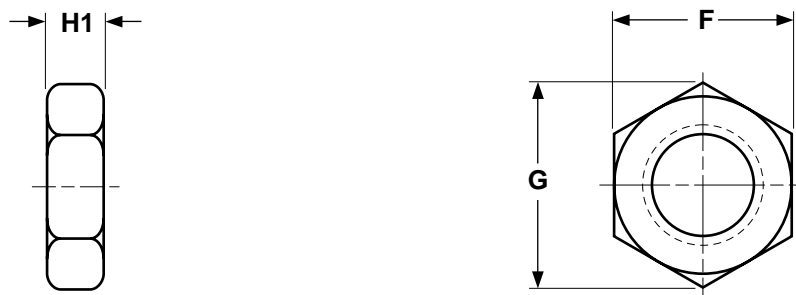


Nuts

Hex Jam

Steel & Stainless



HEX JAM NUTS										ANSI/ASME B18.2.2-1987
Nominal or Basic Major Diameter of Thread		F			G		H1			
		Width Across Flats			Width Across Corners		Thickness of Hex Jam Nuts			
		Basic	Max	Min	Max	Min	Basic	Max	Min	
1/4	0.2500	7/16	0.438	0.428	0.505	0.488	5/32	0.163	0.150	
5/16	0.3125	1/2	0.500	0.489	0.577	0.557	3/16	0.195	0.180	
3/8	0.3750	9/16	0.562	0.551	0.650	0.628	7/32	0.227	0.210	
7/16	0.4375	11/16	0.688	0.675	0.794	0.768	1/4	0.260	0.240	
1/2	0.5000	3/4	0.750	0.736	0.866	0.840	5/16	0.323	0.302	
9/16	0.5625	7/8	0.875	0.861	1.010	0.982	5/16	0.324	0.301	
5/8	0.6250	15/16	0.938	0.922	1.083	1.051	3/8	0.387	0.363	
3/4	0.7500	1-1/8	1.125	1.088	1.299	1.240	27/64	0.446	0.398	
7/8	0.8750	1-5/16	1.312	1.269	1.516	1.447	31/64	0.510	0.458	
1	1.0000	1-1/2	1.500	1.450	1.732	1.653	35/64	0.575	0.519	
1-1/8	1.1250	1-11/16	1.688	1.631	1.949	1.859	39/64	0.639	0.579	
1-1/4	1.2500	1-7/8	1.875	1.812	2.165	2.066	23/32	0.751	0.687	
1-3/8	1.3750	2-1/16	2.062	1.994	2.382	2.273	25/32	0.815	0.747	
1-1/2	1.5000	2-1/4	2.250	2.175	2.598	2.480	27/32	0.880	0.808	
1-3/4	1.7500	2-5/8	2.625	2.538	3.031	2.893	31/32	1.009	0.929	
2	2.0000	3	3.000	2.900	3.464	3.306	1-3/32	1.138	1.050	
2-1/4	2.2500	3-1/2	3.500	3.388	4.041	3.862	1-13/64	1.251	1.155	
2-1/2	2.5000	3-7/8	3.875	3.750	4.474	4.275	1-29/64	1.505	1.401	

Description	A six-sided internally threaded fastener which is only 2/3 the thickness of a full form nut.
Applications/ Advantages	Jam nuts are tightened against the work surface and a finished or heavy hex nut is tightened against the jam nut to keep it from loosening.
Material	Steel: Nuts shall be made from a low carbon steel which conforms to the following chemical composition requirements-- <i>Carbon:</i> 0.47% maximum; <i>Phosphorus:</i> 0.12% maximum; <i>Sulfur:</i> 0.23% maximum. Stainless: Nuts shall be made from one of the following austenitic alloys: 303, 303Se, 304, XM7, all of which have a chromium content of 18% and a nickel content of 8%.
Heat Treatment	Stainless: The austenitic alloys develop their strength through work hardening during the fastener manufacturing process, as seen from the hardness properties below. The only heat treatment normally available on austenitic stainless alloys is annealing, which is done at approximately 1900°F to a dead soft condition and is not normally thermally reversible.
Core Hardness	Steel: Rockwell B68 - C32 Stainless: Rockwell B95 - C32
Proof Load	Steel: <u>Coarse thread</u> -- 54,000 psi.; <u>Fine thread</u> -- 48,000 psi. Stainless: 1/4 through 1/2"-- 60,000 psi.
Plating	See Appendix-A for information about the plating of steel jam nuts.