



Designation: A 563 – 04

Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 563; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification² covers chemical and mechanical requirements for eight grades of carbon and alloy steel nuts for general structural and mechanical uses on bolts, studs, and other externally threaded parts.

NOTE 1—See Appendix X1 for guidance on suitable application of nut grades.

1.2 The requirements for any grade of nut may, at the supplier's option, and with notice to the purchaser, be fulfilled by furnishing nuts of one of the stronger grades specified herein unless such substitution is barred in the inquiry and purchase order.

1.3 Grades C3 and DH3 nuts have atmospheric corrosion resistance and weathering characteristics comparable to that of the steels covered in Specifications A 242/A 242M, A 588/A 588M, and A 709/A 709M. The atmospheric corrosion resistance of these steels is substantially better than that of carbon steel with or without copper addition (see 5.2). When properly exposed to the atmosphere, these steels can be used bare (uncoated) for many applications.

NOTE 2—A complete metric companion to Specification A 563 has been developed—A 563M; therefore, no metric equivalents are presented in this specification.

1.4 Terms used in this specification are defined in Terminology F 1789 unless otherwise defined herein.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- A 153/A 153M Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
- A 194/A 194M Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel

- Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure and High-Temperature Service, or Both
 - A 242/A 242M Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel
 - A 307 Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 psi Tensile Strength
 - A 325 Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
 - A 354 Specification for Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Bolts, Studs, and Other Externally Threaded Fasteners
 - A 394 Specification for Steel Transmission Tower Bolts, Zinc-Coated and Bare
 - A 449 Specification for Quenched and Tempered Steel Bolts and Studs
 - A 490 Specification for Structural Bolts, Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
 - A 588/A 588M Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point to 4-in. [100-mm] Thick
 - A 687 Specification for High-Strength Nonheaded Steel Bolts and Studs⁴
 - A 709/A 709M Specification for Carbon and High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel Shapes, Plates, and Bars and Quenched-and-Tempered Alloy Structural Steel Plates for Bridges
 - A 751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products
 - B 695 Specification for Coatings of Zinc Mechanically Deposited on Iron and Steel
 - D 3951 Practice for Commercial Packaging
 - F 606 Test Methods for Determining the Mechanical Properties of Externally and Internally Threaded Fasteners, Washers, and Rivets
 - F 812/F 812M Specification for Surface Discontinuities of Nuts, Inch and Metric Series
 - F 1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners
 - G 101 Guide for Estimating the Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance of Low Alloy Steels
- #### 2.2 ANSI Standards:

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F16 on Fasteners and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F16.02 on Steel Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers.

Current edition approved Jan. 1, 2004. Published January 2004. Originally approved in 1966. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as A 563 – 00.

² For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA – 563 in Section II of that Code.

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.

⁴ Withdrawn.

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

ANSI B1.1 Unified Screw Threads⁵
 ANSI B18.2.2 Square and Hex Nuts⁵

3. Ordering Information

3.1 Orders for nuts under this specification shall include the following:

- 3.1.1 Quantity (number of nuts),
- 3.1.2 Nominal size and thread series of nuts,
- 3.1.3 Style of nut (for example, heavy hex),
- 3.1.4 Grade of nut,

3.1.5 *Zinc Coating*—Specify the zinc-coating process required, for example, hot-dip, mechanically deposited, or no preference (see 4.7),

3.1.6 *Other Finishes*—Specify other protective finish if required,

3.1.7 ASTM designation and year of issue, and

3.1.8 Supplementary or special requirements.

NOTE 3—An example of an ordering description follows: 1000 7/8-9 heavy hex nuts, Grade DH, hot-dip zinc-coated, and lubricated, ASTM A 563-XX.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Steel for nuts shall be made by the open-hearth, basic-oxygen, or electric-furnace process except that steel for Grades O, A, and B nuts may be made by the acid-bessemer process.

4.2 Nuts may be made cold or hot by forming, pressing, or punching or may be machined from bar stock.

4.3 Grades DH and DH3 nuts shall be heat treated by quenching in a liquid medium from a temperature above the transformation temperature and tempering at a temperature of at least 800°F.

4.4 Grades C and D nuts made of steel having carbon content not exceeding 0.20 %, phosphorus not exceeding 0.04 %, and sulfur not exceeding 0.05 % by heat analysis may be heat treated by quenching in a liquid medium from a temperature above the transformation temperature and need not be tempered. When this heat treatment is used, there shall be particular attention to the requirements in 6.1.1.

4.5 Grades C, C3, and D nuts made of any steel permitted for these grades may be heat treated by quenching in a liquid medium from a temperature above the transformation temperature and tempering at a temperature of at least 800°F.

4.6 Threads shall be formed by tapping or machining.

4.7 *Zinc Coatings, Hot-Dip and Mechanically Deposited:*

4.7.1 When zinc-coated fasteners are required, the purchaser shall specify the zinc coating process, for example, hot-dip, mechanically deposited, or no preference.

4.7.2 When hot-dip is specified, the fasteners shall be zinc-coated by the hot-dip process in accordance with the requirements of Class C, of Specification A 153.

4.7.3 When mechanically deposited is specified, the fasteners shall be zinc coated by the mechanical deposition process in accordance with the requirements of Class 50 of Specification B 695.

4.7.4 When no preference is specified, the supplier may furnish either a hot-dip zinc coating in accordance with Specification A 153, Class C, or a mechanically deposited zinc coating in accordance with Specification B 695, Class 50. Threaded components (bolts and nuts) shall be coated by the same zinc-coating process and the supplier's option is limited to one process per item with no mixed processes in a lot.

4.7.5 Hot-dip zinc-coated nuts shall be tapped after zinc coating.

4.7.6 Mechanically deposited zinc-coated nuts for assembly with mechanically deposited zinc-coated bolts shall be tapped oversize prior to zinc coating and need not be retapped afterwards.

4.8 *Lubricant:*

4.8.1 Hot-dip and mechanically deposited zinc-coated Grade DH nuts shall be provided with an additional lubricant which shall be clean and dry to the touch.

4.8.2 See Supplementary Requirement S2 for option to specify a dye in the lubricant.

5. Chemical Composition

5.1 Grades O, A, B, C, D, and DH shall conform to the chemical composition specified in Table 1.

5.2 Grades C3 and DH3 shall conform to the chemical composition specified in Table 2. See Guide G 101 for methods of estimating the atmospheric corrosion resistance of low alloy steels.

5.3 Resulturized or rephosphorized steel, or both, are not subject to rejection based on product analysis for sulfur or phosphorus.

5.4 Application of heats of steel to which bismuth, selenium, tellurium, or lead has been intentionally added shall not be permitted for Grades D, DH, and DH3.

5.5 Chemical analyses shall be performed in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751.⁴

6. Mechanical Properties

6.1 *Hardness:*

6.1.1 The hardness of nuts of each grade shall not exceed the maximum hardness specified for the grade in Table 3.

6.1.2 Jam nuts, slotted nuts, nuts smaller in width across flats or thickness than standard hex nuts (7.1), and nuts that

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements for Grades O, A, B, C, D, and DH Nuts

Grade of Nut	Composition, %				
	Analysis	Carbon	Manganese, min	Phosphorus, max	Sulfur, max
O, A, B, C	heat	0.55 max	...	0.12	0.15 ^A
	product	0.58 max	...	0.13 ^B	...
D ^C	heat	0.55 max	0.30	0.04	0.05
	product	0.58 max	0.27	0.048	0.058
DH ^C	heat	0.20–0.55	0.60	0.04	0.05
	product	0.18–0.58	0.57	0.048	0.058

^A For Grades O, A, and B a sulfur content of 0.23 % max is acceptable with the purchasers approval.

^B Acid bessemer steel only.

^C For Grades D and DH a sulfur content of 0.05 – 0.15 % is acceptable provided the manganese is 1.35 % min.

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

TABLE 2 Chemical Requirements for Grades C3 and DH3 Nuts

Element	Composition, %							Grade DH3 Nuts
	Classes for Grade C 3 Nuts ^A							
	N	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Carbon:								
Heat analysis	...	0.33–0.40	0.38–0.48	0.15–0.25	0.15–0.25	0.20–0.25	0.20–0.25	0.20–0.53
Product analysis	...	0.31–0.42	0.36–0.50	0.14–0.26	0.14–0.26	0.18–0.27	0.19–0.26	0.19–0.55
Manganese:								
Heat analysis	...	0.90–1.20	0.70–0.90	0.80–1.35	0.40–1.20	0.60–1.00	0.90–1.20	0.40 min
Product analysis	...	0.86–1.24	0.67–0.93	0.76–1.39	0.36–1.24	0.56–1.04	0.86–1.24	0.37 min
Phosphorus:								
Heat analysis	0.07–0.15	0.040 max	0.06–0.12	0.035 max	0.040 max	0.040 max	0.040 max	0.046 max
Product analysis	0.07–0.155	0.045 max	0.06–0.125	0.040 max	0.045 max	0.045 max	0.045 max	0.052 max
Sulfur:								
Heat analysis	0.050 max	0.050 max	0.050 max	0.040 max	0.050 max	0.040 max	0.040 max	0.050 max
Product analysis	0.055 max	0.055 max	0.055 max	0.045 max	0.055 max	0.045 max	0.045 max	0.055 max
Silicon:								
Heat analysis	0.20–0.90	0.15–0.35	0.30–0.50	0.15–0.35	0.25–0.50	0.15–0.35	0.15–0.35	...
Product analysis	0.15–0.95	0.13–0.37	0.25–0.55	0.13–0.37	0.20–0.55	0.13–0.37	0.13–0.37	...
Copper:								
Heat analysis	0.25–0.55	0.25–0.45	0.20–0.40	0.20–0.50	0.30–0.50	0.30–0.60	0.20–0.40	0.20 min
Product analysis	0.22–0.58	0.22–0.48	0.17–0.43	0.17–0.53	0.27–0.53	0.27–0.63	0.17–0.43	0.17 min
Nickel:								
Heat analysis	1.00 max	0.25–0.45	0.50–0.80	0.25–0.50	0.50–0.80	0.30–0.60	0.20–0.40	0.20 min ^B
Product analysis	1.03 max	0.22–0.48	0.47–0.83	0.22–0.53	0.47–0.83	0.27–0.63	0.17–0.43	0.17 min
Chromium:								
Heat analysis	0.30–1.25	0.45–0.65	0.50–0.75	0.30–0.50	0.50–1.00	0.60–0.90	0.45–0.65	0.45 min
Product analysis	0.25–1.30	0.42–0.68	0.47–0.83	0.27–0.53	0.45–1.05	0.55–0.95	0.42–0.68	0.42 min
Vanadium:								
Heat analysis	...	...	...	0.020 min	...	...	...	...
Product analysis	...	...	...	0.010 min	...	...	...	...
Molybdenum:								
Heat analysis	...	...	0.06 max	...	0.10 max	...	...	0.15 min ^B
Product analysis	...	...	0.07 max	...	0.11 max	...	...	0.14 min
Titanium:								
Heat analysis	...	...	...	...	0.05 max	...	...	...
Product analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^A C3 nuts may be made of any of the above listed material classes. Selection of the class shall be at the option of the manufacturer.

^B Nickel or molybdenum may be used.

would require a proof load in excess of 160 000 lbf may be furnished on the basis of minimum hardness requirements specified for the grade in Table 3, unless proof load testing is specified in the inquiry and purchase order.

6.2 Proof Load:

6.2.1 Nuts of each grade, except those listed in 6.1.2, shall withstand the proof load stress specified for the grade, size, style, thread series, and surface finish of the nut in Table 3 and Table 4.

6.2.2 Nuts hot dip or mechanically zinc coated in accordance with 4.7.2 or 4.7.3 shall be proof load tested after zinc coating and overtapping.

7. Dimensions

7.1 Unless otherwise specified, nuts shall be plain (uncoated) and shall conform to the dimensions prescribed in ANSI B18.2.2.

7.2 Hex and hex-slotted nuts over 1½ to 2 in. inclusive shall have dimensions conforming to ANSI B18.2.2 calculated using the formulas for the 1¼ through 1½-in. size range in Appendix III (Formulas for Nut Dimensions) of ANSI B18.2.2.

7.3 Threads: Plain (Uncoated) Nuts

7.3.1 Unless otherwise specified, the threads shall conform to the dimensions for coarse threads with Class 2 B tolerances prescribed in ANSI B1.1.

7.4 Threads: Nuts Hot Dip Zinc Coated per A 153 C1. C (4.7.2)

7.4.1 Nuts to be used on bolts with Class 2A threads before hot-dip zinc coating, and then hot-dip zinc coated in accordance with Specification A 153, Class C, shall be tapped oversize after coating, to the minimum and maximum thread dimensions in Table 5. The major and minor diameters shall also be increased by the allowance to provide the corresponding minimum and maximum major and minor diameters.

7.5 Threads: Nuts With Other Coatings

7.5.1 Nuts to be used on bolts mechanically zinc coated or on bolts hot-dip zinc-coated to a specification other than Specification A 153, Class C, or otherwise hot-dip coated, shall be tapped oversize by a diametral amount sufficient to permit assembly on the coated bolt thread, unless other requirements are specified in the inquiry or purchase order.

7.5.2 When specifically permitted by the purchaser, nuts for bolts with electrodeposited coating, such as cadmium, zinc, and so forth, or with chemically applied coating may be tapped

TABLE 3 Mechanical Requirements
Nuts with UNC, 8 UN, 6 UN and Coarser Pitch Threads

Grade of Nut	Nominal Nut Size, in.	Style of Nut	Proof Load Stress, ksi ^A		Hardness			
			Non-Zinc-Coated Nuts ^B	Zinc-Coated Nuts ^B	Brinell		Rockwell	
					min	max	min	max
O	¼ to 1½	square	69	52	103	302	B55	C32
A	¼ to 1½	square	90	68	116	302	B68	C32
O	¼ to 1½	hex	69	52	103	302	B55	C32
A	¼ to 1½	hex	90	68	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	hex	120	90	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	hex	105	79	121	302	B69	C32
D ^C	¼ to 1½	hex	135	135	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 1½	hex	150	150	248	352	C24	C38
DH3	½ to 1	hex	150	150	248	352	C24	C38
A	¼ to 4	heavy hex	100	75	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	heavy hex	133	100	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	heavy hex	116	87	121	302	B69	C32
C ^C	¼ to 4	heavy hex	144	144	143	352	B78	C38
C3	¼ to 4	heavy hex	144	144	143	352	B78	C38
D ^C	¼ to 4	heavy hex	150	150	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 4	heavy hex	175	150	248	352	C24	C38
DH3	¼ to 4	heavy hex	175	150	248	352	C24	C38
A	¼ to 1½	hex thick	100	75	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	hex thick	133	100	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	hex thick	116	87	121	302	B69	C32
D ^C	¼ to 1½	hex thick	150	150	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 1½	hex thick	175	175	248	352	C24	C38
Nuts with UNF, 12 UN, and Finer Pitch Threads								
O	¼ to 1½	hex	65	49	103	302	B55	C32
A	¼ to 1½	hex	80	60	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	hex	109	82	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	hex	94	70	121	302	B69	C32
D ^C	¼ to 1½	hex	135	135	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 1½	hex	150	150	248	352	C24	C38
A	¼ to 4	heavy hex	90	68	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	heavy hex	120	90	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	heavy hex	105	79	121	302	B69	C32
D ^C	¼ to 4	heavy hex	150	150	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 4	heavy hex	175	150	248	352	C24	C38
A	¼ to 1½	hex thick	90	68	116	302	B68	C32
B	¼ to 1	hex thick	120	90	121	302	B69	C32
B	1⅛ to 1½	hex thick	105	79	121	302	B69	C32
D ^C	¼ to 1½	hex thick	150	150	159	352	B84	C38
DH ^D	¼ to 1½	hex thick	175	175	248	352	C24	C38

^A To determine nut proof load in pounds, multiply the appropriate nut proof load stress by the tensile stress area of the thread. Stress areas for UNC, UNF, and 8 UN thread series are given in Table 4.

^B Non-zinc-coated nuts are nuts intended for use with externally threaded fasteners which have a plain (nonplated or noncoated) finish or have a plating or coating of insufficient thickness to necessitate overtapping the nut thread to provide assemblability. Zinc-coated nuts are nuts intended for use with externally threaded fasteners which are hot-dip zinc-coated, mechanically zinc-coated, or have a plating or coating of sufficient thickness to necessitate overtapping the nut thread to provide assemblability.

^C Nuts made in accordance to the requirements of Specification A 194/A 194M, Grade 2 or Grade 2H, and marked with their grade symbol are acceptable equivalents for Grades C and D nuts. When A 194 zinc-coated inch series nuts are supplied, the zinc coating, overtapping, lubrication and rotational capacity testing shall be in accordance with Specification A 563.

^D Nuts made in accordance with the requirements of Specification A 194/A 194M, Grade 2H, and marked with its grade symbol are an acceptable equivalent for Grade DH nuts. When A 194 zinc-coated inch series nuts are supplied, the zinc coating, overtapping, lubrication and rotational capacity testing shall be in accordance with Specification A 563.

oversize by a diametral amount sufficient to permit assembly on the coated bolt thread.

7.5.3 The allowable oversize tapping shall not exceed that specified in Table 5.

8. Workmanship

8.1 Surface discontinuity limits shall be in accordance with Specification F 812/F 812M.

9. Number of Tests

9.1 The requirements of this specification shall be met in continuous mass production for stock, and the manufacturer shall make sample inspections to ensure that the product conforms to the specified requirements. Additional tests of