Designation:A194/A194M-24

Endorsed by
Manufacturers Standardization Society
of the Valve and Fittings Industry
Used in USNRC-RDT Standards

# Standard Specification for Carbon Steel,Alloy Steel,and Stainless Steel Nuts for Bolts for High Pressure or High Temperature Service,or Both[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A194/A194M;the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or,in the case of revision,the year of last reyision.A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superseript epsilon(e)indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S.Department of Defense.*

## 1.Scope*

1.1 This specification[2]covers a variety of carbon,alloy,and martensitic stainless steel nuts in the size range %4 through 4 in. and metric M12 through M100 nominal.It also covers austenitic stainless steel nuts in the size range V4 in.and M12 nominal and above.These nuts are intended for high-pressure or high-temperature service,or both.Grade substitutions without the purchaser's permission are not allowed.

1.2 Bars from which the nuts are made shall be hot-wrought. The material may be further processed by centerless grinding or by cold drawing.Austenitic stainless steel may be solution annealed or annealed and strain-hardened.When annealed and strain hardened austenitic stainless steel is ordered in accordance with Supplementary Requirement SI,the purchaser should take special care to ensure that 8.2.2,Supplementary Requirement S1,and Appendix X1 are thoroughly understood.

1.3 Supplementary requirements of an optional nature are provided.These shall apply only when specified in the inquiry, contract,and order.

1.4 This specification is expressed in both inch-pound units and in SI units.However,unless the order specifies the applicable "M"specification designation(SI units),the material shall be furnished to inch-pound units.

1.5 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard.The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents;therefore,each system shall be used independently of the other.Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.Within the text,the SI units are shown in brackets.

*1.6 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards,Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT)Committee.*

## 2.Referenced Documents

*2.1 ASTM Standards:*[3]

A153/A153M Specification for Zinc Coating(Hot-Dip)on Iron and Steel Hardware

A276/A276M Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes

A320/A320M Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting for Low-Temperature Service

A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

A962/A962M Specification for Common Requirements for Bolting Intended for Use at Any Temperature from Cryogenic to the Creep Range

B633 Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Zinc on Iron and Steel

B695 Specification for Coatings of Zinc Mechanically Deposited on Iron and Steel

B696 Specification for Coatings of Cadmium Mechanically Deposited

B766 Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Cadmium

E112 Test Methods for Determining Average Grain Size

E566 Practice for Electromagnetic(Eddy Current/Magnetic Induction)Sorting of Ferrous Metals

F606/F606M Test Methods for Determining the Mechanical Properties of Externally and Internally Threaded Fasteners,Washers,Direct Tension Indicators,and Rivets

'This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee AO1 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A0L.22on Steel Forgings and Wrought Fittings for Piping Applications and Bolting Materials for Piping and Special Purpose Applications.

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[2]For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA-194 in Section Il of that code.

For referenced ASTM standards,visit the ASTM website,www.astm.org,or contact ASTM Customer Service at www.astm.org/contact.For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information,refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard**

F1940 Test Method for Process Control Verification to Prevent Hydrogen Embrittlement in Plated or Coated Fasteners
F1941/F1941M Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings on Mechanical Fasteners,Inch and Metric
F2329/F2329M Specification for Zinc Coating,Hot-Dip, Requirements for Application to Carbon and Alloy Steel Bolts,Screws,Washers,Nuts,and Special Threaded Fasteners

*2.2 ASME Standards:*[4]

B1.1 Unified Serew Threads
B1.2Gages and Gaging for Unified Inch Serew Threads
B1.13M Metric Serew Threads
B 18.2.2 Square and Hex Nuts
B 18.2.4.6M Metric Heavy Hex Nuts
B18.2.6M Metric Fasteners for Use in Structural Applications

## 3.Terminology

*3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 Austenitic Grades—All grades with a prefix of "8"or "9. "

*3.1.2 Ferritic Grades—Grades 1,2,2H,2HM,3,6,6F,7,* 7M,43,and 16.

3.1.3 Lot—Unless otherwise specified(see Discussion below),a lot is the quantity of nuts of a single nominal size and grade produced by the same manufacturing process.

3.1.3.1 Discussion—When Supplementary Requirement S5 is invoked on the purchase order,the following definitions of a lot shall apply:

3.1.3.2 For Grade 8 Nuts—The quantity of all the nuts of a single nominal diameter and grade made from the same heat of steel and made by the same manufacturing process.

*3.1.3.3 For All Other Grade Nuts—(see 8.2 and* 8.1.2.1)—All the nuts of a single nominal diameter and grade made from the same heat number and heat treated in the same batch if batch-type heat treating equipment is used or heat treated in the same continuous run of not more than 8h under the same conditions if continuous-type heat treating equipment is used.

*3.1.4 Type:*

3.1.4.1 For Grade 8 Nuts—Variations within the grade designated by a letter and differentiated by chemistry and by manufacturing process.

3.1.4.2 For Grade 6 Nuts—Variations within the grade designated by the letter F as differentiated by chemical additions made for machineability.

3.1.5 Series—The dimensional relationship and geometry of the nuts as described in ASME B 18.2.2 for inch nuts,ASME B 18.2.6M or ASME B 18.2.4.6M for metric nuts.

"Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers(ASME),ASME International Headquarters,Two Park Ave.,New York,NY 10016-5990,http://www.asme.org.

## 4.Ordering Information

4.1 The inquiry and order for bolting material and bolting components under this specification shall include the following as required to describe the items adequately:

4.1.1 Specification designation,year date,and grade,issue date and revision letter,

4.1.2 Quantity,number of pieces,

4.1.3 Dimensions(see Section 9),

4.1.4 Options in accordance with 8.2.2.1,9.1,9.2,10.3,and 12,and

4.1.5 Supplementary Requirements,if any.

4.2 Coatings—Coatings are prohibited unless specified by the purchaser(see Supplementary Requirements S7 and S8). When coated nuts are ordered,the purchaser should take special care to ensure that Appendix X2 is thoroughly understood.

4.3 See Supplementary Requirement S3 for nuts to be used in low temperature applications(Specification A320/A320M).

4.4 Proof Load Testing—See Supplementary Requirement S9 for proof load testing of nuts manufactured to dimensions and configurations other than those covered in Tables 3 and 4.

## 5.Common Requirements

5.1 Bolting material and bolting components supplied to this specification shall conform to the requirements of Specification A962/A962M,of which nuts are considered bolting components,as are bolts,studs,screws,and washers intended for use in special service applications.These requirements include test methods,finish,thread dimensions,marking, certification,optional supplementary requirements,and others. Failure to comply with the requirements of Specification A962/A962M constitutes nonconformance with this specification.In case of conflict between the requirements of this specification and Specification A962/A962M,this specification shall prevail.

## 6.Manufacture(Process)

6.1 Stainless steels for all types of Grade 6 and 8 nuts shall be made by one of the following processes:

6.1.1 Electric-furnace(with separate degassing and refining optional),

6.1.2 Vacuum induction furnace,or

6.1.3 Either of the above followed by electroslag remelting, or consumable-are remelting.

6.2 The steel producer shall exercise adequate control to eliminate excessive unhomogeneity,nonmetallics,pipe, porosity,and other defects.

6.3 Grades 1 and 2 nuts shall be hot or cold forged,or shall be machined from hot-forged,hot-rolled,or cold-drawn bars.

6.3.1 All Grade 1 and 2 nuts shall be stress-relieved at a temperature of at least 1000 F[538°C]after forming or machining from bar with the following exceptions:

6.3.1.1 Nuts made by hot forging.

6.3.1.2 Nuts machined from hot-forged or hot-rolled bar

6.3.1.3 Nuts machined from hot-forged/hot-rolled and cold-finished (max 10%reduction in area)bar.

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements (Composition, percent)[A,B,G,D]

| Grade | Description and UNS Designation | Carbon | Manganese | Phosphorus | Sulfur | Silicon | Chromium | Nickel | Molybdenum | Titanium | Niobium[F] | Nitrogen | Copper | Selenium | Vanadium | Aluminum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | carbon | 0.15 min | 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 | 0.40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2, 2HM, and 2H | carbon | 0.40 min | 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.050 | 0.40 | | | 0.40–0.65 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | (501) S50100 | 0.10 min | 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 4.0–6.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | (410) S41000 | 0.08–0.15 | 1.00 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 11.5–13.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6F | (416) S41600 | 0.15 | 1.25 | 0.060 | 0.15min | 1.00 | 12.0–14.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6F | (416Se) S41623 | 0.15 | 1.25 | 0.060 | 0.060 | 1.00 | 12.0–14.0 | | | | | | | 0.15min | | |
| 7°, 7M | Chromium-Molybdenum | 0.38–0.48 | 0.75–1.0 | 0.035 | 0.04 | 0.15–0.35 | 0.80–1.10 | | 0.15–0.25 | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Nickel-Chromium Molybdenum | 0.38–0.43 | 0.60–0.85 | 0.035 | 0.04 | 0.15–0.35 | 0.70–0.90 | 1.65–2.0 | 0.20–0.30 | | | | | | | |
| 8, 8A | (304) S30400 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 18.0–20.0 | 8.0–11.0 | | | | | | | | |
| 8C, 8CA | (347) S34700 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 9.0–12.0 | • | ... | 0x carbon content, min 1.10 | | | | | |
| 8CLN, 8CLNA | (347LN) S34751 | 0.005–0.020 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 9.0–13.0 | | ... | 0.20–0.50, 15x carbon content, min | 0.06–0.10 | | | | |
| BCLNCuB, 8CLNCuBA | S34752 | 0.005–0.020 | 2.00 | 0.035 | 0.010 | 0.60 | 17.0–19.0 | 10.0–13.0 | 0.20–1.20 | | 0.20–0.50, 15x carbon content, min | 0.06–0.12 | 2.50–3.50 | | | |
| 8M, BMA | (316) S31600 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 16.0–18.0 | 10.0–14.0 | | | | | | | | |
| 8T, 8TA | (321) S32100 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 9.0–12.0 | 2.00–3.00 | 5x (C+N) min–0.70 | . | 0.10 | | | | |
| 8F, BFA | (303) S30300 | 0.15 | 2.00 | 0.20 | 0.15 min | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 8.0–10.0 | | max | | | | | | |
| 8F, 8FA | (303Se) S30323 | 0.15 | 2.00 | 0.20 | 0.06 | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 8.0–10.0 | | | | | | 0.15 min | | |
| 8P, 8PA | (305) | 0.12 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 17.0–19.0 | 11.0–13.0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| 8N, 8NA | S30500 (304N) S30451 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 18.0–20.0 | 8.0–11.0 | | | | 0.10–0.16 | | | | |
| 8LN, 8LNA | (304LN) S30453 | 0.030 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 18.0–20.0 | 8.0–11.0 | | | | 0.10–0.16 | | | | |
| 8MN, 8MNA | (316N) S31651 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 16.0–18.0 | 10.0–13.0 | 2.00–3.00 | | | 0.10–0.16 | | | | |

TABLE1 Continued

| Grade | Description and UNS Designation | Carbon | Manga-nese | Phospho-rus | Sulfur[2] | Slicon | Chromium | Nickel | Molyb-denum | Tita-nium | Niobium | Nitrogen | Copper | Selenium | Vanadum | Alurminum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BMLN, 8MLNA | (316LN) S31653 | 0.030 | 2.00 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 16.0-18.0 | 10.0-13.0 | 2.00-3.00 | | | 0.10-0.16 | | | | |
| 8R, 8RA | (XM19) S20910 | 0.06 | 4.0-6.0 | 0.045 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 20.5-23.5 | 11.5-13.5 | 1.50-3.00 | ... | 0.10-0.30 | 0.20-0.40 | | | 0.10-0.30 | |
| 8S, 8SA | (Nitronic 60) S21800 | 0.10 | 7.0-9.0 | 0.060 | 0.030 | 3.5-4.5 | 16.0-18.0 | 8.0-9.0 | | ... | | 0.08-0.18 | | | | |
| 8MLCuN, 8MLCuNA | (254) S31254 | 0.020 | 1.00 | 0.030 | 0.010 | 0.80 | 19.5-20.5 | 17.5-18.5 | 6.0-6.5 | ... | ... | 0.18-0.25 | 0.50-1.00 | | | |
| B8ML4CuN | (317) S31730 | 0.030 | 2.00 | 0.040 | 0.010 | 1.00 | 17.0-19.0 | 15.0-16.5 | 3.0-4.0 | ... | ... | 0.045 | 4.0-5.0 | ... | | |
| 9C, 9CA | (AL-6XN) N08367 | 0.030 | 2.00 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 1.00 | 20.0-22.0 | 23.5-25.5 | 6.0-7.0 | ... | | 0.18-0.25 | 0.75 | . | | |
| 16 | Chromium Molyb-denum Vanadium | 0.36-0.47 | 0.45-0.70 | 0.035 | 0.040 | 0.15-0.35 | 0.80-1.15 | | 0.50-0.65 | . | | | | ... | 0.25-0.35 | 0.15 |

AThe intentional addition of Bi, Se, Te, and Pb is not permitted except for Grades 6F, 8F, and 8FA, in which Se is specified and required

Total aluminum, soluble and insoluble.

CMaximum, unless minimum or range is indicated.

DWhere ellipses (-) appear in this table there is no requirement and the element need not be determined or reported.

Because of the degree to which sulfur segregates, product analysis for sulfur over 0.060% max is not technoloaically appropriate.

As described in Specification A276/A276M.

Typical steel compositions used for this grade include 4140, 4142, 4145, 4140H, 4142H, and 4145H.

"Niobium (Nb) and Columbium (Cb) are altemate names for element 41 in the Periodic Table of the Elements.

Pobut idys ntitouadotimintosomtmosvaytomto specmto lmnsashominte abes. The seral otarminatonsofan indvoul elmon naheat mey notvay bot aboean below te spocihno range. Product varation limnits are over for maximums, over or under for ranges, and under for minimums, unless otherwise indicated

Boron content shal be in the range 0.001-0.005.

TABLE 2 Hardness Requirements^

| Grade and Type | Completed Nuts | | | Sample Nut after Treatment as in 8.1.5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brinell Hardness | Rockwell Hardness | | Brinell Hardness, min | Rockwell Hardness B Scale, min |
| | | C Scale | B Scale | | |
| 1 | 121 min | ... | 70 min | 121 | 70 |
| 2 | 159 to 352 | . | 84 min | 159 | 84 |
| 2H to 1%in. or M36, incl | 248 to 327 | 24 to 35 | ... | 179 | 89 |
| 2H over 1%in. or M36 | 212 to 327 | 35 max | 95min | 147 | 79 |
| 2HM and 7M | 159 to 235 | ... | 84 to 99 | 159 | 84 |
| 3. 7, 16, 43 | 248 to 327 | 24 to 35 | | 201 | 94 |
| 6 and 6F | 228 to 271 | 20 to 28 | | | --- |
| 8, 8C. 8CLN, 8CLNCuB, 8M, 8T, 8F, 8P, 8N, 8MN, 8LN, 8MLN. 8MLCuN, 8ML4CuN, and 9C | 126 to 300 | 32 max | 60 min | | |
| 8A. BCA, 8CLNA, BCLNCuBA, 8MA, 8TA, 8FA, 8PA, 8NA, 8MNA, 8LNA, 8MLNA. 8MLCuNA, 8ML4CuNA, and 9CA | 126 to 192 | 25 max | 60 to 90 | ... | |
| 8R, 8RA, 8S, and 8SA | 183 to 271 | | 88 min | | |

AWhere elipses(-)appear in this table there is no requlrement.

6.3.1.4 Nuts machined from cold-drawn and annealed(min 1000°F[538°C])bar.

6.3.2 Grade 1 and 2 nuts made by hot forging or by machining from hot-forged or hot-rolled bars need not be stress relieved.

6.4 Grades 2H,2HM,3,6,6F,7,7M,43,and 16 nuts shall be hot-or cold-forged or shall be machined from hot-forged, hot-rolled,or cold-drawn bars and shall be heat treated to meet the required mechanical properties.These grades shall be uniformly reheated to the proper austenitizing temperature(a group thus reheated being known as a quenching charge)and quenched under substantially uniform conditions for each quenching charge and tempered as shown below.Grades 2H, 2HM,3,7,and 7M shall be liquid quenched.Grades 6 and 6F shall be quenched in liquid or inert gas.Grade 16 shall be heated to a temperature range from 1700 to 1750°F(925 to 955°C)and oil quenched.

| Grade | Minimum Tempering Temperature, F [C] |
|---|---|
| 2H | 850 [455] |
| 2HM | 1150[620] |
| 3 | 1050[565] |
| 6 and 6F | 1100 [595j |
| 7 | 1100[595] |
| 7M | 1150 [620 |
| 43 | 1100 [595] |
| 16 | 1200 [650] |

6.4.1 Grade 6 and 6F nuts shall be tempered for a minimum of 1 h at the temperature.

6.5 For Grade 2HM and 7M nuts,a final stress relief shall be performed,after all machining,cutting,and forming operations,at a minimum temperature of 50°F(28°C)below the original tempering temperature.A tempering operation may be substituted for this post-machining/cutting/forming stress relief.Surface preparation for hardness testing or nondestructive evaluation is permitted.

6.5.1 In the case where the original temper was performed via induction heat treatment at a temperature above 1300°F (705°C)but the post-machining/cutting/forming stress relief will be performed in a standard furnace,the minimum stress relief temperature shall be 1200°F(650°C).

NorE 1—A specific minimum stress relief temperature is given in 6.5.1 because no correlation can be drawn between the original tempering temperature utilizing induction and the stress relieving temperature in a standard furnace.

6.6 Grades 8,8C,8CLN,8CLNCuB,8M,8T,8F,8P,8N, 8MN,8R,8S,8LN,8MLN,8MLCuN,8ML4CuN,and 9C nuts shall be hot or cold forged,or shall be machined from hot-forged,hot-rolled or cold-drawn bars.

6.7 Grades 8A,8CA,8CLNA,8CLNCuBA,8MA,8TA, 8FA,8PA,8NA,8MNA,8RA,8SA,8LNA,8MLNA, 8MLCuNA,8ML4CuNA,and 9CA nuts shall be hot-or cold-forged or shall be machined from hot-forged,hot-rolled, or cold-drawn bars and the nuts shall subsequently be carbide-solution treated by heating them for a sufficient time at a temperature to dissolve chromium carbides followed by cooling at a rate sufficient to prevent reprecipitation of the carbides.

## 7.Chemical Composition

7.1 Each alloy shall conform to the chemical composition requirements prescribed in Table 1.

## 8.Mechanical Requirements

*8.1 Hardness Test:*

*8.1.1 Requirements:*

8.1.1.1 All nuts shall meet the hardness requirements specified in Table 2.

8.1.1.2 Sample nuts of Grades 1,2,2H,2HM,3,7,7M,43, and 16 which have been given the treatment described in 8.1.5 shall meet the minimum hardness specified in Table 2.

**TABLE 3 Proof Load Using Threaded Mandrel—Inch Series**

NoTE I—Proof loads are not design loads.

| Nominal Size, in. | Threads perInch | Stress Area in.2 | Proof Load, lbf^ Grade 1 | | Grades 2, 2HM, 6.6F, 7M | | Grades 2H, 3, 7, 16.43 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Heavy Hex | Hex | Heavy Hex | Hex | Heavy Hex | Hex |
| 4 | 20 | 0.0316 | 4130 | 3820 | 4770 | 4300 | 5570 | 4770 |
| | 18 | 0.0524 | 6810 | 6290 | 7860 | 7070 | 9170 | 7880 |
| % | 16 | 0.0774 | 10080 | 9300 | 11620 | 10460 | 13560 | 11620 |
| he | 14 | 0.1063 | 13820 | 12760 | 15940 | 14350 | 18600 | 15940 |
| | 13 | 0.1419 | 18450 | 17030 | 21280 | 19160 | 24830 | 21280 |
| %6 | 12 | 0.182 | 23660 | 21840 | 27300 | 24570 | 31850 | 27300 |
| % | 11 | 0.226 | 29380 | 27120 | 33900 | 30510 | 39550 | 33900 |
| % | 10 | 0.334 | 43420 | 40080 | 50100 | 45090 | 58450 | 50100 |
| 7% | 9 | 0.462 | 60060 | 55440 | 69300 | 62370 | 80850 | 69300 |
| 1 | 8 | 0.606 | 78780 | 72720 | 90900 | 81810 | 106000 | 90900 |
| 1% | 8 | 0.790 | 102700 | 94800 | 118500 | 106700 | 138200 | 118500 |
| 1%4 | 8 | 1.000 | 130000 | 120000 | 150000 | 135000 | 175000 | 150000 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.233 | 160200 | 148000 | 185000 | 166500 | 215800 | 185000 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.492 | 194000 | 170040 | 223800 | 201400 | 261100 | 223800 |

| | | | All Types of Grade 8, Grades 9C and 9CA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Heavy Hex" | Hex |
| y | 20 | 0.0316 | 2540 | 2380 |
| | 18 | 0.0524 | 4190 | 3930 |
| % | 16 | 0.0774 | 6200 | 5810 |
| he | 14 | 0.1063 | 8500 | 7970 |
| | 13 | 0.1419 | 11350 | 10640 |
| We | 12 | 0.182 | 14560 | 13650 |
| % | 11 | 0.226 | 18080 | 16950 |
| Y | 10 | 0.334 | 26720 | 25050 |
| % | 9 | 0.462 | 36960 | 34650 |
| 1 | 8 | 0.606 | 48480 | 45450 |
| 1% | 8 | 0.790 | 63200 | 59250 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.000 | 80000 | 75000 |
| 1%6 | 8 | 1.233 | 98640 | 92450 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.492 | 119360 | 111900 |

ASee limit for proof load test in 8.2.2.1.The proof load for jam nuts shall be 46%of the tabulated load.
Based on proof stress of 130000 psi.
CBased on proof stress of 120000 psi.
Based on proof stress of 150000 psi.
Based on proof stress of 135000 psi.
Based on proof stress of 175000 psi.
Based on proof stress of 150000 psi.
"Based on proof stress of 80000 psi.
'Based on proof stress of 75000 psi.

8.1.2 Number of Tests—(Grades 1,2,2H,3,7,43,and 16 and all types of Grade 6):

8.1.2.1 Tests on the number of sample nuts in accordance with the following table shall be performed by the manufacturer following all production heat treatments:

| Lot Size |
|---|
| Up to 800 |
| 801 to 8000 |
| 8001 to 22000 |
| Over 22000 |

8.1.2.2 In addition,a hardness test shall be performed by the manufacturer in accordance with 8.1.5 on one sample nut selected from each nominal diameter and series from each grade and heat number following completion of all production heat treatments.

*8.1.3 Number of Tests,Grades 2HM and 7M:*

8.1.3.1 Each nut shall be tested in accordance with either Specification A962/A962M or with Test Methods F606/F606M to ensure product conformance.The use of 100%electromagnetic testing for hardness as an alternative to 100%indentation hardness testing is permissible when qualified by sampling using indentation hardness testing.Each lot tested for hardness electromagnetically shall be 100%examined in accordance with Practice E566.Following electromagnetic testing for hardness,a random sample of a minimum of 100 pieces in each purchase lot (as defined in 3.1.3)shall be tested by indentation hardness methods.All samples must meet hardness requirements to permit acceptance of the lot.If any one sample is outside of the specified maximum or minimum hardness,the lot shall be rejected and either reprocessed and resampled,or tested 100%by indentation hardness methods.

8.1.3.2 In addition,8.1.2.2 shall be met.

*8.1.4 Number of Tests,All Types of Grade 8—Tests on the* number of sample nuts in accordance with 8.1.2.1 shall be performed by the manufacturer.

8.1.5 Test 2—In addition to the testing required by 8.1.2.1 the manufacturer shall also perform hardness tests on sample

**TABLE 4 Proof Load Using Threaded Mandrel—Metric**

NorE I—Proof loads are not design loads.

| Nominal Size, mm | Threads Pitch | Stress Area mm² | Proof Load, kN^ Grade 1 Heavy Hex | Grade 1 Hex | Grades 2, 2HM, 6. 6F, 7M Heavy Hex | Grades 2, 2HM, 6. 6F, 7M Hex | Grades 2H, 3, 7, 16, 43 Heavy Hex | Grades 2H, 3, 7, 16, 43 Hex |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M12 | 1. 75 | 84. 3 | 75. 5 | 69. 5 | 87. 3 | 78. 4 | 101. 6 | 87. 3 |
| M14 | 2. 0 | 115. 0 | 102. 9 | 94. 9 | 119. 0 | 107. 0 | 138. 6 | 119. 0 |
| M16 | 2. 0 | 157. 0 | 140. 5 | 129. 5 | 162. 5 | 146. 0 | 189. 2 | 162. 5 |
| M20 | 2. 5 | 245. 0 | 219. 3 | 202. 1 | 253. 6 | 227. 8 | 295. 2 | 253. 6 |
| M22 | 2. 5 | 303. 0 | 27 .2 | 249. 9 | 313. 6 | 281. 8 | 365. 1 | 313. 6 |
| M24 | 3. 0 | 353. 0 | 31 5. 9 | 291. 2 | 365. 4 | 328. 3 | 425. 4 | 365. 4 |
| M27 | 3. 0 | 459. 0 | 41 .0 | 378. 7 | 475. 1 | 426. 9 | 553. 4 | 475. 1 |
| M30 | 3. 5 | 561. 0 | 50 2. 1 | 462. 8 | 580. 6 | 521. 7 | 676. 0 | 580. 6 |
| M36 | 4. 0 | 817. 0 | 73 .2 | 674. 0 | 845. 6 | 759. 8 | 984. 5 | 845. 6 |

| Nominal Size, mm | T hread Pitch | All Types of Grade 8, and Grades 9C and 9CA Stress Area, mm² | Heavy Hex″ | Hex¹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M12 | 1. 75 | 84. 3 | 46. 4 | 43. 4 |
| M14 | 2. 0 | 115. 0 | 63. 3 | 59. 2 |
| M16 | 2. 0 | 157. 0 | 86. 4 | 80. 9 |
| M20 | 2. 5 | 245. 0 | 134. 8 | 126. 2 |
| M22 | 2. 5 | 303. 0 | 166. 7 | 156. 0 |
| M24 | 3. 0 | 353. 0 | 194. 2 | 181. 8 |
| M27 | 3. 0 | 459. 0 | 252. 5 | 236. 4 |
| M30 | 3. 5 | 561. 0 | 308. 6 | 288. 9 |
| M36 | 4. 0 | 817. 0 | 449. 4 | 420. 8 |

^See limit for proof load test in 8. 2. 2. 1. The proof load for jam nuts shall be 46%of the tabulated load.
Based on proof stress of 895 MPa.
Based on proof stress of 825 MPa.
DBased on proof stress of 1035 MPa.
Based on proof stress of 930 MPa.
Based on proof stress of 1205 MPa.
"Based on proof stress of 1035 MPa.
"Based on proof stress of 550 MPa.
'Based on proof stress of 515 MPa.

nuts after the following test heat treatment.After completion of all production heat treatments heat the specimen nuts to the temperatures indicated below for 24 h,then slow cool.Test at room temperature.

| Grade^ | Temperature, F[C] |
|---|---|
| 1 | 850 [455] |
| 2,2H,2HM | 1000[540] |
| 3,7.7M,43 | 1100[590] |
| 16 | 1200[650] |

ANuts intended to be coated with zinc or cadmium(marked in accordance with the requirements of Supplementary Requirement S8)are not subjected to the require. ments of 8.1.5(See Appendix X2).

*8.1.5.1 Special Requirement,Grades 2HM and 7M*—Preparation of Grades 2HM and 7M nuts for hardness test and the hardness test itself shall be performed with consideration to (1)protect legibility of markings;(2)minimize exterior dimensional changes;and (3)maintain thread fit.

*8.2 Proof Load Test:*

8.2.1 Requirements—The nuts listed in Table 3 and Table 4 shall be capable of withstanding the proof loads specified therein.Grades and geometries listed in S1 and S4 are required when specified in the purchase order or contract.Custom proof load test values may be specified by the purchase order or contract per S9.Parts which are not proof load tested to the requirements of Table 3,Table 4,S1,S4,or S9 shall be cross sectional hardness tested per Annex A3 of Test Methods and Definitions A370.

*8.2.2 Number of Tests:*

8.2.2.1 The manufacturer shall test the number of nuts specified in 8.1.2.1 following all production heat treatments. Proof Load tests prevail over hardness tests in the event a conflict exists relative to minimum strength.

8.2.3 Test Method—The test shall be run using a threaded mandrel or a test bolt in accordance with Specification A962/A962M.

*8.3 Cone Proof Load Test:*

8.3.1 Requirements—This test shall be performed only when visible surface discontinuities become a matter of issue between the manufacturer and the purchaser.Nuts in the size range /4 to 1%in.inclusive and M12 to M36 inclusive shall be proof load tested.Nuts not in this size range and all types off Grade 8 nuts are not subject to this test.Nuts manufactured to dimensions and configurations other than those covered by Specification A962/A962M,ASME B 1.1,ASME B 1.13M, ASMEB18.2.2,ASMEB 18.2.6M,or ASMEB 18.2.4.6M are not subject to the cone proof load test.The cone proof load applied shall be determined in accordance with the Cone Proof Load requirements in Specification A962/A962M(tables or

formulae or both)based upon the proof stresses shown in Table 5 and Table 6 of Specification A194/A194M.

8.3.2 Number of Tests—The manufacturer shall sample and test the number of nuts specified in 8.1.2.1.The lot shall be considered acceptable if the sample nut(s)withstand(s)application of the cone proof load without failure.

## 9.Dimensions

9.1 Unless otherwise specified,nuts shall be hexagonal in shape,and in accordance with the dimensions for the hex or heavy hex series,as required,in ASME B 18.2.2(for inch nuts),ASME B 18.2.6M or ASME B 18.2.4.6M(for metric nuts).

9.2 Unless otherwise specified,threads shall be in accordance with ASME B 1.1 or ASME B 1.13M,and shall be gauged in accordance with ASME B 1.2 and ASME B1.13M as described in 9.2.1 and 9.2.2.

9.2.1 Inch nuts up to and including 1 in.nominal size shall be UNC Series Class 2B fit.All metric nuts shall be coarse thread series tolerance 6H.

9.2.2 Inch nuts over 1 in.nominal size shall be either UNC Series Class 2B fit or 8 UN Series Class 2B fit.Unless otherwise specified,the 8 UN series shall be furnished.

NoTE 2—Modification of thread dimensions may result in loss of load carrying ability.

NoTE 3—In an effort to support international standardization,a number of metric ASME dimensional standards have been withdrawn.ASME B 18.2.4.6M was withdrawn because the content had been incorporated into ASME B 18.2.6M.However,B18.2.6M applies to heavy hex configurations for sizes M12 through M36 only.Larger sizes are still often produced to the requirements of ASME B 18.2.4.6M.

## 10.Workmanship,Finish,and Appearance

10.1 Nuts shall be free of defects and shall be good commercial finish.

10.2 If visible surface imperfections in size 4 through 1%in.and M12 through M36 and in any grade other than Grade 8 become a matter of issue between the manufacturer and the purchaser,the cone proof load test described in 8.3 shall be employed.

10.3 If a scale-free bright finish is required,this shall be specified on the purchase order.

## 11.Retests

11.1 Provisions for retests by the purchaser and his representative are specified in Supplementary Requirement S2.

## 12.Certification

12.1 In addition to the requirements of Specification A962/A962M,the certification shall include the results of the chemical analysis,macroetch examination(Carbon and Alloy Steels Only),mechanical tests,and the minimum tempering temperature for nuts of Grades 2H,2HM,3,6,6F,7,7M,and 43.

## 13.Product Marking

13.1 In addition to the requirements of Specification A962/A962M,nuts shall be legibly marked on one face with marking representing the grade,type,and applicable manufacturing process shown in Table 7.Marking of wrench flats or bearing surfaces is not permitted unless agreed upon between manufacturer and purchaser.

## 14.Keywords

14.1 bolting;chemical analysis;coated;marking on bolting components;nuts;plated

TABLE 5 Proof Stress Using 120° Hardened Steel Cone—Inch

| | Proot Stress-psi,Minimum | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Type | Grade 1 | Grades 2, 2HM,6, 6F &7M | Grades 2H 3.7,43.816 |
| Hex | 120000 | 135000 | 150000 |
| Heavy Hex | 130000 | 150000 | 175000 |

TABLE 6 Proot Stress Usin g 120° Hardened Steel Cone—Metric

| Type | Grade 1 | Proof Stress-MPa, Minimum Grades 2, 2HM, 6, 6F &7M | Grades 2H 3, 7, 43, 816 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hex | 825 | 930 | 1035 |
| Heavy Hex | 895 | 1035 | 1205 |

TABLE 7 Markcing of Nuts[A]

| Grade and Type | Nuts Hot-Forged or Cold-Punched | Nuts Machined from Bar Stock | Nuts Manu-factured in Aocordance with 6.7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 1B | * |
| 2 | 2 | 2B | |
| 2H | 2H | 2HB | |
| 2HMBC | 2HM | 2HMB | . |
| 3 | 3 | 38 | ... |
| 6 | 6 | 6B | ... |
| 6F | 6F | 6FB | |
| 7 | 7 | 7B | . • |
| 7LD | 7L | 7BL | ... |
| 7MC | 7M | 7MB | |
| 7MLB. D | 7ML | 7MLB | |
| 43 | 43 | 43B | • • |
| 43LD | 43L | 43LB | |
| 8 | 8 | 8B | 8A |
| 8C | 8C | 8CB | 8CA |
| BCLNCuB | BCLNCuB | 8CLNCuBB | BCLNCuBA |
| 8CLN | 8CLN | 8CLNB | 8CLNA |
| 8M | 8M | 8MB | 8MA |
| 8T | 8T | 8TB | 8TA |
| 8F | 8F | 8FB | 8FA |
| 8P | 8P | 8PB | BPA |
| 8N | 8N | 8NB | 8NA |
| 8MN | 8MN | 8MNB | 8MNA |
| 8R | 8R | 8RB | 8RA |
| 8S | 8S | 8SB | 8SA |
| 8LN | 8LN | 8LNB | 8LNA |
| 8MLN | 8MLN | 8MLNB | 8MLNA |
| 8MLCuN | 8MLCuN | 8MLCuNB | 8MLCuNA |
| 8ML4CuN | 8ML4CuN | 8ML4CuNB | 8ML4CuNA |
| 9C | 9C | 9CB | 9CA |
| 16 | 16 | 16B | |

Where ellipses () appear in this table there is no requirement.
The letters H and M indicate heat-treated nuts(see Section 6).
An underline as a marking requirement for grades 2HM and 7M has been removed but is permitted.
DSee Supplementary Requirement S3.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

One or more of the following supplementary requirements shall be applied only when specified by the purchaser in the inquiry,contract,or order.Details of these supplementary requirements shall be agreed upon in writing by the manufacturer and purchaser.Supplementary requirements shall in no way negate any requirement of the specification itself.

### S1.Strain-Hardened Austenitic Steel Nuts

S1.1 Strain hardened Grades 8,8C,8T,8M,8F,8P,8N,or 8MN nuts may be specified.When Supplementary Requirement S1 is invoked in the order,nuts shall be machined from cold drawn bars or shall be cold forged to shape.No subsequent heat treatment shall be performed on the nuts.Nuts made in accordance with this requirement shall be proof load tested in accordance with 8.2.2.1 and shall withstand the proof load specified in Table S1.1 and Table S1.2.The hardness limits of Table 2 do not apply to strain hardened nuts.Nuts made in

**TABLE S1.1 Proof Load Testing of Strain Hardened Nuts Using Threaded Mandrel—Inch Series**

NorE I—Proof loads are not design loads.

| Nominal Size, in. | Threads per in. | Proof Load, Ibf^ Stress Area, in. | All Types of Grade 8 (strain hardened) | All Types of Grade 8 (strain hardened) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Heavy Hex | Hex |
| Y4 | 20 | 0.0316 | 3950 | 3480 |
| %e | 18 | 0.0523 | 6550 | 5760 |
| % | 16 | 0.0774 | 9675 | 8510 |
| he | 14 | 0.1063 | 13290 | 11690 |
| | 13 | 0.1419 | 17740 | 15610 |
| %e | 12 | 0.182 | 22750 | 20020 |
| % | 11 | 0.226 | 28250 | 24860 |
| Y4 | 10 | 0.334 | 41750 | 36740 |
| % | 9 | 0.462 | 53130 | 46200 |
| 1 | 8 | 0.606 | 69690 | 60600 |
| 1% | 8 | 0.790 | 82950 | 75050 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.000 | 105000 | 95000 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.233 | 123300 | 110970 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.492 | 149200 | 134280 |

AThe proof load for jam nuts shall bo 46%of the tabulated value.
Based on proof stress of 110000 psi up to %in.;100000 psi%to 1 in.;95000 psi 1%to 1%in;90000 psi 1%to 1%in.
Based on proof stress of 125000 psi up to %in.;115000 psi%to 1 in.;105000 psi 1%to 1%in;100000 psi1%to 1Vin.

**TABLE S1.2 Proof Load Testing of Strain Hardened Nuts Using Threaded Mandrel—Metric**

NorE 1—Proof loads are not design loads.

| Proof Load, kN^ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal Size, mm | Thread Pitch | Stress Area, mm² | All Types of Grade 8 (strain hardened) | All Types of Grade 8 (strain hardened) |
| | | | Heavy Hex | Hex |
| M12 | 1.75 | 84.3 | 72.5 | 64.1 |
| M14 | 2.0 | 115.0 | 98.9 | 87.4 |
| M16 | 2.0 | 157.0 | 135.0 | 119.3 |
| M20 | 2.5 | 245.0 | 210.9 | 186.2 |
| M22 | 2.5 | 303.0 | 240.9 | 209.0 |
| M24 | 3.0 | 353.0 | 280.6 | 243.5 |
| M27 | 3.0 | 459.0 | 332.7 | 300.6 |
| M30 | 3.5 | 561.0 | 406.7 | 367.5 |
| M36 | 4.0 | 817.0 | 563.7 | 506.5 |

^The proof load for jam nuts shall be 46%of the tabulated value.
Based on proof stress of 760 MPa up to M20 mm;690 MPa M22 to M24 mm;655 MPa M27 to M30;and 620 MPa for M36.
Based on proof stress of 860 MPa up to M20mm;795 MPa M22 to M24 mm;725 MPa M27 to M30 mm;and 690 MPa for M36.

accordance with this requirement shall be marked with the Grade symbol underlined.

## S2.Retests by Purchaser's Representative

S2.1 The purchaser's representative may select two nuts per keg(200-1b unit [90-kg])for sizes %s in.and M16 and smaller, one nut per keg for sizes over %in.and M16 up to and including 1 in.and M36,and one nut per every two kegs for sizes larger than 1%in.and M36,which shall be subjected to the tests specified in Section 8.

## S3.Low-Temperature Requirements for Grade 7,Grade 7M,and Grade 43 Nuts

S3.1 When low-temperature requirements are specified for Grade 7 nuts,the Charpy test procedures and requirements as defined in Specification A320/A320M for Grade L7 shall apply.When low-temperature requirements are specified for Grade 7M nuts,the Charpy test procedures and requirements as defined in Specification A320/A320M for Grade L7M shall apply.When low-temperature requirements are specified for Grade 43 nuts,the Charpy test procedures and requirements as defined in Specification A320/A320M for Grade L43 shall apply.Charpy specimens may be taken from a sample nut,nut blank,or may be taken from separate test samples of the same heat processed through heat treatment with the nuts for which the test is to apply.Impact testing is not required when the bar stock or nut is smaller than 5%in.[16mm]in diameter.

S3.2 An "L"shall be added to the marking,as shown in Table 7,for nuts so tested.

## S4.Proof Load Tests of Large Nuts

S4.1 Proof load testing of nuts requiring proof loads of over 160000 Ibf or 705kN is required.Testing shall be performed in accordance with 8.2 to the loads required in Table S4.1 and Table S4.2.The maximum load will be based entirely on the equipment available.

TABLE S4.1 Proof Load for Large Heavy Hex Nuts-Inch^

| Nominal Size, in. | Threads per in. | Stress Area, in.2 | Proof Load, Ib | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grade 1 Heavy Hex | Grades 2, 2HM, 6.6F, 7M Heavy Hex | Grades 2H, 3.7, 43, 16 |
| 1% | 8 | 1.78 | 231400 | 267000 | 311500 Heavy Hex |
| 1% | 8 | 2.08 | 270400 | 312000 | 364000 |
| 1% | 8 | 2.41 | 313300 | 361500 | 421800 |
| 2 | 8 | 2.77 | 360100 | 415500 | 484800 |
| 2% | 8 | 3.56 | 462800 | 534000 | 623000 |
| 2% | 8 | 4.44 | 577200 | 666000 | 777000 |
| 2% | 8 | 5.43 | 705900 | 814500 | 950250 |

^ASME B18.2.2 in the size range over 1%b in.provides dimensions only for heavy hex nuts.Refer to 8.3.1.

Proof loads for nuts of larger dimensions or other thread series may be calculated by multiplying the thread stress area times the proofstress in the note to Tablo 3 or Table S1.1.The proof load for jam nuts shallbe 46%of the tabulated load.

TABLE S4.2 Proof Load for Large Heavy Hex Nuts—Metric^

| Nominal Size, mm | Thread Pitch | Stress Area, mm² | Proof Load, kN | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grade 1 Heavy Hex | Grades 2, 2HM, 6.6F, 7M Heavy Hex | Grades 2H, 3.7, 43, 16 Heavy Hex |
| M42 | 4.5 | 1120 | 1002.4 | 1159.2 | 1349.6 |
| M48 | 5 | 1470 | 1315.7 | 1521.4 | 1771.4 |
| M56 | 5.5 | 2030 | 1816.9 | 2101.0 | 2446.2 |
| M64 | 6 | 2680 | 2398.6 | 2773.8 | 3229.4 |
| M72 | 6 | 3460 | 3096.7 | 3581.1 | 4169.3 |

^ASME B 18.2.4.6M in the size range over M36 provides dimensions only for heavy hex nuts.Refer to 8.3.1.

Proof loads for nuts of larger dimensions or other thread series may be calculated by muliplying the thread stress area times the proofstress in the note to Table 4 or Table S1.2.The proof load for jam nuts shall be 46%of the tabulated load.

## S5.Control of Product by Heat Number

S5.1 When control of nuts by actual heat analysis is required and this supplementary requirement is specified,the manufacturer shall identify the completed nuts in each shipment by the actual heat number.When this supplementary requirement is specified,a certificate including the results of the actual production tests of each test lot together with the heat chemical analysis shall be furnished by the manufacturer.

## S6.Grain Size Requirements for Non H Grade Austenitic Steels Used Above 1000 °F

S6.1 For design metal temperatures above 1000 °F [540 C],the material shall have a grain size of No.7 or coarser as determined in accordance with Test Methods E112.The grain size so determined shall be reported on the Certificate of Test.

## S7.Coating on Nuts

S7.1 It is the purchaser's responsibility to specify in the purchase order all information required by the coating facility. Examples of such information may include but are not limited to the following:

S7.1.1 Reference to the appropriate coating specification and type,thickness,location,modification to dimensions,and hydrogen embrittlement relief.

NoTE S7.1—Modification of thread dimensions may result in loss of load carrying ability.

S7.1.2 Reference to Specifications A153/A153M,B633, B695,B696,B766,F1941/F1941M,F2329/F2329M,or Test Method F1940,or other standards.

## S8.Marking Coated Nuts

S8.1 Nuts coated with zinc shall have ZN marked after the grade symbol.Nuts coated with cadmium shall have CD marked after the grade symbol.

NorE S8.1—As an example,the marking for zinc-coated 2H bolting components will now be 2HZN rather than 2H*.

## S9.Proof Load Testing

S9.1 Proof load tests of nuts made to dimensions,thread pitch,and configurations other than those covered in Table 3 or Table 4 shall be made using loads agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

## S10.100%Hardness Testing of Grade 2HM and 7M

S10.1 Each nut shall be tested for hardness by indentation method and shall meet the requirements specified in Table 2.

## APPENDIXES

**(Nonmandatory Information)**

## X1.STRAIN HARDENING OF AUSTENITIC STEELS

X1.1 Strain hardening is the increase in strength and hardness that results from plastic deformation below the recrystallization temperature(cold work).This effect is produced in austenitic stainless steels by reducing oversized bars to the desired final size by cold drawing or other process.The degree of strain hardening achievable in any alloy is limited by its strain hardening characteristics.In addition,the amount of strain hardening that can be produced is further limited by the variables of the process,such as the total amount of cross-section reduction,die angle and bar size.In large diameter bars, for example,plastic deformation will occur principally in the outer regions of the bar,so that the increased strength and hardness due to strain hardening is achieved predominantly near the surface of the bar.That is,the smaller the bar,the greater the penetration of strain hardening.Thus,the mechanical properties of a given strain hardened bolting component are dependent not just on the alloy,but also on the size of bar from which it is machined.

## X2.COATINGS AND APPLICATION LIMITS

X2.1 Use of coated bolting components at temperatures above approximately one-half the melting point(Fahrenheit or Celsius)of the coating is not recommended unless consideration is given to the potential for liquid and solid metal embrittlement,or both.The melting point of elemental zinc is approximately 780°F[415°C].Therefore,application of zinc coated bolting components should be limited to temperatures less than 390 °F[210°C].The melting point of cadmium is approximately 600 F[320°C].Therefore,application of cadmium coated bolting components should be limited to temperatures less than 300°F[160°C].

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee A01 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (A194/A194M-23)that may impact the use of this standard.(Approved May 1,2024.)

(1)Changed nitrogen range for Grade 8MLCuN/8MLCuNA in Table 1.

(2)Modified Section 9 to allow for other nut configurations.

(3)Added Note 3 for further guidance regarding metric dimensional specifications.

(4)Included references to ASME B 18.2.6M where applicable.

Committee A01 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (A194/A194M-22a)that may impact the use of this standard.(Approved May 1,2023.)

(1)Reworded 8.2.1 to clarify cross sectional hardness testing requirements.