

SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

SAE J121M

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Submitted for recognition as an American National Standard

DECARBURIZATION IN HARDENED AND TEMPERED METRIC THREADED FASTENERS

Foreword—The changes to this document were made to comply with the new SAE Technical Standards Board format. They include making Definitions Section 3. All other section numbers have changed. Also Figure 2, measurement was changed from 0.015 mm to 0.12 mm. This is the correct measurement.

1. Scope—This SAE Recommended Practice covers methods for measuring, classifying, and specifying decarburization in the threaded section of hardened and tempered steel bolts, screws, studs, and similar parts. It is not intended to cover products which are specifically carburized to achieve special properties.

2. References

2.1 Applicable Publications—The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the latest issue of SAE publications shall apply.

2.1.1 SAE PUBLICATION—Available from SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

SAE J419—Methods of Measuring Decarburization

3. Definitions—According to SAE J419, “decarburization” is the loss of carbon at the surface of commercial ferrous materials which have been heated to facilitate fabrication or heated to modify mechanical properties. SAE J419 defines also “complete decarburization,” “partial decarburization,” and “effective decarburization,” as related to unhardened steels. This document extends these definitions, as follows, to cover more specifically hardened and tempered steel bolts, screws, studs, and similar products.

3.1 Partial Decarburization—Decarburization with loss of carbon sufficient to cause a lighter shade of tempered martensite than that of the immediately adjacent base metal, when examined metallographically by the method outlined in 5.1, but insufficient carbon loss to show clearly defined ferrite grains. (The hardness traverse method, outlined in 5.2, is the referee method for determining that partial decarburization is not present at a point below that shown in Figure 1 for each classification.

3.2 Gross Decarburization—Decarburization with sufficient carbon loss to show only clearly-defined ferrite grains under metallographic examination by the method outlined in 5.1. This is sometimes called “Complete Decarburization.”

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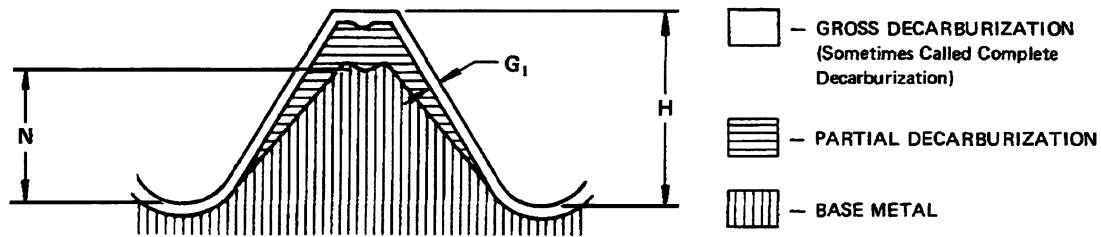
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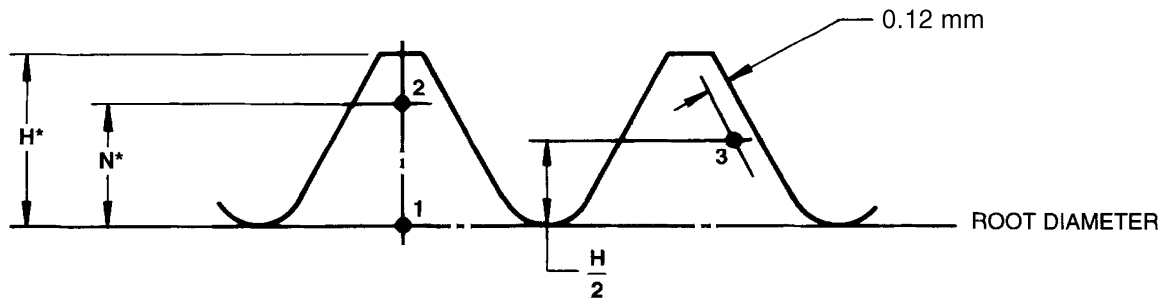
Limits for ISO Modified (OMFS) Metric Threads ⁴ —mm					
Thread Pitch P	Thread Height H ¹	Decarburization Class $1/2 H^2$	Decarburization Class $2/3 H^2$	Decarburization Class $3/4 H^2$	G ⁴
		N	N	N	
		min	min	min	
0.35	0.202	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.015
0.40	0.232	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.015
0.45	0.262	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.015
0.50	0.292	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.015
0.60	0.352	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.015
0.70	0.411	0.21	0.27	0.31	0.015
0.80	0.471	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.015
1.00	0.591	0.30	0.39	0.44	0.015
1.25	0.740	0.37	0.49	0.56	0.015
1.50	0.890	0.44	0.59	0.67	0.015
1.75	1.040	0.52	0.69	0.78	0.015
2.00	1.189	0.59	0.79	0.89	0.015
2.50	1.488	0.74	0.99	1.12	0.015
3.00	1.787	0.89	1.19	1.34	0.015
3.50	2.086	1.04	1.39	1.56	0.015
4.00	2.386	1.19	1.59	1.79	0.015

All dimensions are millimeters.

- H is height of external thread at its maximum boundary nonplated condition.
- Decarburization Class $1/2 H$ is commonly specified for Class 8.8 and Class 9.8 threaded fasteners; Class $2/3 H$ for Class 10.9 fasteners; Class $3/4 H$ for Class 12.9 fasteners.
- G shall be measured perpendicular to the flank of the thread midway between crest and root. (The additional depth of gross decarburization shown at thread crest is due to "thread enfoliation" caused by thread rolling.)
- See Section 3 for limits applicable to other threaded products.

FIGURE 1—DECARBURIZATION LIMITS FOR COMMONLY USED ISO MODIFIED THREADS

- 3.3 Carbon Restoration**—A process of restoring surface-carbon loss by heat-treating in an atmosphere furnace of properly controlled carbon potential. (This process is permitted but not recommended for threaded fasteners unless furnace atmosphere is adequately controlled.)
- 3.4 Carburization**—A darker shade of tempered martensite than that of the immediately adjacent base metal, when examined metallographically by the method outlined in 5.1, and harder by at least 30 points (Knoop or Vickers DPH) than the hardness at root diameter when checked by the method outlined in 5.2. (The limits established by this document exclude this condition.)
- 3.5 Base-Metal Hardness**—For purposes of this document, hardness at root diameter on a line bisecting the included angle of the thread (Position 1 in Figure 2) is considered “base-metal hardness.”



*See Figure 1

FIGURE 2—POSITIONS FOR DETERMINING HARDNESS

- 4. Classes of Decarburization**—This document establishes three classes for SI (metric) series threaded products. Each class is characterized by dimensional limits for decarburized zone, gross-decarburized zone, and/or base-carbon zone (as applied to longitudinal sections through the thread axis). Decarburization limits applicable to the most commonly used ISO Modified Threads (mm) are shown in Figure 1. Limits applicable to other threaded products are as follows:
- For Class 1/2 $H-N = 0.50 H$; $G = 0.015 \text{ mm (0.0006 in) max}$
 - For Class 2/3 $H-N = 0.67 H$; $G = 0.015 \text{ mm (0.0006 in) max}$
 - For Class 3/4 $H-N = 0.75 H$; $G = 0.015 \text{ mm (0.0006 in) max}$

NOTE—This document recognizes that the surface may vary in carbon content from the base-metal carbon content, and stipulates that this variation shall be either “partial decarburization” or “gross decarburization” or a “carbon-restored surface” to the extent allowed in Figure 1 for the different classes. “Carburization” is not permitted in the surface zone.

- 5. Methods for Measuring Decarburization**—Two methods for measuring decarburization are provided. The microscopic method is intended primarily for routine inspection purposes. The hardness method is intended primarily for referee purposes. In the case of gross decarburization, however, only the microscopic method is applicable.

5.1 Microscopic Method¹

5.1.1 SPECIMENS—Use longitudinal sections taken through the thread axis of the bolt, screw, or stud, after all heat-treating operations have been performed on the product. If specimens are prepared from surface-coated fasteners, care should be used when interpreting the substrate-coating interface.

5.1.2 PREPARATION

- a. Mount specimen for grinding and polishing. Protection from rounding the surface to be examined is essential. The specimen should be mounted in a clamp or in a plastic mount, the latter being the preferred method.
- b. After mounting, grind and polish the surface in accordance with good metallographic practice.
- c. Etching in a 3% nital (concentrated nitric acid) or picral (saturated picric acid) is usually suitable for showing changes in microstructure caused by decarburization.

5.1.3 MEASUREMENT—Unless otherwise agreed on between purchaser and producer, examine at 100X magnification. Compare with Figure 1 and definitions in 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

If the microscope is of a type with a ground glass screen, the extent of decarburization can be measured directly with a scale. If an eye-piece is used for measurement, it should be an appropriate type containing a cross hair or a scale.

5.2 Hardness Method²

5.2.1 Prepare specimens as outlined in 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

5.2.2 Determine hardness at three positions, as shown in Figure 2, using a Knoop indenter with a 500 g load or Vickers DPH with 300 g load.

5.2.3 Interpret hardness readings as follows:

- a. A decrease of more than 30 hardness points from Position 1 to Position 2 indicates that the part does not conform to the classification specified.
- b. An increase of more than 30 points between Position 1 and Position 3 is regarded as "carburization," and indicates that part does not conform to the classification specified.

NOTE—Careful differentiation must be made between an increase in hardness caused by carburization or by cold working the surface (such as form thread rolling).

6. Notes

6.1 **Marginal Indicia**—The change bar (|) located in the left margin is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions have been made to the previous issue of the report. An (R) symbol to the left of the document title indicates a complete revision of the report.

PREPARED BY THE SAE FASTENERS COMMITTEE

1. Same as outlined in SAE J419, except "Specimen."
2. Hardness Method applicable only for threads with pitches 1 mm and larger.

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Rationale—Figure 2 was changed to read 0.12 mm instead of 0.015 mm. Also the Definition Section was changed to Section 3 to comply with the new SAE Technical Standards Board format. All other section numbers have changed.

Relationship of SAE Standard to ISO Standard—SAE Standard is similar, but not identical to ISO 898-1:1988.

Application—This SAE Recommended Practice covers methods of measuring, classifying, and specifying decarburization in the threaded section of hardened and tempered steel bolts, screws, studs, and similar parts. It is not intended to cover products which are specifically carburized to achieve special properties.

Reference Section

SAE J419—Methods of Determining Decarburization

Developed by the SAE Fasteners Committee