 270
M4	8.78	3 510	3 690	4 390	4 570	5 270	7 020	7 900	9 130	10 700
M5	14.2	5 680	5 960	7 100	7 380	8 520	11 350	12 800	14 800	17 300
M6	20.1	8 040	8 440	10 000	10 400	12 100	16 100	18 100	20 900	24 500
M7	28.9	11 600	12 100	14 400	15 000	17 300	23 100	26 000	30 100	35 300
M8	36.6	14 600 ^{c)}	15 400	18 300 ^{c)}	19 000	22 000	29 200 ^{c)}	32 900	38 100 ^{c)}	44 600
M10	58	23 200 ^{c)}	24 400	29 000 ^{c)}	30 200	34 800	46 400 ^{c)}	52 200	60 300 ^{c)}	70 800
M12	84.3	33 700	35 400	42 200	43 800	50 600	67 400 ^{d)}	75 900	87 700	103 000
M14	115	46 000	48 300	57 500	59 800	69 000	92 000 ^{d)}	104 000	120 000	140 000
M16	157	62 800	65 900	78 500	81 600	94 000	125 000 ^{d)}	141 000	163 000	192 000
M18	192	76 800	80 600	96 000	99 800	115 000	159 000	—	200 000	234 000
M20	245	98 000	103 000	122 000	127 000	147 000	203 000	—	255 000	299 000
M22	303	121 000	127 000	152 000	158 000	182 000	252 000	—	315 000	370 000
M24	353	141 000	148 000	176 000	184 000	212 000	293 000	—	367 000	431 000
M27	459	184 000	193 000	230 000	239 000	275 000	381 000	—	477 000	560 000
M30	561	224 000	236 000	280 000	292 000	337 000	466 000	—	583 000	684 000
M33	694	278 000	292 000	347 000	361 000	416 000	576 000	—	722 000	847 000
M36	817	327 000	343 000	408 000	425 000	490 000	678 000	—	850 000	997 000
M39	976	390 000	410 000	488 000	508 000	586 000	810 000	—	1 020 000	1 200 000
Notes ^{a)}		Where no thread pitch is indicated in a thread designation, coarse pitch is specified.								
^{b)}		To calculate $A_{s,nom}$, see 9.1.6.1 .								
^{c)}		For fasteners with thread tolerance 6az in accordance with JIS B 0209-4 subject to hot dip galvanizing, reduced values in accordance with JIS B 1048 , Annex A, apply.								
^{d)}		For structural bolting 67 400 N → 70 000 N (M12), 92 000 N → 95 500 N (M14), 125 000 N → 130 000 N (M16).								

Table 5 Proof loads—ISO metric coarse pitch thread

Thread ^{a)} <i>d</i>	Nominal stress area ^{b)} <i>A_{s,nom}</i> mm ²	Property class								
		4.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.8	9.8	10.9	12.9/12.9
		Proof load, <i>F_p</i> (<i>A_{s,nom}</i> × <i>S_{p,nom}</i>), N								
M3	5.03	1 130	1 560	1 410	1 910	2 210	2 920	3 270	4 180	4 880
M3.5	6.78	1 530	2 100	1 900	2 580	2 980	3 940	4 410	5 630	6 580
M4	8.78	1 980	2 720	2 460	3 340	3 860	5 100	5 710	7 290	8 520
M5	14.2	3 200	4 400	3 980	5 400	6 250	8 230	9 230	11 800	13 800
M6	20.1	4 520	6 230	5 630	7 640	8 840	11 600	13 100	16 700	19 500
M7	28.9	6 500	8 960	8 090	11 000	12 700	16 800	18 800	24 000	28 000
M8	36.6	8 240 ^{c)}	11 400	10 200 ^{c)}	13 900	16 100	21 200 ^{c)}	23 800	30 400 ^{c)}	35 500
M10	58	13 000 ^{c)}	18 000	16 200 ^{c)}	22 000	25 500	33 700 ^{c)}	37 700	48 100 ^{c)}	56 300
M12	84.3	19 000	26 100	23 600	32 000	37 100	48 900 ^{d)}	54 800	70 000	81 800
M14	115	25 900	35 600	32 200	43 700	50 600	66 700 ^{d)}	74 800	95 500	112 000
M16	157	35 300	48 700	44 000	59 700	69 100	91 000 ^{d)}	102 000	130 000	152 000
M18	192	43 200	59 500	53 800	73 000	84 500	115 000	—	159 000	186 000
M20	245	55 100	76 000	68 600	93 100	108 000	147 000	—	203 000	238 000
M22	303	68 200	93 900	84 800	115 000	133 000	182 000	—	252 000	294 000
M24	353	79 400	109 000	98 800	134 000	155 000	212 000	—	293 000	342 000
M27	459	103 000	142 000	128 000	174 000	202 000	275 000	—	381 000	445 000
M30	561	126 000	174 000	157 000	213 000	247 000	337 000	—	466 000	544 000
M33	694	156 000	215 000	194 000	264 000	305 000	416 000	—	576 000	673 000
M36	817	184 000	253 000	229 000	310 000	359 000	490 000	—	678 000	792 000
M39	976	220 000	303 000	273 000	371 000	429 000	586 000	—	810 000	947 000
Notes ^{a)} Where no thread pitch is indicated in a thread designation, coarse pitch is specified. ^{b)} To calculate <i>A_{s,nom}</i> , see 9.1.6.1 . ^{c)} For fasteners with thread tolerance 6az in accordance with JIS B 0209-4 subject to hot dip galvanizing, reduced values in accordance with JIS B 1048 , Annex A, apply. ^{d)} For structural bolting 48 900 N → 50 700 N (M12), 66 700 N → 68 800 N (M14), 91 000 N → 94 500 N (M16).										

Table 6 Minimum ultimate tensile loads—ISO metric fine pitch thread

Thread $d \times P$	Nominal stress area $A_{s, \text{nom}}$ ^{a)} mm ²	Property class								
		4.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.8	9.8	10.9	12.9/12.9
		Minimum ultimate tensile load, $F_{m, \text{min}} (A_{s, \text{nom}} \times R_{m, \text{min}})$, N								
M8×1	39.2	15 700	16 500	19 600	20 400	23 500	31 360	35 300	40 800	47 800
M10×1.25	61.2	24 500	25 700	30 600	31 800	36 700	49 000	55 100	63 600	74 700
M10×1	64.5	25 800	27 100	32 300	33 500	38 700	51 600	58 100	67 100	78 700
M12×1.5	88.1	35 200	37 000	44 100	45 800	52 900	70 500	79 300	91 600	107 000
M12×1.25	92.1	36 800	38 700	46 100	47 900	55 300	73 700	82 900	95 800	112 000
M14×1.5	125	50 000	52 500	62 500	65 000	75 000	100 000	112 000	130 000	152 000
M16×1.5	167	66 800	70 100	83 500	86 800	100 000	134 000	150 000	174 000	204 000
M18×1.5	216	86 400	90 700	108 000	112 000	130 000	179 000	—	225 000	264 000
M20×1.5	272	109 000	114 000	136 000	141 000	163 000	226 000	—	283 000	332 000
M22×1.5	333	133 000	140 000	166 000	173 000	200 000	276 000	—	346 000	406 000
M24×2	384	154 000	161 000	192 000	200 000	230 000	319 000	—	399 000	469 000
M27×2	496	198 000	208 000	248 000	258 000	298 000	412 000	—	516 000	605 000
M30×2	621	248 000	261 000	310 000	323 000	373 000	515 000	—	646 000	758 000
M33×2	761	304 000	320 000	380 000	396 000	457 000	632 000	—	791 000	928 000
M36×3	865	346 000	363 000	432 000	450 000	519 000	718 000	—	900 000	1 055 000
M39×3	1 030	412 000	433 000	515 000	536 000	618 000	855 000	—	1 070 000	1 260 000
Note ^{a)} To calculate $A_{s, \text{nom}}$, see 9.1.6.1 .										

Table 7 Proof loads—ISO metric fine pitch thread

Thread $d \times P$	Nominal stress area $A_{s, \text{nom}}$ ^{a)} mm ²	Property class								
		4.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.8	9.8	10.9	12.9/12.9
		Proof load, $F_p (A_{s, \text{nom}} \times S_{p, \text{nom}})$, N								
M8×1	39.2	8 820	12 200	11 000	14 900	17 200	22 700	25 500	32 500	38 000
M10×1.25	61.2	13 800	19 000	17 100	23 300	26 900	35 500	39 800	50 800	59 400
M10×1	64.5	14 500	20 000	18 100	24 500	28 400	37 400	41 900	53 500	62 700
M12×1.5	88.1	19 800	27 300	24 700	33 500	38 800	51 100	57 300	73 100	85 500
M12×1.25	92.1	20 700	28 600	25 800	35 000	40 500	53 400	59 900	76 400	89 300
M14×1.5	125	28 100	38 800	35 000	47 500	55 000	72 500	81 200	104 000	121 000
M16×1.5	167	37 600	51 800	46 800	63 500	73 500	96 900	109 000	139 000	162 000
M18×1.5	216	48 600	67 000	60 500	82 100	95 000	130 000	—	179 000	210 000
M20×1.5	272	61 200	84 300	76 200	103 000	120 000	163 000	—	226 000	264 000
M22×1.5	333	74 900	103 000	93 200	126 000	146 000	200 000	—	276 000	323 000
M24×2	384	86 400	119 000	108 000	146 000	169 000	230 000	—	319 000	372 000
M27×2	496	112 000	154 000	139 000	188 000	218 000	298 000	—	412 000	481 000
M30×2	621	140 000	192 000	174 000	236 000	273 000	373 000	—	515 000	602 000
M33×2	761	171 000	236 000	213 000	289 000	335 000	457 000	—	632 000	738 000
M36×3	865	195 000	268 000	242 000	329 000	381 000	519 000	—	718 000	839 000
M39×3	1 030	232 000	319 000	288 000	391 000	453 000	618 000	—	855 000	999 000
Note ^{a)} To calculate $A_{s, \text{nom}}$, see 9.1.6.1 .										

8 Applicability of test methods

8.1 General

Two main groups of test series are established for testing the mechanical and physical properties of fasteners specified in table 3, FF and MP. Whereas group FF is used for testing finished fasteners, group MP is used for testing material properties of the fasteners. The two groups are divided into test series FF1, FF2, FF3 and FF4, and MP1 and MP2, respectively, for different types of fasteners. However, not all mechanical and physical properties specified in table 3 can be tested on all types or sizes of fasteners due primarily to dimensional and/or loadability reasons.

8.2 Loadability of fasteners

8.2.1 Fasteners with full loadability

A fastener with full loadability is a finished fastener, standardized or non-standardized, which, when tensile tested in accordance with the test series FF1, FF2 or MP2,

- a) breaks
 - in the free threaded length for fasteners with $d_s > d_2$, or
 - in the free threaded length or in the unthreaded shank for fasteners with $d_s \approx d_2$, and
- b) meets the minimum ultimate tensile load, $F_{m,min}$, in accordance with table 4 or 6.

8.2.2 Fasteners which, due to their geometry, have reduced loadability

A fastener with reduced loadability is a finished fastener, standardized or non-standardized, with material properties in accordance with property classes as specified in this Standard which, due to its geometry, does not fulfil the test requirements for loadability when tested in accordance with test series FF1, FF2 or MP2.

A fastener with reduced loadability does not normally break in the free threaded length when tensile tested in accordance with test series FF3 or FF4.

Basically, there are two geometrical reasons for reduced loadability of fasteners compared with the ultimate tensile load of the thread:

- a) a head design which applies to bolts and screws with:
 - low head with or without external driving feature,
 - low round head or low cylindrical head with internal driving feature, or
 - countersunk head with internal driving feature;
- b) a shank design which applies to fasteners which are especially designed for applications where the loadability in accordance with this Standard is not required or even not desired, e.g. screws with waisted shank.

Test series FF3 (see table 10) is used for the fasteners mentioned in **a)** above, while FF4 (see table 11) is used for those fasteners mentioned in **b)**.