

TIGHTENING TORQUE VALUES

It is clear from the start that the assembly torque values suggested are often offered as a general guideline as torque is a very indirect indication of tension and there are many factors such as friction, lubrication, surface texture, rust, material type, the use of washers or prevailing-torque nuts, thread conditions, debris etc. that could possibly affect the outcome.

The only way to determine if the torque is correct, especially when dealing with critical joints, is through an experiment under an actual joint and the assembly condition, by using a calibrated torque wrench and a **Skidmore-Wilhelm type** load indicating device, to equate torque to the desired tension.

Most torque or tension tables which have developed

(including the following tables) have been calculated using a specific formula:

$$T = K \times d \times P$$

Where T = Torque

K = Coefficient or friction factor

d = Nominal thread diameter (inches)

P = Tension (clamp-load or pre-load) induced in fasteners (lbs)



The value of "K" can range from 0.30 for rusted assembly to 0.10 or less for a clean, well lubricated assembly using a proven proprietary lubricant. It is noted that the accuracy of the "K" factor is subjected to many application variables e.g the industry accepted "K" factor for plain fasteners is 0.20, however, this figure reduced to 0.10 should the fastener be well lubricated and as a result an entirely different torque would be recorded.

Clamp-load/pre-load has been calculated by arbitrarily assuming that usable bolt strengths are at 75% of bolt proof-load times and tensile stress area. The values offered below are a good starting point and an experiment is suggested in order to get the best results possible.

The most important point to remember is when using a torque wrench; to make sure that the instrument has been calibrated correctly by a recognized torque analyzer. In an experienced operator's hand, tension control can be recorded at $\pm 25\%$ more accuracy which is possible by using a good quality hand operated torque wrench. When used in conjunction with a Skidmore- Wilhelm type device, an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ is most likely possible.

The following tables gives an indication of the general acceptance for figures regarding the "K" factor based on the fastener industry standards.

K FACTOR

<u>Fasteners Finish (dry)</u>	<u>K Factor</u>
Plain Steel (Black)	.20+
Zinc Plating (Dry)	.20+
Cadmium Plating (Dry)	.18 to .19
Black Oxide Treatment (Lightly Oiled)	.15 to .17
Moly - desulphide, White Lead , Wax	.10 to .14