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Standard Practice for Fastener Sampling for Specified Mechanical Properties and Performance Inspection¹

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout this practice the terms *detection* and *prevention* apply to quality control systems. A brief description of both is provided to assist the purchaser in the application of this practice.

The *detection system* relies on inspection as the primary means of controlling the quality of furnished material. Methods include in-process and final inspection. In-process inspection is typically performed by the individual performing the process and generally includes a first-piece inspection by someone other than the operator. Quality-control inspection may perform audit inspections on the process output during the course of the production run. In addition, a final inspection is performed by quality control inspectors according to a prescribed sample plan. The other sample plans utilize zero defects as their acceptance criteria.

The *prevention system* uses advanced quality planning in addition to many of the techniques used in the detection system. Quality planning incorporates a systems approach to quality control that focuses on defect prevention and continual improvement. In addition, Statistical Process Control (SPC) is usually applied to control the process, to achieve process stability and improve the capability by reducing the variability.

ISO 9001, ISO/TS 16949, ASQ Q9001, and Guide F2688² quality system standards, or a combination thereof, are models that may be used in establishing a prevention-based quality system.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice provides sampling methods for determining how many fasteners to include in a random sample in order to determine the acceptability or disposition of a given lot of fasteners.

1.2 This practice is for mechanical properties, physical properties, performance properties, coating requirements, and other quality requirements specified in the standards of ASTM Committee F16. Dimensional and thread criteria sampling plans are the responsibility of ASME Committees B18.1 and B18.18.2M-B18.18.6M.

1.3 This practice provides for two sampling plans: one designated the “detection process,” as described in Terminology F1789, and one designated the “prevention process,” as described in Terminology F1789.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F16 on Fasteners and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F16.93 on Quality Assurance Provisions for Fasteners.

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² A practice for developing a quality management system that does not require third party certification.

1.4 This practice is intended to be used as either a Final Inspection Plan for manufacturers, or as a Receiving Inspection Plan for purchasers/users. It is not valid for third-party qualification testing.

1.5 *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

- F1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners
- F788/F788M Specification for Surface Discontinuities of Bolts, Screws, Studs, and Rivets, Inch and Metric Series
- F812/F812M Specification for Surface Discontinuities of Nuts, Inch and Metric Series

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. 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

F2688 Guide for System-Based, Customer-Centered Quality Plan for Manufacturers (Withdrawn 2019)⁴

2.2 *ASME Standards*:⁵

ASME B18.18.1 Inspection and Quality Assurance for General Purpose Fasteners

ASME B18.18.2M Inspection and Quality Assurance for High-Volume Machine Assembly Fasteners

ASME B18.18.3M Inspection and Quality Assurance for Special Purpose Fasteners

ASME B18.18.5M Inspection and Quality Assurance Plan Requiring In-Process Inspection and Controls

ASME B18.18.6M Quality Assurance Plan for Fasteners Produced in Third Party Accreditation System

2.3 *ASQ Standards*:⁶

ASQ Q9001 Quality Management Systems

2.4 *ISO Standards*:⁷

ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems Requirements

ISO/TS 16949 Quality management systems—Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001: 2000 for automotive production and relevant service part organizations.

3. Terminology

3.1 Terms shall be defined in accordance with Terminology **F1789**.

3.2 *Definitions*:

3.2.1 *test, n*—an element of inspection that generally denotes the determination by technical means of the properties or elements of supplies, or components thereof and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Sampling shall be selected in a random manner, ensuring that any unit in the lot has an equal chance of being chosen. Sampling should not be localized by selections being taken from the top of a container or from only one container of multi-container lots.

4.2 The purchaser should be aware of the supplier's quality assurance system. This can be accomplished by auditing the supplier's quality system, if qualified auditors are available, or by third-party assessment certification, such as provided by ISO/TS 16949, or ISO 9001.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 The purchaser shall specify at the time of order inquiry, the specification number, the issue date and the sampling plan (detection process or prevention process) required from the supplier.

⁴ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁵ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

⁶ Available from American Society for Quality (ASQ), 600 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203, <http://www.asq.org>.

⁷ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

5.2 Guidelines for sampling plan selection are provided in Section 6.

6. Selection of Sampling Plans

6.1 Except as specified in 6.2, the detection process sampling level in accordance with Table 1 shall be applied.

6.2 If the manufacturer's quality system conforms with ASQ Q9001, ISO 9001, or Guide **F2688**² the manufacturer shall be permitted to choose between the Prevention or Detection process for inspection and test purposes. Purchasers shall retain the right to specify the Prevention or Detection process at the time of inquiry or order (see Table 2).

7. Acceptance Criteria

7.1 The acceptance criteria for Table 3 is to accept the lot if zero nonconforming parts are detected in the random sample and reject the lot if at least one nonconforming part is detected in the random sample.

8. Disposition of Nonconforming Lots

8.1 *Manufacturer's Options*—The manufacturer shall choose one of the following options in the disposition of those fasteners that have been found to contain nonconformities prior to shipment. The fastener manufacturer shall maintain records of disposition.

8.1.1 They may be scrapped.

8.1.2 They may be 100 % sorted, and all nonconforming parts removed.

8.1.3 They may be reworked or reprocessed to correct the nonconforming characteristic(s).

8.1.4 The manufacturer may make concession by use of a documented internal review procedure and determine to ship product that is found to contain minor nonconformances that are not critical or key characteristics as determined by the end user. Nonconformance of critical or key characteristics shall need approval from the end user prior to shipment of product. (See 8.1.6.)

8.1.5 They may be regraded for alternative applications.

8.1.6 The end user may be informed of the nonconformity or nonconformities and his advice requested on their disposition. The user may consider the degree to which the characteristic(s) deviate(s) from specified requirements and the significance of the effect on the assembly or performance of the fasteners in their service application. The user may authorize a written release of the fasteners for completion of production or for shipment, as applicable.

8.2 *End User Options*—The end user shall choose one of the following options for the disposition of those fastener lots that have been rejected after delivery:

8.2.1 The end user considers the degree to which the characteristic(s) deviate(s) from specified requirements and the effect on their performance in the intended service application. The end user may authorize release of the parts or fastener lots for use.

8.2.2 They may be scrapped.

8.2.3 They may be 100 % sorted and nonconforming parts removed.

TABLE 1 Sampling Level for the Detection Process

NOTE 1—Legend: WA—Where Applicable.
NA—Not Applicable.

Characteristic	Description of Control				
	Sample Level ^A	Internally Threaded Parts	Externally Threaded Parts	Non-threaded	Washers
Adhesion (coating)	C	WA	WA	WA	WA
Assembly tension test ^B	B	WA	WA	NA	WA
Bend, body (nails)	A	NA	NA	WA	NA
Bend, notched (bolts)	B	NA	WA	NA	NA
Bend, body (track spikes)	C	NA	NA	WA	NA
Breaking strength (eyebolts)	C	NA	WA	NA	NA
Carbide precipitation	C	WA	WA	WA	WA
Case depth/decarburization	C	WA	WA	WA	WA
Chemistry ^C	—	WA	WA	WA	WA
Compression (washer direct tension)	A	NA	NA	NA	WA
Cone proof	C	WA	NA	NA	NA
Drill-Drive (self-drilling screws)	A	NA	WA	NA	NA
Drive test	A	WA	WA	NA	NA
Ductility (steel tapping screws)	B	NA	WA	WA	NA
Elongation—Machined specimen	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Extension at failure	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Grain size ^D	—	WA	WA	WA	WA
Hardness ^E	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Bend, head (track spikes)	C	NA	NA	WA	NA
Humidity	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Hydrogen embrittlement	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Impact	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Lubrication	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Magnetic permeability	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Packaging ^F	—	WA	WA	WA	WA
Plating/coating thickness (weight)	A	WA	WA	WA	WA
Product identification marking ^G	—	WA	WA	WA	WA
Proof load—Full size	C	WA	WA	NA	NA
Reduction of area—Machined specimen	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Bend, rivet	B	NA	NA	WA	NA
Flattening, rivet	B	NA	NA	WA	NA
Rotational capacity	C	WA	WA	NA	WA
Salt spray ^H	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Shear strength	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Stress corrosion	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Surface discontinuities ^I	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Surface roughness	B	WA	WA	WA	WA
Tensile strength—Full size ^J	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Tensile strength—Machined specimen	C	NA	WA	WA	NA
Torque ^K (prevailing)	C	WA	WA	NA	NA
Torque (torsional strength)	C	WA	WA	NA	NA
Yield strength—Full size	C	NA	WA	NA	NA
Yield strength—Machined specimen	C	NA	WA	NA	NA

^A Quantity of samples is in Table 3, Sample Size.

^B Sampling plan is for manufacturing requirements and may differ from requirements for field testing at time of installation.

^C A certified copy of the material's chemical or product analysis shall be furnished with each shipping lot, and the shipping lot shall have documentation providing traceability to this chemical analysis. It is required that the purchaser of the raw material (used to manufacture) shall verify that the material is the material specified on the purchase order.

^D The steel producer shall provide the steel making practice (course or fine grain) on their certification. The steel producer may specify grain size at their option.

^E Surface or core, or both, as applicable.

^F All packaging requirements shall be in conformance with the applicable packaging standard.

^G Visual inspection for conformance.

^H Continuous monitoring of salt spray performance in accordance with the recommendation of Table B in Appendix 1 of ASME B18.18.2M constitutes compliance with the requirements for salt spray testing outlined in this table.

^I Includes all surface discontinuities contained within Specification F788/F788M (encompasses test methods, such as magnetic particle inspection and liquid penetrant testing) and Specification F812/F812M

^J Wedge angle or axial test as applicable.

^K Prevailing torque test includes thread start, all specified torque requirements, and retention of locking feature, when applicable.

8.2.4 They may be reworked or reprocessed to correct the nonconforming characteristic(s).

8.2.5 They may be returned.

8.3 *Distributor Options*—The distributor shall choose one of the following options for the disposition of those fastener lots that have been rejected after delivery.

8.3.1 They may be scrapped.

8.3.2 They may be 100 % sorted, and nonconforming parts may be removed with the written agreement of the manufacturer. See Note 1.