

Bolt Torque Chart — M22

M22 · 6 property classes · 5 friction states · N·m (typ / min–max) · coarse + fine thread

M22

N·m · As 303 mm²

Class	Rp0.2 (MPa)	Target preload (kN)	Dry / Black K 0.18–0.22 · N·m	Electro Zinc K 0.15–0.2 · N·m	Hot-Dip Galv. K 0.18–0.25 · N·m	Oiled K 0.12–0.15 · N·m	Wax / PTFE / Anti-seize K 0.08–0.12 · N·m
4.8	340	72.1	317 286–349	270 238–317	349 286–397	206 190–238	159 127–190
8.8	640	135.7	597 538–657	508 448–597	657 538–747	388 358–448	299 239–358
10.9	940	199.4	877 790–965	746 658–877	965 790–1097	570 526–658	439 351–526
12.9	1100	233.3	1027 924–1129	873 770–1027	1129 924–1283	667 616–770	513 411–616
A2-70	450	95.4	420 378–462	357 315–420	462 378–525	273 252–315	210 168–252
A4-80	600	127.3	560 504–616	476 420–560	616 504–700	364 336–420	280 224–336

Torque follows the K-factor (nut factor) method $T = K \cdot D \cdot F$: D is the nominal diameter and F the target preload = 70% of $Rp0.2 \times$ thread stress area (M22 As = 303 mm²). Yield strengths are published values from ISO 898-1 (carbon/alloy steel) and ISO 3506-1 (stainless A2/A4). K follows published empirical ranges per friction condition (Machinery's Handbook; the wax/PTFE/anti-seize band $K \approx 0.10$ follows Machine Design test data). The grease/MoS₂ band ($K \approx 0.11$) nearly overlaps anti-seize and is available in the calculator instead of a separate column.

Fine-Thread Torque Matrix

Class	Rp0.2 (MPa)	Target preload (kN)	Dry / Black K 0.18–0.22 · N·m	Electro Zinc K 0.15–0.2 · N·m	Hot-Dip Galv. K 0.18–0.25 · N·m	Oiled K 0.12–0.15 · N·m	Wax / PTFE / Anti-seize K 0.08–0.12 · N·m
4.8	340	79.3	349 314–384	296 262–349	384 314–436	227 209–262	174 139–209
8.8	640	149.2	656 591–722	558 492–656	722 591–821	427 394–492	328 263–394
10.9	940	219.1	964 868–1061	819 723–964	1061 868–1205	627 578–723	482 386–578
12.9	1100	256.4	1128 1015–1241	959 846–1128	1241 1015–1410	733 677–846	564 451–677
A2-70	450	104.9	462 415–508	392 346–462	508 415–577	300 277–346	231 185–277
A4-80	600	139.9	615 554–677	523 462–615	677 554–769	400 369–462	308 246–369

Cell shows the typical value; the small line below is the range (min–max).

Basis of Calculation & Sources

Boundary: this chart is a simplified K-factor estimate, not a full VDI 2230 analysis (which accounts for joint resilience, embedment and assembly method). Friction is the dominant variable — no single torque value exists without its friction state. Always follow the design specification or manufacturer torque table.

References

- ISO 898-1:2013 — Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon and alloy steel — <https://www.iso.org/standard/60610.html>
- ISO 3506-1:2020 — Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners (A2/A4) — <https://www.iso.org/standard/70045.html>
- GB/T 3098.1-2010 — Mechanical properties of bolts, screws and studs (CN national standard, official full text) — https://openstd.samr.gov.cn/bzgk/gb/std?std_no=GB%2FT%203098.1-2010
- GB/T 3098.6-2014 — Mechanical properties of stainless steel bolts, screws and studs (CN, official full text) — https://openstd.samr.gov.cn/bzgk/gb/std?std_no=GB%2FT%203098.6-2014
- ISO 16047:2005 — Fasteners: torque/clamp force testing (K-factor measurement method)
- Machinery's Handbook (30th ed.) — empirical K-factor ranges
- Machine Design — anti-seize compound friction test ($K \approx 0.10$)

Disclaimer: This chart is an engineering estimation for selection and budgeting only. It does not constitute assembly instructions or acceptance criteria.