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Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 3506-2:2009

# Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners - Part 2: Nuts (ISO 3506-2:2009)

## I.S. EN ISO 3506-2:2009

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:*

*This document replaces:*  
EN ISO 3506-2:1997

*This document is based on:*  
EN ISO 3506-2:2009  
EN ISO 3506-2:1997

*Published:*  
15 November, 2009  
10 July, 1998

This document was published  
under the authority of the NSAI  
and comes into effect on:  
17 December, 2009

ICS number:  
21.060.20

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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

I.S. EN ISO 3506-2:2009

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 3506-2**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2009

ICS 21.060.20

Supersedes EN ISO 3506-2:1997

English Version

## Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners - Part 2: Nuts (ISO 3506-2:2009)

Caractéristiques mécaniques des éléments de fixation en acier inoxydable résistant à la corrosion - Partie 2: Écrous (ISO 3506-2:2009)

Mechanische Eigenschaften von Verbindungselementen aus nichtrostenden Stählen - Teil 2: Muttern (ISO 3506-2:2009)

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 3506-2:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 2 "Fasteners" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 185 "Fasteners", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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I.S. EN ISO 3506-2:2009  
**INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD**

**ISO  
3506-2**

Second edition  
2009-11-15

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**Mechanical properties of corrosion-  
resistant stainless steel fasteners —**

**Part 2:  
Nuts**

*Caractéristiques mécaniques des éléments de fixation en acier  
inoxydable résistant à la corrosion —*

*Partie 2: Écrous*



Reference number  
ISO 3506-2:2009(E)

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Published in Switzerland



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3506-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 2, *Fasteners*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Mechanical properties of fasteners*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3506-2:1997), which has been technically revised.

ISO 3506 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners*:

- *Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs*
- *Part 2: Nuts*
- *Part 3: Set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress*
- *Part 4: Tapping screws*

## **Introduction**

In the preparation of this part of ISO 3506, special attention has been given to the fundamentally different property characteristics of the stainless steel fastener grades compared with those of carbon steel and low-alloy steel fasteners. Ferritic and austenitic stainless steels are strengthened only by cold working and consequently, the components do not have as homogeneous local material properties as hardened and tempered parts. These special features have been recognized in the elaboration of the property classes and the test procedures for mechanical properties. The latter differ from the carbon steel and low-alloy steel fastener test procedures with regard to the measurement of the stress at 0,2 % permanent strain (yield stress) and ductility (total elongation after fracture).

**I.S. EN ISO 3506-2:2009**

# Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners —

## Part 2: Nuts

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 3506 specifies the mechanical properties of nuts made of austenitic, martensitic and ferritic steel grades of corrosion-resistant stainless steels, when tested over an ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C. Properties vary at higher or lower temperatures.

This part of ISO 3506 applies to nuts:

- with nominal thread diameter  $D \leq 39$  mm;
- of triangular ISO metric threads with diameters and pitches in accordance with ISO 68-1, ISO 261 and ISO 262;
- of any shape;
- with width across flats as specified in ISO 272;
- with nominal heights  $m \geq 0,5D$ .

It does not apply to nuts requiring properties such as

- locking abilities, and
- weldability.

**NOTE** The designation system of this part of ISO 3506 can be used for sizes outside the limits given in this clause (e.g.  $D > 39$  mm), provided that all applicable mechanical and physical requirements of the property classes are met.

This part of ISO 3506 does not define corrosion or oxidation resistance in particular environments. However, some information on materials for particular environments is given in Annex D. Regarding definitions of corrosion and corrosion resistance, see ISO 8044.

The aim of this part of ISO 3506 is the classification of corrosion-resistant stainless steel nuts into property classes. Some materials can be used at temperatures down to – 200 °C, some can be used at temperatures up to + 800 °C in air. Information on the influence of temperature on mechanical properties is found in Annex E.

Corrosion and oxidation performances and mechanical properties for use at elevated or sub-zero temperatures can be agreed on between the user and the manufacturer in each particular case. Annex F shows how the risk of intergranular corrosion at elevated temperatures depends on the carbon content.

All austenitic stainless steel fasteners are normally non-magnetic in the annealed condition; after cold working, some magnetic properties can be evident (see Annex G).

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 68-1, *ISO general purpose screw threads — Basic profile — Part 1: Metric screw threads*

ISO 261, *ISO general purpose metric screw threads — General plan*

ISO 262, *ISO general purpose metric screw threads — Selected sizes for screws, bolts and nuts*

ISO 272, *Fasteners — Hexagon products — Widths across flats*

ISO 898-2, *Mechanical properties of fasteners — Part 2: Nuts with specified proof load values — Coarse thread*

ISO 898-6, *Mechanical properties of fasteners — Part 6: Nuts with specified proof load values — Fine pitch thread*

ISO 3651-1, *Determination of resistance to intergranular corrosion of stainless steels — Part 1: Austenitic and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steels — Corrosion test in nitric acid medium by measurement of loss in mass (Huey test)*

ISO 3651-2, *Determination of resistance to intergranular corrosion of stainless steels — Part 2: Ferritic, austenitic and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steels — Corrosion test in media containing sulfuric acid*

ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

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

ISO 16048, *Passivation of corrosion-resistant stainless-steel fasteners*

ISO 16426, *Fasteners — Quality assurance system*

## 3 Symbols

$D$	nominal thread diameter
$m$	height of the nut (nominal value)
$P$	pitch of the thread
$R_{eL}$	lower yield stress
$R_{p0,2}$	stress at 0,2 % permanent strain
$s$	width across flats
$S_p$	stress under proof load
$\mu_r$	permeability value in a magnetic field

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