

Bolt Torque Chart — M24

M24 · 6 property classes · 5 friction states · N·m (typ / min–max) · coarse + fine thread

M24

N·m · As 353 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	84	403 363–444	343 302–403	444 363–504	262 242–302	202 161–242
8.8	640	158.1	759 683–835	645 569–759	835 683–949	493 455–569	380 304–455
10.9	940	232.3	1115 1003–1226	948 836–1115	1226 1003–1394	725 669–836	557 446–669
12.9	1100	271.8	1305 1174–1435	1109 979–1305	1435 1174–1631	848 783–979	652 522–783
A2-70	450	111.2	534 480–587	454 400–534	587 480–667	347 320–400	267 213–320
A4-80	600	148.3	712 640–783	605 534–712	783 640–890	463 427–534	356 285–427

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 (M24 As = 353 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	91.4	439 395–483	373 329–439	483 395–548	285 263–329	219 175–263
8.8	640	172	826 743–908	702 619–826	908 743–1032	537 495–619	413 330–495
10.9	940	252.7	1213 1092–1334	1031 910–1213	1334 1092–1516	788 728–910	606 485–728
12.9	1100	295.7	1419 1277–1561	1206 1064–1419	1561 1277–1774	923 852–1064	710 568–852
A2-70	450	121	581 523–639	494 435–581	639 523–726	377 348–435	290 232–348
A4-80	600	161.3	774 697–852	658 581–774	852 697–968	503 464–581	387 310–464

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.