



Designation: F788/F788M-06 Designation: F 788/F 788M - 07

Standard Specification for Surface Discontinuities of Bolts, Screws, and Studs, Inch and Metric Series¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 788/F 788M; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification establishes allowable limits for the various types of surface discontinuities that may occur during the manufacture and processing of bolts, screws, and studs, including heat-treated machine screws, tapping screws, and studs (the washers of screw-washer assemblies are excluded). This specification covers metric series products with nominal diameters of 4 mm and larger and with specified minimum tensile strengths of 420 MPa and higher; and inch series products with nominal diameters of No. 5 (0.1250 in.) and larger and with specified minimum tensile strengths of 60 000 psi and higher.

1.2 When the engineering requirements of the application necessitate control of surface discontinuities on bolts, screws, or studs, the purchaser shall specify conformance to ASTM Specification F 788/F 788M, in the original inquiry and purchase order.

1.2.1 When the engineering requirements of the application necessitate that surface discontinuities on bolts, screws, and studs be controlled within limits closer than those specified in this specification, the purchaser shall specify the applicable limits in the original inquiry and purchase order.

1.3 The allowable limits established in this specification for metric bolts, screws, and studs with nominal diameters from 4 to 24 mm inclusive, are essentially identical with requirements given in ISO 6157/I. There are no ISO standards for surface discontinuities on any inch-series products.

1.4 The values stated in either SI (metric) or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents, therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the specification.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E 340 Test Method for Macroetching Metals and Alloys

F 1470 Guide for Fastener Sampling for Specified Mechanical Properties and Performance Inspection

F 1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners

2.2 ISO Standard:³

ISO 6157/I Fasteners, Surface Discontinuities on Bolts, Screws and Studs

3. Ordering Information

3.1 Orders for bolts, screws, and studs requiring discontinuity control shall include the following:

3.1.1 ASTM designation and date of issue of this specification.

3.1.2 Special requirements, for example, closer discontinuity limits (1.2.1) and inspection sampling plan (6.2).

4. Types of Surface Discontinuities (see Terminology F 1789 for definitions not provided)

4.1 Crack

4.1.1 *Quench Cracks*—Typical quench cracks are shown in Fig. 1. Limits are specified in 5.2.

4.1.2 *Forging Cracks*—Typical forging cracks are shown in Fig. 2. Limits are specified in 5.3.

4.2 *Burst*—Typical bursts are shown in Fig. 3. Limits are specified in 5.4.

¹ This specification 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 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.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

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

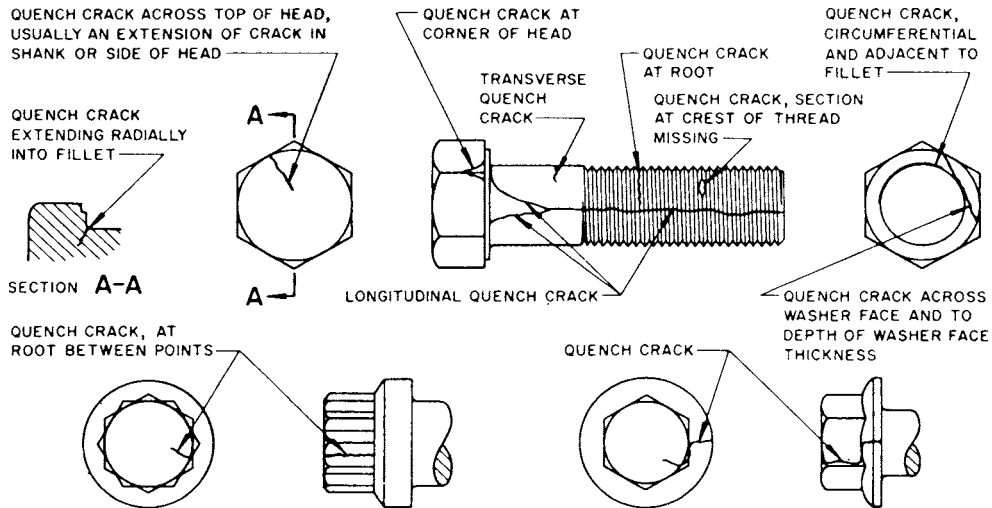


FIG. 1 Typical Quench Cracks

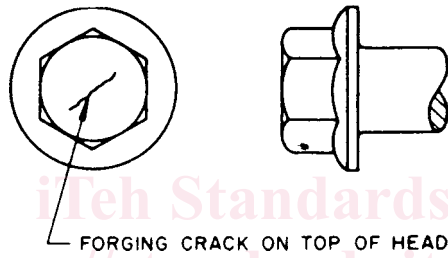


FIG. 2 Typical Forging Cracks

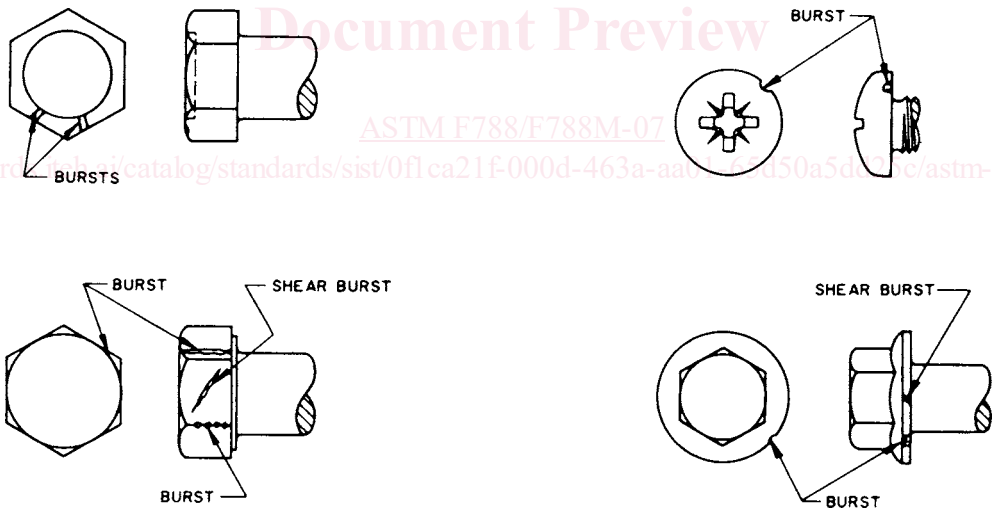


FIG. 3 Typical Bursts and Shear Bursts

4.2.1 *Shear Burst*—A shear burst is an open break in the metal located at approximately a 45° angle to the product axis. Shear bursts occur most frequently at the periphery of products having flanged or circular heads. Shear bursts may also occur on the sides of hex-head products. Typical shear bursts are shown in Fig. 3. Limits are specified in 5.4.

4.3 *Seam*—Typical seams are shown in Fig. 4. Limits are specified in 5.5.

4.4 *Fold*—Typical folds are shown in Fig. 5 a, b, and c. Limits are specified in 5.6.

4.5 *Thread Lap*—Limits are specified in Supplementary Requirement S.1.1.

4.6 *Void*—A void is a shallow pocket or hollow on the surface of a bolt or screw due to nonfilling of metal during forging. Voids are produced by marks or impressions of chips (shear burrs) or by rust formation on the raw material. They are not planished during forging. Typical voids are shown in Fig. 6. Limits are specified in 5.7.

4.7 *Tool Marks*—Tool marks are longitudinal or circumferential grooves of shallow depth produced by the movement of manufacturing tools over the surface of the bolt or screw. Typical tool marks are shown in Fig. 7. Limits are specified in 5.8.

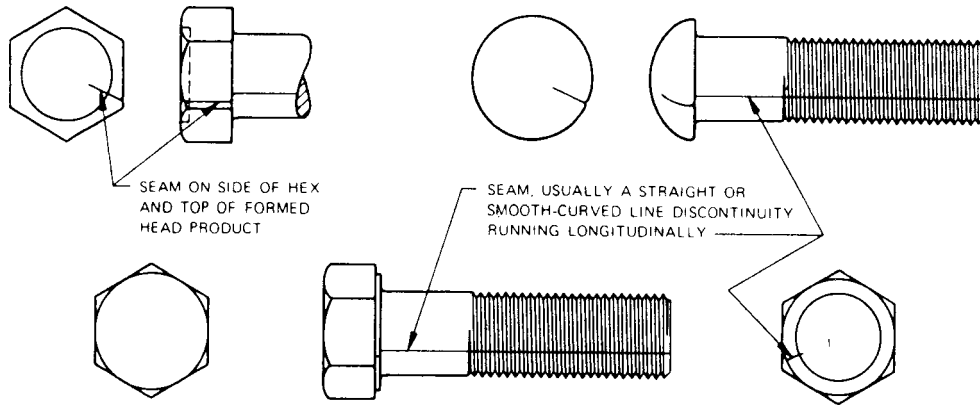


FIG. 4 Typical Seams

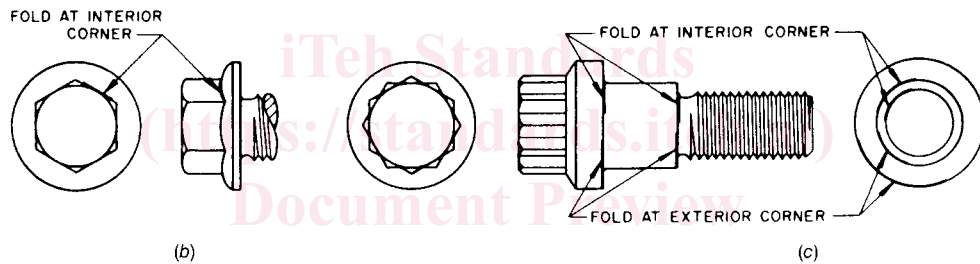
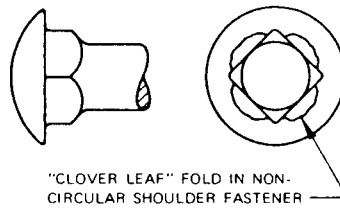


FIG. 5 Typical Folds

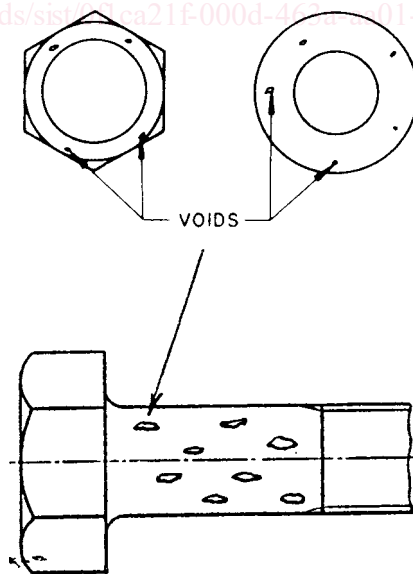


FIG. 6 Typical Voids

4.8 *Gouge*—A gouge is an indentation on the surface of a bolt, screw, or stud produced by the forceful abrasion or the impact of a product coming into contact with another product or manufacturing equipment during manufacture, handling, or transport. Limits are specified in 5.9.

4.8 *Gouge and Nick*—an indentation on the surface of a fastener produced by impact with another fastener, or from processing