

## NUTS

### AVAILABLE TYPES

- -GRADE 5 COARSE MED. CARBON CLEAR ZINC CR+3
- -GRADE 8 COARSE MED. CARBON YELLOW ZINC Cr6
- -CLASS 8 NUTS DIN 934 ZINC CR+3
- -CLASS 10 NUTS DIN 934 ZINC CR+3
- -304 GRADE STAINLESS
- -316 GRADE STAINLESS
- -OTHER TYPES OF STAINLESS
- -METRIC A2 AND A4 STAINLESS
- -HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED (HDG) 2H NUTS

MANY, MANY OTHER TYPES!



### **TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

**Grade 5 nuts** are made of medium carbon steel and have a tensile strength of 120,000 psi. They are the most common type of nut used in general applications, such as construction, automotive, and machinery. Grade 5 nuts are typically zinc plated to resist corrosion.

**Grade 8 nuts** are made of high carbon steel and have a tensile strength of 150,000 psi. They are stronger than grade 5 nuts and are used in applications where high strength and durability are required, such as heavy machinery, bridges, and skyscrapers.

**304 stainless steel nuts** are made from a chromium-nickel alloy and contain 18% chromium and 8% nickel. They are the most widely used type of stainless steel nut and are known for their good all-around properties, including excellent corrosion resistance, formability, and weldability. 304 stainless steel nuts are commonly used in food processing equipment, medical devices, and marine hardware.

**316 stainless steel nuts** are made from a chromium-nickel-molybdenum alloy and contain 16% chromium, 10% nickel, and 2% molybdenum. The addition of molybdenum gives 316 stainless steel nuts superior corrosion resistance to 304 stainless steel nuts, especially in harsh environments such as those containing chloride ions. 316 stainless steel nuts are commonly used in chemical processing equipment, the oil and gas industry, and the aerospace industry.

#### **Fastener Finishes**

Nuts are available with different finishes like zinc, galvanized, xylan, cad or just plain black. If you need to be supplied with another finish, then call or email us. We can provide finishes to your specification.



### NYLON INSERT LOCK NUT

Composed of two materials- steel and a nylon ring insterted into nut which provides the locking or gripping power.



# STOVER C LOCK NUT

Sometimes called an all-metal locknut because it doesn't contain a nylon ring inside. The top or crown of the nut is hydraulically pressed at time of manufacture to give it the locking feature.



#### **Technical Data**

NUT/BOLT COMPATIBILITY

For a Grade C locknut, the specified minimum ultimate tensile strength of the bolt is not less than 105 nor greater than 150 (ksi).

MECHANICAL PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

For a Grade C locknut from 1/4" through 1 1/2", the proof load stress is 150,000 (psi).

Many other variables affect performance.



## **2H HEAVY HEX NUT**

2H nuts are available in a variety of sizes and finishes. They are typically marked with the grade symbol "2H" and the manufacturer's identification mark.

#### **Technical Data**

2H nuts are a type of heavy hex nut made from high carbon steel. They are quenched and tempered at a temperature of at least 850 °F [455 °C], which gives them a tensile strength of 150,000 psi. This makes them stronger and more durable than grade 5 and grade 8 nuts. 2H nuts are used in the following applications:

- -Flange bolting
- -Structural bolting
- -High strength bolting
- -Petrochemical industry
- -Power generation
- -Oil and gas industry
- -Aerospace industry

#### **Technical Data**



### **ACORN NUT**

Acorn nuts are shiny in appearance and are nickle plated.



## **WING NUT**

This is a type A light series wing nut, cold forged and zinc plated. Also, stocked in stainless.



### JAM NUT

Jam nuts are lower in profile. In height, they are in between a regular nut and a panel nut. Typically available in plain black, zinc plated, hot dipped galvanized (HDG), or stainless.



## SLOTTED AND CASTLE NUT

Slotted nuts and castle nuts are both types of self-locking nuts that are used to prevent bolts from loosening due to vibration or other forces. They are both hexagonal in shape and have slots cut into the top surface, but there are a few key differences between the two.



Slotted nuts have slots that extend all the way through the nut, while castle nuts have slots that are only cut into the upper portion of the nut. This leaves a solid "turret" at the base of the nut.

Slotted nuts are often used in less critical applications, such as automotive and agricultural equipment. Castle nuts are typically used in more critical applications, such as aircraft and construction equipment, where it is important to ensure that the bolts will not loosen.

### **Technical Data**



### COUPLING NUT

A coupling nut is a type of nut used to connect two threaded components. It is a nut with a long length totally threaded inside.



## **FLANGE NUT**

A coupling nut is a type of nut used to connect two threaded components. It is a nut with a long length totally threaded inside.



## **KEP NUT**

A KEP nut, also known as a K-lock nut or washer nut, is a nut with an attached, free-spinning washer. The washer has a series of small teeth on its inner surface, which are designed to grip the mating surface and prevent the nut from backing off due to vibrations or other external forces.



### TEE NUT

A tee nut, also known as a T nut or blind nut, is a type of nut used to fasten a wood, particle or composite materials workpiece, leaving a flush surface. It has a long, thin body and a flange at one end, resembling a T in profile. The flanges of



T-nuts often have hooks or serrations on the prongs that dig into a wooden work piece as the bolt is tightened from the opposite side of the piece, providing better retention.

#### **Technical Data**



## FLEXLOCKS NUT

A FLEXLOCK nut, also known as a prevailing torque nut, is a top quality type of nut that remains tight even when subjected to vibration and shock. It is a one piece all metal self-locking nut.



## ANCO LOCK NUT

The Anco locknut is a type of self-locking nut that features a stainless steel ratchet pin. The ratchet pin engages with the threads of the bolt as it is tightened, preventing the nut from backing off. Anco locknuts are commonly used in applications where high vibration or shock loads are present. Another advantage of Anco locknuts is that they are reusable. The ratchet pin can be bent to remove the nut, and then straightened again for reuse. This makes Anco locknuts a cost-effective solution for many applications.

# **VARIOUS OTHER**

Consider the many options when buying nuts at The Nut Place. We have a large assortment available in all sizes, all materials, and finishes. We serve the following industries plus more:



- -Heavy machinery
- -Construction equipment
- -Aerospace components
- -Automotive industry
- -Marine industry
- -Oil and gas industry
- -Power generation industry
- -Railway industry

### **Technical Data**