

'UNILOK' High Strength Structural Fasteners

These are large series hexagon bolts, nuts and washers available in the range shown in Table 1. The bolts are having short thread lengths, suitable for use in both friction type and bearing type structural steel joints.

Table 1: 'UNILOK' range of High Strength Structural Fasteners

Product	Specification	Size	Threads	Mechanical Properties
High Strength Structural Bolts	ISO: 7412 IS: 3757	M16to M36	Metric Coarse, 6g ISO: 261, ISO: 965 IS: 4218	Property Class 8.8 or 10.9 ISO: 898/1 IS: 1367, Part 3
High Strength Structural Nuts	ISO: 4775 IS: 6623	M16to M36	Metric Coarse, 6H ISO: 261, ISO: 965 IS: 4218	Property Class 8 or 10 ISO: 898/2 IS: 1367, Part 6
Hardened and Tempered Washers	ISO: 7415 IS: 6649	M16to M36 (Plain Hole, Circular)	—	Hardness HRC 35-45

For details, refer Table: 6 and 7.

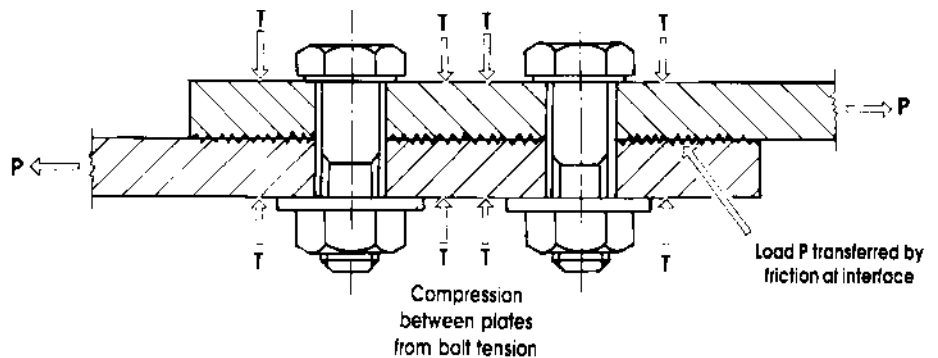
'UNILOK' High Strength Structural Bolts, Nuts and Washers in Friction Grip Joints

The use of high strength structural fasteners in friction grip joints has been one of the most important developments in structural engineering over the last about four decades.

It provides a simple method of transmitting loads through a structural joint by the friction on the contact face developed through the high clamping force from correctly tightened high strength bolts and nuts. (See Fig. 1)

The bolts are fitted in clearance holes and since the joint is designed to resist slip, they are not subject to bearing or shear forces and thus remain in virtually static tension

Fig. 1: Principle of Friction Type Joint using H.S.S. Bolts and Nuts



throughout their working life, with fluctuating loads having very little, if any, effect on bolt stress.

The head dimensions (across flat sizes) of H.S.S. Bolts and Nuts are one step higher than those of the normal hexagon bolts and nuts of the same

diameter. The bearing pressure under the head of H.S.S. Bolts will thus be necessarily lower than that of the conventional hexagon head bolts. Indentation of the hard bolt head into the softer structural steel is therefore prevented.

'UNILOK' high strength structural fasteners in friction grip joints are ideal for use on time-bound projects. Over the conventional methods of rivetting or welding, they offer the following advantages :

RELIABILITY:

Once tightened, the bolts will remain tight and maintain the permanent strength of the joint. Absence of heavy stress concentration due to absence of bearing between bolts and plates. As bolts are in tension, it does not permit loosening, thus making it most ideal where vibrations are involved.

ECONOMY :

Fewer high strength bolts are required than M.S. bolts and rivets. Drilling of close tolerance holes is not required. Overall weight of the structure will be very light.

SIMPLICITY :

A minimum of skill is required in tightening and the operators need only to follow a few simple rules.

CONVENIENCE :

Whether in the workshop or at site, H.S.S. Bolts enable joints to be made easily. Welding of site splices can be eliminated, avoiding the difficulties of welding in adverse weather conditions. Absence of pneumatic hammers used in rivetted joints reduce noise level considerably.

Reference standards

BS: 4395

Specification for HSFSG Bolts/Nuts/Washers

BS: 4604

The use of HSFSG Bolts/Nuts/Washers in Structural Steel Works

IS: 4000

Code of practice for use of HSFSG Fasteners

IS: SP6 (4)

Handbook for Structural Engineers

ASTM A325/A563/F436

Specifications for High Strength Bolts/Nuts/Washers

Determining the Slip Factor:

The friction grip joint depends for its performance on tightening of bolts to high preload so that the adjoining members are brought into contact and the shear load transmitted by friction between them.

The resistance to Slip (P) is expressed by $P = \mu \times T$

where μ is the experimentally determined Slip Factor and T is the initial Bolt Preload. (Ref. Fig. 1).

It is desirable that before designing a structural joint, a series of slip factor tests are carried out to determine the actual Slip Factor, creating contact surface conditions similar to be used at site.

Table 9 gives Slip Factor values for various contact surfaces.

Table 9: Slip Factor Values for various Contact Surfaces

Surface Condition	Average Slip Factor
Untreated tight mill scale	0.45
Grit Blast Surface	0.50 - 0.55
Hot Dip Galvanised	0.21 - 0.35
Hot Dip Galvanised + Wire Brush	0.35
Hot Dip Galvanised + Sand Blast	0.40 - 0.45

Tightening:

a. Torque Control Method

Part of the torque effort in tightening is absorbed in overcoming friction between threads and nut bearing surface. The friction varies considerably depending upon the thread condition, oil coating on bolt and nut etc., and, consequently, shank tensions induced by a particular torque differ widely. Even under the best conditions, a variation of 30% can be expected. Therefore, it is not possible to recommend torque values that can relate reliably to shank tensions. It is therefore, of utmost importance to control initial calibration of tools under site conditions, and also frequent checking.

The torque wrench should be calibrated at least once each shift by tightening a bolt in a load cell or similar device, to a tension 10% above the required minimum, noting the torque at which this tension is reached. A change in the bolt diameter or length requires re-calibration of the tool.

b. Part Turn Method

This method is more practical, economical and reliable. Installed bolts are tightened to bring the surfaces in close contact (snug fit). A matching mark is then made on each nut and bolt shank end and tightening completed by turning the nut a half or three-quarter turn depending on bolt length. (See Table 10 and Fig. 2).

With the amount of nut rotation specified in the table, a bolt tension at least equal to the Proof Load will be attained.

Since the part turn method will often give rise to tensions above the yield point, it is not recommended for BS Higher Grade (10.9) bolts as these will have relatively reduced ductility and fracture

could result from excess tension.

c. Other Methods

Load Indicating Devices : These methods are designed to give a direct indication of the load induced along the axis of the bolt with the help of Load Indicating Devices incorporated in the bolt, nut or washer assembly.

Table 10: Part Turn Method - Amount of Nut Rotation

Bolt dia	Bolt Grip length/Rotation of Nut Relative to Shank	
	Not less than 1/2	Not less than 3/4
M16	upto 115 mm	over 115 mm
M20	upto 115 mm	over 115 mm
M22	upto 115 mm	over 115 mm
M24	upto 160 mm	over 160 mm
M27	upto 160 mm	over 160 mm
M30	upto 160 mm	over 160 mm
M36	upto 160 mm	over 160 mm

Fig. 2: Part Turn Method - Tightening Procedure

