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**Aerospace — Nuts, anchor, self-locking,  
floating, two lug, with counterbore,  
with MJ threads, classifications:  
1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature)/  
235 °C, 1 100 MPa (at ambient  
temperature)/315 °C and 1 100 MPa  
(at ambient temperature)/ 425 °C —  
Dimensions**

*Aéronautique et espace — Écrous à river, à freinage interne, flottants,  
double patte, avec chambrage, à filetage MJ, classifications:  
1 100 MPa (à température ambiante)/235 °C, 1 100 MPa  
(à température ambiante)/315 °C et 1 100 MPa (à température  
ambiante)/425 °C — Dimensions*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Aerospace fastener systems*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3209:1998), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

## Introduction

The dimensions specified in this International Standard have been determined to allow production of a part which will satisfy the requirements of the procurement specification ISO 5858.



# **Aerospace — Nuts, anchor, self-locking, floating, two lug, with counterbore, with MJ threads, classifications: 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature )/235 °C, 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature )/315 °C and 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature)/425 °C — Dimensions**

## **1 Scope**

This International Standard specifies the dimensions of self-locking, floating, two lug anchor nuts, with counterbore, with MJ threads, of classifications: 1 100 MPa/235 °C, 1 100 MPa/315 °C and 1 100 MPa/425 °C.

NOTE 1 1 100 MPa corresponds to the minimum tensile stress which the nut is able to withstand at ambient temperature without breaking or cracking when tested with a bolt of a higher strength class.

NOTE 2 235 °C, 315 °C and 425 °C corresponds to the maximum temperature that the nut is able to withstand without permanent alteration to its original characteristics, after ambient temperature has been restored. The maximum temperature is conditioned by the surface treatment.

This International Standard is only applicable for the compilation of aerospace product standards.

## **2 Normative references**

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5855-2, *Aerospace — MJ threads — Part 2: Limit dimensions for bolts and nuts*

ISO 5858, *Aerospace — Nuts, self-locking, with maximum operating temperature less than or equal to 425 °C — Procurement specification*

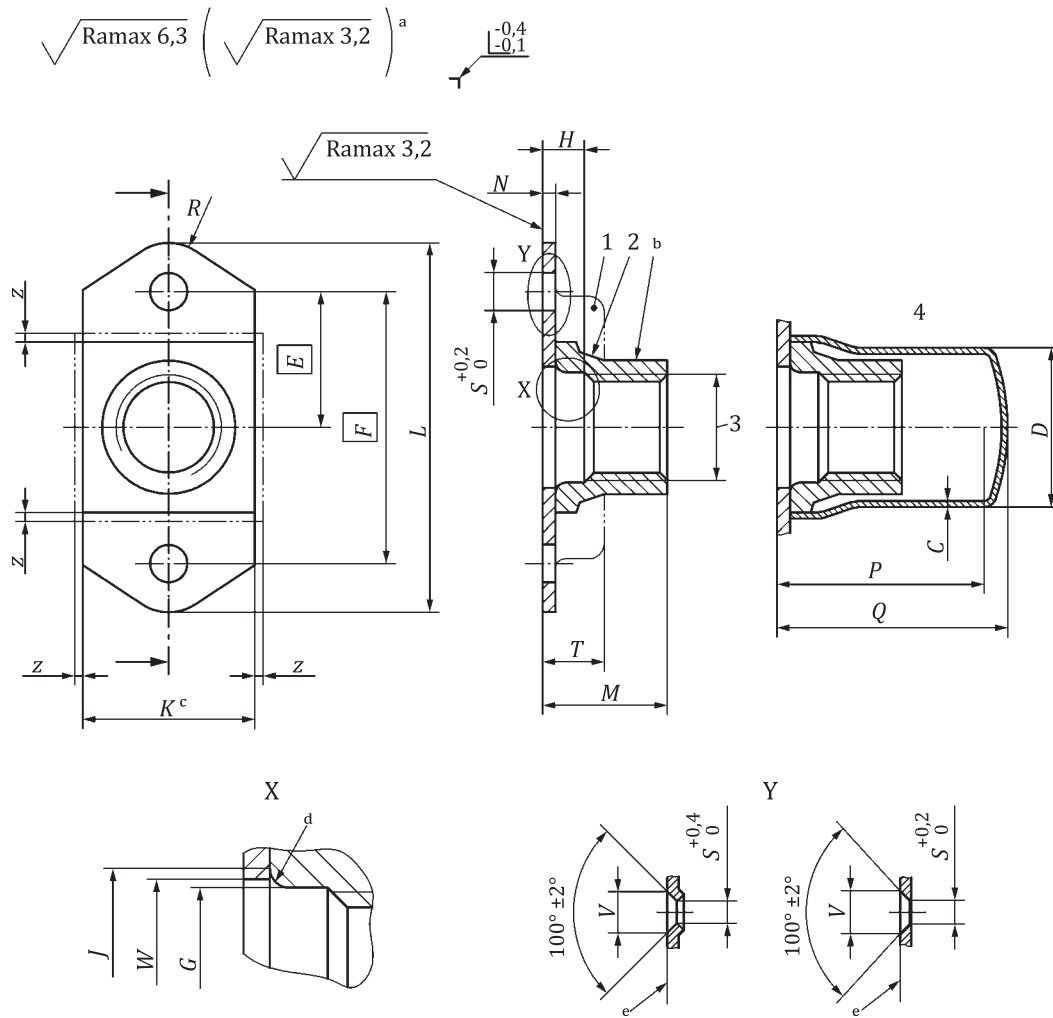
ISO 8788, *Aerospace — Nuts, metric — Tolerances of form and position*

## **3 Configuration and dimensions**

See [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#). Dimensions and tolerances are expressed in millimetres. They apply after any surface coating(s) but before the application of any lubricant.

The metallic cap (optional) shall remain joined to the nut at the maximum operating temperature (type of attachment at the user's discretion). See ISO 5858 for the test conditions.

Tolerances of form and position shall conform to those specified in ISO 8788. Details of form not stated are at the manufacturer's discretion.



**Key**

- 1 cage
- 2 threaded element
- 3 thread
- a These values, in micrometres, apply before any surface coating(s) is/are applied. The values do not apply to threads, punched holes or shear edges the surface texture of which will be as achieved by the usual manufacturing methods.
- b Form out-of-round in this area to achieve the self-locking torque requirement, tooling marks permissible in this area.
- c Float inclusive.
- d Radius or chamfer.
- e Detail Y alternatives: countersunk rivet holes (when specified by purchaser) may be dimpled or cut countersunk (at manufacturer's option).

**Figure 1 — Configuration and dimensions**



**Table 1 — Dimensions**

Dimensions in millimetres

Diame- ter code	Thread <sup>a</sup>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>J</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<b>Radial float <i>Z</i></b>			
		max.	max.			min.	min.	max.	max.	max.	max.	max.	max.	max.	max.	~		max.	±0,25	min.	min.		
<b>030</b>	MJ3 × 0,5–4H6H	—	—	8,50	17,00	—	—	4,60	11,00	23,20	4,00	0,90	—	—	3,00	2,50	4,50	4,80	4,50	4,50	0,50		
<b>040</b>	MJ4 × 0,7–4H6H	0,40	6,60			6,50	4,40	2,20			6,20		5,80	11,00						13,00		5,50	
<b>050</b>	MJ5 × 0,8–4H6H		8,10	9,50	19,00	5,50	2,40	7,30	12,00	25,20	6,90		11,40	13,40						6,50			
<b>060</b>	MJ6 × 1–4H5H		9,20	11,00	22,00	6,50	2,70	8,70	13,50	29,20	8,10		12,70	14,70	7,50								
<b>080</b>	MJ8 × 1–4H5H	0,50	12,80	11,00	22,00	8,50	2,70	10,90	16,00	29,20	9,90		1,10	15,00	18,00		3,50		3,00	5,50	5,70	9,50	0,75
<b>100</b>	MJ10 × 1,25–4H5H		15,00			13,00		26,00			10,50			3,00	12,90								

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with ISO 5855-2. In the self-locking zone, the tolerances apply before forming out-of-round.

<sup>b</sup> Measured at sharp corners (chamfered) or point of tangency (radiused).

<sup>c</sup> Maximum protrusion of the bolt.

