

AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

AMS 7478C

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BOLTS AND SCREWS, STEEL, CORROSION AND HEAT RESISTANT
Heat Treated - Roll Threaded
1800 F Heat Treatment

1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT: A vendor shall mention this specification number and its revision letter in all quotations and when acknowledging purchase orders.
2. APPLICATION: High quality bolts and screws for use up to 1200 F.
3. MATERIAL: Shall be AMS 5733 or AMS 5735 steel as specified on the drawing.
 - 3.1 Stock: Unless otherwise permitted by purchaser, stock for upsetting shall be reduced 15 - 25% in cross sectional area during final drawing or rolling at a temperature not higher than 1600 F and shall have hardness of Brinell 201 - 285 or equivalent. Stock may be centerless ground but, if ground, it shall be given a final light cold pass to remove grinding marks. When heads are machined, stock may be solution heat treated or as fabricated before machining.
4. FABRICATION:
 - 4.1 Blanks: Heads shall be formed by hot-cold upsetting at a temperature not higher than 1600 F, by cold upsetting, or by machining.
 - 4.1.1 The metal removed from the bearing surface of the head of upset-head blanks shall be as little as practicable to obtain a clean, smooth surface.
 - 4.2 Heat Treatment:
 - 4.2.1 Heating Equipment: Furnaces may be any type ensuring uniform temperature throughout the parts being heated and shall be equipped with, and operated by, automatic temperature controllers. The heating medium or atmosphere shall cause no surface hardening by carburizing or nitriding.
 - 4.2.2 Solution Heat Treatment: Blanks, unless machined from solution heat treated stock, shall, before rolling the threads, be solution heat treated in accordance with the applicable material specification.
 - 4.2.3 Precipitation Heat Treatment: After thread rolling as in 4.3 the parts shall be precipitation heat treated in accordance with the applicable material specification.
 - 4.3 Thread Rolling: Threads shall be formed on the finished and solution heat treated blanks by a single rolling.

Section 7C of the SAE Technical Board rules provides that: "All technical reports, including standards approved and practices recommended, are advisory only. The use by anyone engaged in industry or trade is entirely voluntary. There is no obligation to conform to or be guided by any technical report. In formulating and approving technical reports, the Board and its Committees will not investigate or consider patents which may apply to the subject matter. Prospective users of the report are responsible for protecting themselves against liability for infringement of patents."

5. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

5.1 Flow Lines: Flow lines of upset heads shall conform to the general arrangement shown in Figure 1A, 1B, or 1C. The intersection of the longitudinal axis of the part and the approximate transverse axis of the flow lines shall be not less than $D/4$ in. from the bearing surface for hexagonal, round, and square head bolts and screws and not less than $D/7$ in. from the bearing surface for 12 point head bolts and screws where D is the nominal diameter of the shank after heading.

5.1.1 Examination for Internal Defects: Visual examination of a longitudinal section of a head and $1/4$ in. or more of the shank, after etching in approximately 50% hydrochloric acid (sp gr 1.19), 20% hydrofluoric acid (sp gr 1.15), 4% nitric acid (sp gr 1.42), and 26% water for 10-30 min. at room temperature shall reveal no cracks, laps, or porosity.

5.2 Threads:

5.2.1 Flow lines at threads shall be continuous, shall follow the general thread contour, and shall be of maximum density at root of thread (see Figure 2).

5.2.2 Root defects such as notches, slivers, folds, roughness, or oxide scale are not permitted (see Figure 3).

5.2.3 Multiple laps on the sides of threads are not permissible regardless of location. Single laps on the sides of threads that extend toward the root are not permissible (see Figures 4 and 5).

5.2.4 A single lap is permissible along the side of the thread below the pitch diameter on the non-pressure side provided the lap does not originate closer than 20% of the basic thread height from the root and extends toward the crest and generally parallel to the side (see Figure 6). A single lap is permissible along the side of the thread above the pitch diameter on either the pressure or non-pressure side (one lap per thread) provided it extends toward the crest and generally parallel to the side (see Figure 7). Basic thread height is defined as being equivalent to 0.650 times the pitch (see Table I).

5.2.5 Crest craters, crest laps, or a crest lap in combination with a crest crater are permissible, provided the imperfection does not extend deeper than 20% of the basic thread height (see Table I) as measured from the thread crest when the thread major diameter is at minimum size (see Figure 8). The major diameter of the thread shall be measured prior to sectioning. As the major diameter of the thread approaches maximum size, values for crest crater or crest lap imperfections listed in Table I may be increased by $1/2$ the difference between the minimum major diameter and the actual major diameter as measured on the part.

5.2.6 Slight deviations from thread contour are permissible at the crest of the thread within the major diameter limits as shown in Figure 9 and at the incomplete thread at each end of the threaded section.

- 5.2.7 Parts having holes for locking devices are permitted to have slight ovalization of the hole and the countersink and slight flattening of the crest of the thread at the countersink, provided the diameter of the hole is within specified tolerances.
- 5.2.8 Parts shall have a minimum thread run-out of one thread and a maximum of two threads. The run-out shall fair onto the shank eliminating any abrupt change in cross sectional area. Bottom and sides of threads contained in run-out shall be filleted, smooth and devoid of abrupt tool stop marks.
- 5.2.9 All thread elements shall be within specified limits starting at a length 2 times the pitch from the end, including chamfer, and extending for the specified full thread length.
- 5.3 Straightness, Concentricity, and Squareness: For purposes of these inspections, shank and threads shall be included but shall be considered as separate elements of the bolt.
- 5.3.1 Straightness of Shank and Threads: Shank and threads shall be straight within the limits specified on the drawing for the total length (L) of the bolt under the head (see Figure 10). Visibly abrupt changes in diameter or shape of the shank and threads which might cause stress concentrations are not permissible.
- 5.3.2 Concentricity of Thread Pitch Diameter: The concentricity of thread pitch diameter in relation to shank diameter shall be within the limits specified on the drawing for a distance of not less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter away from the last full thread along the shank (see Figure 11). For bolts having a shank length less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter, the concentricity of the shank diameter over its full length in relation to the thread pitch diameter shall be within the limits specified on the drawing.
- 5.3.3 Concentricity of Head: The concentricity of the head in relation to the shank diameter shall be within the limits specified on the drawing for a distance of not less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter away from the washer face along the shank (see Figure 12). For bolts threaded to the head and for bolts having shank length less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter, concentricity of head shall be measured in relation to thread pitch diameter in lieu of shank diameter.
- 5.3.4 Squareness of Washer Face: The squareness of the washer face with the shank diameter shall be within the limits specified on the drawing for a distance of not less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter away from the washer face along the shank (see Figure 12). For bolts threaded to the head and for bolts having a shank length less than 1.5 times the nominal bolt diameter, squareness of washer face shall be measured in relation to thread pitch diameter in lieu of shank diameter.
- 5.4 Structure: Parts shall have microstructure of completely recrystallized material except in the area of the threads. Grain size after solution heat treatment shall be 5 or finer, by comparison of polished and etched specimens with the chart in ASTM E112-58T. Up to 25%, by area, of abnormally large grains will be permitted in any specific area of 100 or more adjacent grains; abnormally large grains are defined as grains more than 3 ASTM numbers coarser than the average grain size of the part.

5.5 Hardness: Shall be uniform and within the range of Brinell 248 - 321 or equivalent, but hardness of the threaded portion may be higher as a result of the thread rolling.

5.6 Tensile Properties:

5.6.1 Finished Parts: Shall be capable of showing tensile strength not lower than 130,000 psi when aligned in fixtures so that at least three threads are exposed in the gage section. The diameter of the area on which stress is based shall be taken as the mean of the maximum minor (nominal minor) and basic pitch diameters of the part or the shank diameter, whichever is smaller.

5.6.2 Tensile Test Specimens: Tensile test specimens machined from finished parts shall conform to the following requirements:

Tensile Strength, psi	130,000 min
Yield Strength at 0.2% Offset or at 0.0098 in. in 2 in. Extension Under Load (E = 29,100,000), psi	85,000 min
Elongation, % in 4D	15 min
Reduction of Area, %	20 min

5.7 Stress-Rupture Test at 1200 F: Material shall be capable of meeting the stress-rupture test as specified in the applicable material specification, using a finished part as the test specimen. The diameter of the area on which stress is based shall be taken as the maximum minor (nominal minor) diameter of the part or the shank diameter, whichever is smaller.

5.7.1 If the geometry of the thread is substantially different from that of the notched specimen described in the applicable material specification, or if the size or shape of a part is such that the part cannot be tested satisfactorily, a test may be made on a specimen machined from the stock and heat treated in the same manner as the parts.

6. QUALITY: Parts shall be uniform in quality and condition, clean, sound, smooth, and free from burrs and foreign materials and from internal and external imperfections detrimental to their performance.

6.1 Parts subject to fluorescent penetrant inspection shall conform to the following standards.

6.1.1 Discontinuities transverse to grainflow, such as pipes, grinding checks, and quench cracks, shall be cause for rejection.

6.1.2 Longitudinal indications of surface seams and forming laps parallel to grainflow are acceptable within the following limits, provided the separation between indications is not less than 1/16 in. in all directions.

6.1.2.1 Sides of Head: A maximum of 3 surface indications per head is permitted and the length of each indication may be the full height of the surface. No indication shall break over either edge to a depth greater than 1/32 in. or the equivalent of the basic thread height (see Table I), whichever is less.

- 6.1.2.2 Top of Head and End of Stem: A maximum of 3 surface indications in each area is permitted provided the length or diameter of any individual indication does not exceed 1/32 in. or the equivalent of the basic thread height (see Table I), whichever is less.
∅
 - 6.1.2.3 Shank or Stem: A maximum of 5 indications is permitted. The length of any one indication may be the full length of the surface but the total length of all indications shall not exceed twice the length of the surface. No indication shall break into a fillet or over an edge.
∅
 - 6.1.2.4 Threads: Threads shall not reveal indications of cracks, seams, pipes, or rolling laps as shown by Figures 3, 4, and 5 except that seams, indications of slight laps as shown by Figures 6, 7, and 8 will be permitted.
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7. REJECTIONS: Parts not conforming to this specification or to authorized modifications will be subject to rejection.

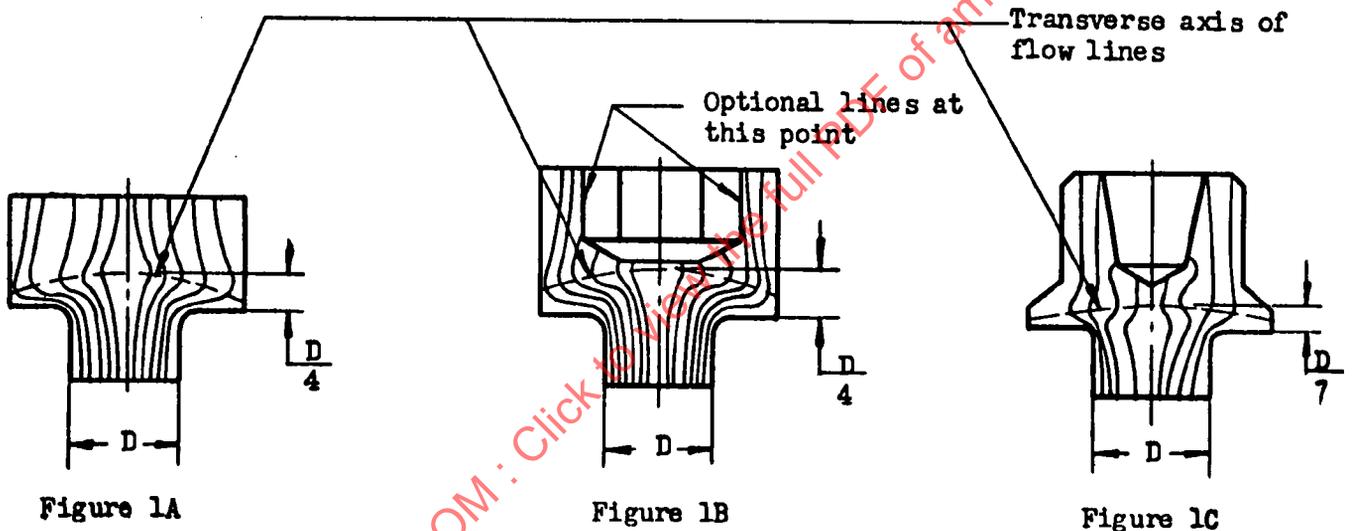


FIGURE 2
FLOW LINES
ROLLED THREAD

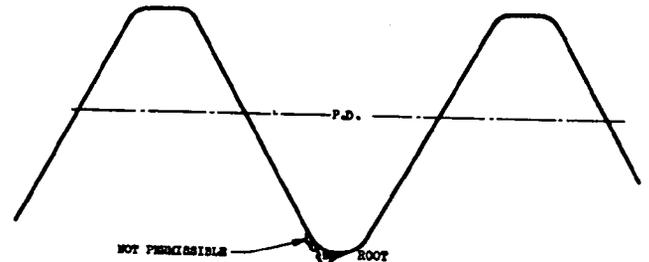


FIGURE 3
ROLLED THREAD

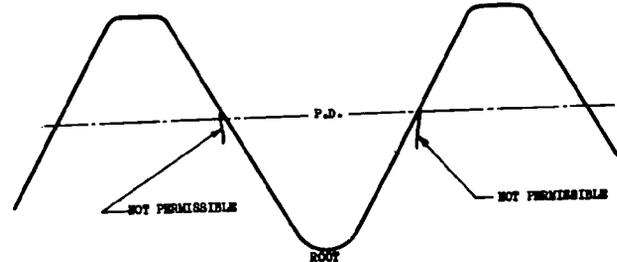
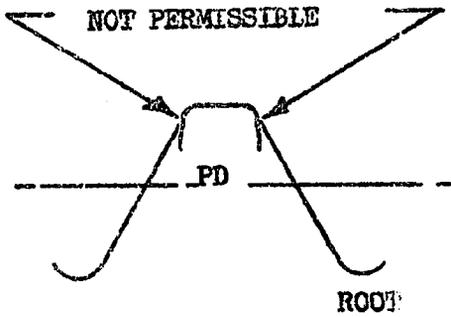
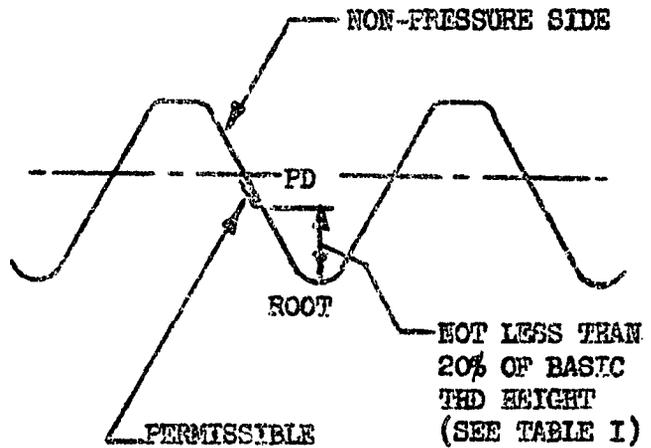


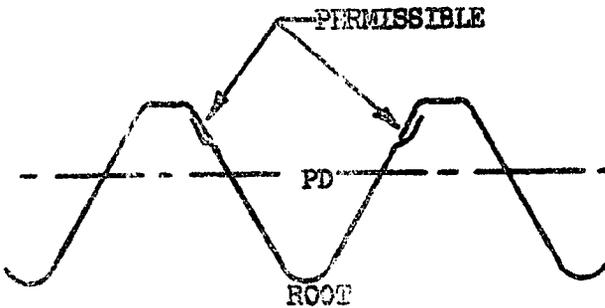
FIGURE 4
ROLLED THREAD



∅ FIGURE 5
ROLLED THREAD



∅ FIGURE 6
ROLLED THREAD



∅ FIGURE 7
ROLLED THREAD

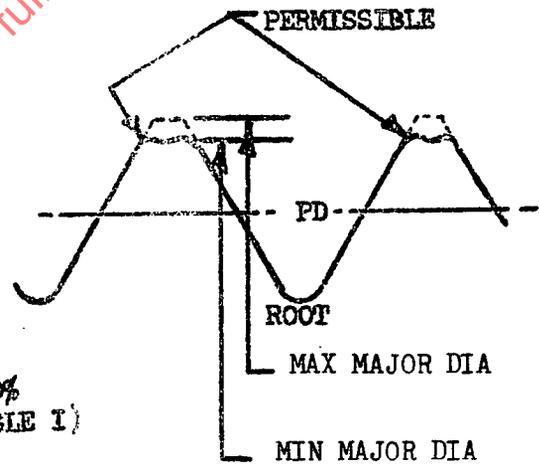
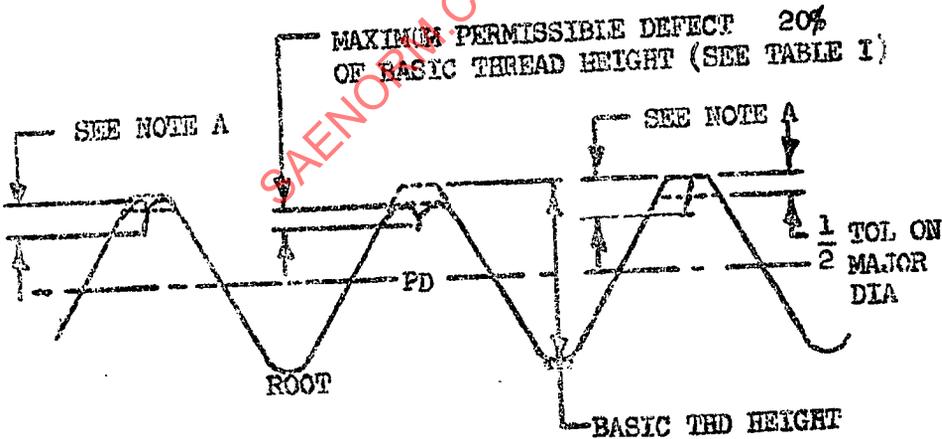


FIGURE 9
ROLLED THREAD



NOTE A: DEPTH OF DEFECT EQUALS 20% OF BASIC THREAD HEIGHT PLUS 1/2 THE DIFFERENCE OF THE ACTUAL MAJOR DIAMETER AND MINIMUM MAJOR DIAMETER.

∅ FIGURE 8
ROLLED THREAD