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### Aerospace — Bolts, with MJ threads, made of heat and corrosion resisting steel, strength class 1 100 MPa — Procurement specification

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

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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 8168 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Aerospace fastener systems*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8168:1988) which has been technically revised.

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# Aerospace — Bolts, with MJ threads, made of heat and corrosion resisting 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 heat and corrosion resisting 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 3452-1, *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing — Part 1: General principles*

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 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 7870-3, *Control charts — Part 3: Acceptance control charts*

ISO 7870-2, *Control charts - Part 2: Shewhart control charts*

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

ASTM E112:2004, *Standard Test Methods for Determining Average Grain Size*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

**3.1 batch**  
quantity of finished parts, manufactured using the same process, from a single material cast (single heat of alloy), having the same definition document number, diameter, 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 definition document number.

**3.3 definition document**  
document specifying directly or indirectly all the requirements for products.

NOTE The definition document may 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**  
longitudinal open surface defect.

**3.6 lap**  
surface defect caused by folding over metal fins or sharp corners and then forming 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 may 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 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 ( $A_c$ )<sup>1)</sup>].

**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.

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1)  $A_c$  = acceptance number (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, 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 failure or to reduce materially the usability of the considered product for its intended purpose.

**3.13****minor defect**

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

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

〈sampling plan〉 quality limit which 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 level, 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 providing a 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 inspections<sup>2)</sup> 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 with 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.

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



The purpose of a production acceptance inspection of a bolt is to check, as simply as possible, using a method which is inexpensive but representative of the actual conditions of use, with the uncertainty inherent in statistical sampling, that the bolt satisfies 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 bolts 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 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 the 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 with the same number of defective items acceptable.

#### 4.4 Use of “statistical process control (SPC)”

When a characteristic is obtained by a controlled statistical process, the manufacturer has the option, in order to declare conformity of the characteristic, to forgo the final systematic sampling provided 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 7870-3, ISO 7870-1, ISO 7870-2);
- 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 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** apart from the stress durability test.

## 5 Requirements

The requirements of this International Standard are given in Table 1 and, unless otherwise specified, they apply to bolts that are 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

Clause	Characteristic	Requirement	Inspection and test method	Designation <sup>a</sup>	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	Standard gauging	Q	20
				A	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 manufacturing route	Q	
		In the case of hot forging, the equipment shall ensure that a constant temperature of less than 1 090 °C is guaranteed 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