GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAINTENANCE

When tightening a threaded fastener, torque is applied in three distinct areas, the head, the bearing surface and the clamp load. About 50 percent of the measured torque is used in overcoming bearing friction. This is the friction between the bearing surface of the bolt head, screw head or nut face and the base material or washer (the surface on which the fastener is rotating). Approximately 40 percent of the applied torque is used in overcoming thread friction. This leaves only about 10 percent of the applied torque to develop a useful clamp load (the force which holds a joint together). This means that friction can account for as much as 90 percent of the applied torque on a fastener.

TOROUF WRENCHES

b See Figures 24, 25 and 26

In most applications, a torque wrench can be used to assure proper installation of a fastener. Torque wrenches come in various designs and most automotive supply stores will carry a variety to suit your needs. A torque wrench should be used any time we supply a specific torque value for a fastener. A torque wrench can also be used if you are following the general guidelines in the accompanying charts. Keep in mind that because there is no worldwide standardization of fasteners, the charts are a general guideline and should be used with

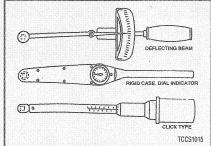


Fig. 24 Various styles of torque wrenches are usually available at your local automotive supply store

	Mark	Class		Mark	Class
Hexagon head bolt	4- 5- Bolt 6- head No. 7- 8- 9- 10- 11-	4T 5T 6T 7T 8T 9T 10T	Stud bolt	No mark Grooved	4T
	No mark	4T			
Hexagon flange bolt w/ washer hexagon bolt	No mark	41			
Hexagon head bolt	Two protruding lines	5T			6T
Hexagon flange bolt w/ washer hexagon bolt	Two protruding lines	6T	Welded bolt		
Hexagon head bolt	Three protruding lines	71			4T
Hexagon head bolt	Four protruding lines	8T			

Fig. 25 Determining bolt strength of metric fasteners—NOTE: this is a typical bolt marking system, but there is not a worldwide standard