
**Aerospace — Bolts, with MJ threads,
made of alloy steel, strength class
1 100 MPa — Procurement specification**

*Aéronautique et espace — Vis à filetages MJ, en acier allié, de classe
de résistance 1 100 MPa — Spécification d'approvisionnement*

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	2
4 Quality assurance	3
4.1 General.....	3
4.2 Qualification inspection conditions.....	4
4.3 Acceptance inspection conditions	4
4.4 Use of “Statistical process control (SPC)”	4
5 Requirements	5
Annex A (informative) Cross sectional areas and formulae for tensile loads	19
Annex B (informative) Cross section areas and formulae for double shear loads	21

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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 7689 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Aerospace fastener systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7689:1988), which has been technically revised.

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Aerospace — Bolts, with MJ threads, made of alloy steel, strength class 1 100 MPa — Procurement specification

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the characteristics and quality assurance requirements for MJ thread bolts made of alloy steel, of strength class 1 100 MPa, for aerospace construction.

It is applicable whenever it is referenced in a definition document.

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 2859-1:1999, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

ISO 4288, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Rules and procedures for the assessment of surface texture*

ISO 5855-2, *Aerospace — MJ threads — Part 2: Limit dimensions for bolts and nuts*

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 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 7870-1, *Control charts — Part 1: General guidelines*

ISO 7961, *Aerospace — Bolts — Test methods*

ISO 7966, *Acceptance control charts*

ISO 8258, *Shewhart control charts*

ISO/TR 13425, *Guidelines for the selection of statistical methods in standardization and specification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 production batch
quantity of finished bolts, manufactured using the same process, from a single material cast (single heat of alloy), having the same number of definition document, same thread and diameter code, heat treated together to the same specified condition and produced as one continuous run

3.2 inspection lot
quantity of bolts from a single production batch having the same number of definition document

3.3 definition document
document specifying directly or indirectly all the requirements for bolts

NOTE The definition document can be an International Standard, an in-house standard or a drawing.

3.4 crack
rupture in the material which may extend in any direction and which may be intercrystalline or transcrystalline in character

3.5 seam
open surface defect

3.6 lap
surface defect caused by folding over metal fins or sharp corners and then rolling or forging them into the surface

3.7 crevice
hollow area at thread crest

3.8 inclusions
non-metallic particles originating from the material manufacturing process

NOTE These particles can be isolated or arranged in strings.

3.9 sampling plan
plan according to which one or more samples are taken in order to obtain information and possibly to reach a decision

NOTE In this International Standard, each sampling plan specifies the number of bolts to be inspected as a function of the size of the batch and the acceptance number [number of defective items acceptable (Ac)]¹⁾.

3.10 simple random sampling
sampling of n items from a population of N items in such a way that all possible combinations of n items have the same probability of being chosen

1) Supplementary information taken from ISO 2859-1.

3.11**critical defect**

defect that, according to judgement and experience, is likely to result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining or depending upon the considered product (bolt), or that is likely to prevent performance of the function of a major end item

3.12**major defect**

defect, other than critical, that is likely to result in a failure or to reduce materially the usability of the considered product (bolt) for its intended purpose

3.13**minor defect**

defect that is not likely to reduce materially the usability of the considered product (bolt) for its intended purpose, or that is a departure from the established specification having little bearing on the effective use or operation of this product

3.14**limiting quality****LQ**

〈sampling plan〉 quality limit that corresponds to a specified and relatively low probability of acceptance

NOTE 1 It is the limiting lot quality characteristic that the consumer is willing to accept with a low probability that a lot of this quality would occur.

NOTE 2 For the purposes of this International Standard, the limiting quality quoted in Table 4 corresponds to a probability of acceptance of 10 %.

3.15**acceptable quality limit****AQL**

maximum percent defective (or the maximum number of defects per hundred units) that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average

NOTE Variant: quality limit which in a sampling plan corresponds to a specified but relatively high probability of acceptance.

4 Quality assurance**4.1 General**

The manufacturer shall be capable of continuous production of bolts complying with the quality requirements specified in this International Standard. It is recommended that the manufacturer be certified to a recognized quality management system. The certification authority may be the prime contractor.

The purpose of qualification inspections²⁾ of bolts is to check that the design and manufacturing conditions of a bolt allow it to satisfy the requirements of this International Standard.

Quality documentation for parts produced in accordance to this International Standard shall be maintained for a minimum period of 10 years.

Qualification of the bolts shall be granted by the certification authorities in the purchaser's country, or their appointed representative, who may be the prime contractor.

2) In order to simplify the text the term "inspections" used in this International Standard also refers to "inspections and tests".

The purpose of production acceptance inspection of a bolt is to check, as simply as possible, using a method which is inexpensive but the most representative of the actual conditions of use, with the uncertainty inherent in statistical sampling, that the bolts satisfy the requirements of this International Standard.

Production acceptance inspections shall be carried out by the manufacturer, or under his responsibility.

4.2 Qualification inspection conditions

Unless otherwise specified, the inspection shall be carried out on:

- each type and diameter of bolt;
- 25 bolts selected from a single inspection lot by simple random sampling.

The test programme may possibly be reduced, or the qualification granted without inspection; any such decision shall be based on the results obtained on similar types and diameters of bolt provided that the design and manufacturing conditions are identical.

The inspections shall be repeated on any bolt if the manufacturing conditions have been modified.

Table 2 indicates the allocation of bolt samples for the inspections.

4.3 Acceptance inspection conditions

Inspections shall be carried out on each production batch or inspection lot. Bolts from the batch or lot to be inspected shall be selected by simple random sampling.

Each bolt may be submitted to several inspections, provided that none of the characteristics to be verified has been previously altered during any of these inspections.

The bolts to be subjected to destructive inspections may be those on which non-destructive inspections have been carried out.

If a more stringent inspection is deemed necessary, all or part of the qualification inspections may be performed during the acceptance inspections. In this case, the number of bolts submitted is the same as that submitted for qualification inspection.

Production batches or inspection lots declared unacceptable after the production acceptance inspections shall be submitted for re-inspection only after all the defective units have been removed and/or defects have been corrected. In this case, the attribute(s) that caused the rejection shall be verified using a sample of twice the normal size but with the same number of acceptable defective items.

4.4 Use of “statistical process control (SPC)”

When a characteristic is obtained by a controlled statistical process, in order to declare conformity of the characteristic, the manufacturer has the possibility of refraining from the final systematic sampling provided for in this International Standard if he is capable of **formally justifying** this choice by using ISO/TR 13425 and the standards quoted in it as a basis.

This justification will include the following phases:

- analysis of the key characteristics of the product;
- analysis of the risks for each implemented process;
- determination of the parameters and/or characteristics to be respected under SPC;
- determination of the capabilities of each process;
- drawing up of an inspection plan and integration in the manufacturing process;

- drawing up of routes and control charts (ISO 7966, ISO 7870-1, ISO 8258);
- use of control charts for data consolidation;
- determination of the audits to be run and the control to be carried out to ensure reliability of the device.

To be usable in production, this process shall or should be validated beforehand by the qualifying body, either during the qualification phase or *a posteriori*, according to the case, by analysing the justificatory file and the results of the qualification inspections such as provided for in Clause 5. **Such an SPC process is not applicable to destructive tests.**

5 Requirements

The requirements of this International Standard are given in Table 1 and, unless otherwise specified, they apply to bolts ready for use. The test temperature, unless otherwise specified, shall be the ambient temperature. These requirements complement the requirements of all other standards or specifications referenced in the definition document.

Table 1 — Requirements and test methods

Subclause	Characteristic	Requirement	Inspection and test method	Designation ^a	Sample size
5.1	Material	In accordance with the definition document.	See material standard.		As required by semi-finished product
5.2	Dimensions	In accordance with the definition document. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6d6b382-4a9d-4ac0-b5e3-171b675e1b4b/iso-7689-2008	Standard gauging	Q A	20 Tables 3 and 4
5.3	Manufacturing				
5.3.1	Forging	The heads of the bolts shall be formed by a hot or cold forging process before heat treatment.	According to the route of manufacture.	Q	
		In the case of hot forging, the equipment shall ensure an adequate and uniform temperature throughout the production batch.	The equipment used shall be approved.		
5.3.2	Heat treatment	The forged blanks shall be heat-treated to produce the properties required by the definition document. Blanks shall not be heat-treated more than twice.	According to the process route. The equipment used shall be approved.	Q	
5.3.3	Removal of surface contamination (bearing face and shank)	If machining is required, it is necessary to respect the requirements of 5.5.1.			
5.3.4	Threads	Formed by a single rolling process after full heat treatment.	According to the manufacturing route.	Q	
5.3.5	Surface roughness	In accordance with the definition document.	ISO 4288	Q	5
			Visual examination	A	Tables 3 and 4

Table 1 (continued)

Subclause	Characteristic	Requirement	Inspection and test method	Designation ^a	Sample size
5.3.6	Surface coating	In accordance with the definition document.	See surface coating standard.	Q	5
				A	Tables 3 and 4
5.4	Mechanical properties				
5.4.1	Tensile strength	<p>See Table 5.</p> <p>The requirements apply on bolts except on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protruding head bolts of grip length < twice the nominal shank diameter; b) countersunk head bolts of grip length < two and a half times the nominal shank diameter; c) threaded to head bolts of overall length < three times the nominal thread diameter or bolts having an overall length < 18 mm; d) bolts with a thread length < one and a half times the thread nominal diameter; e) bolts with a nominal diameter < 4 mm. 	<p>On bolts: ISO 7961</p> <p>On test specimen (when test does not apply on bolts as indicated in "Requirement" column): ISO 6892-1</p> <p>The test specimens are to be produced from the same material batch as the bolts and treated with them.</p>	Q	5
				A for bolts, not for specimens	Table 6 or Table 7
5.4.2	Double shear strength	<p>See Table 5.</p> <p>The requirements apply on bolts except on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protruding head bolts of grip length < twice the nominal shank diameter; b) countersunk head bolts of grip length < two and a half times the nominal shank diameter; c) bolts with a nominal diameter < 4 mm; d) threaded to head bolts. 	<p>ISO 7961</p>	Q	5
				A	Table 6 or Table 7
5.4.3	Hardness	<p>Before surface coating is applied, the hardness when measured at the end of the bolt (thread end) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Brinell: (327 to 370) HB; — Rockwell: (36 to 40) HRC; — Vickers: (344 to 390) HV 30. 	<p>ISO 6506-1</p> <p>ISO 6507-1</p> <p>ISO 6508-1</p>	Q	5
				A	Tables 3 and 4

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Table 1 (continued)

Subclause	Characteristic	Requirement	Inspection and test method	Designation ^a	Sample size
5.4.4	Recess removal torque	The recess of the finished bolt shall withstand the torque values specified in the product standard or definition document. During the test, the driving feature shall show no camout and the recess no excessive distortion.	With the bolt fixed in rotation, submit the driving feature to an end load of $(45 \pm 2,5)$ N with the application of the required removal torque at the same time.	Q	5
5.5	Metallurgical properties				
5.5.1	Head-to-shank grain flow	Flow lines shall closely conform to the contour indicated by Figure 1. Breaks in flow lines, see Figure 1.	Macroscopic examination $10\times$ to $20\times$ (see Figure 2), after appropriate etching	Q	5
				A	Table 6
5.5.2	Thread grain flow	Shall be continuous and shall follow the general thread contour with the maximum density at the bottom of the root radius (see Figure 3).	See 5.5.1.	Q	5
				A	Table 6
5.5.3	Microstructure and overheating	Shall not: — have microporosity or major segregation; — show evidence of overheating, decarburization, carburization, nitrogenization or intergranular oxidation in excess of the limits specified in Table 8. Overheating of the head, except for the bearing surface, is permitted provided that its maximum depth, measured normal to the surface of the head, does not exceed: 1,5 mm for diameters ≤ 16 mm; 2,8 mm for diameters > 16 mm.	Microscopic examination at a magnification of $100\times$ (see Figure 2), after appropriate etching	Q	5
				A	Table 6
5.5.4	Discontinuities	See Table 8. Care shall be exercised to avoid confusing cracks with other discontinuities.	Magnetic inspection by both longitudinal and circular method. In case of doubt, submit suspect bolts to a microscopic examination at a magnification of $100\times$ (see Figure 2), after appropriate etching.	Q	5
				A	Table 6
5.6	Marking	In accordance with the definition document	Visual inspection	Q	25
				A	Tables 3 and 4