

Bolt Torque Chart — M33

M33 · 6 property classes · 5 friction states · N·m (typ / min–max) · coarse + fine thread

M33

N·m · As 694 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	165.2	1090 981–1199	927 818–1090	1199 981–1363	709 654–818	545 436–654
8.8	640	310.9	2052 1847–2257	1744 1539–2052	2257 1847–2565	1334 1231–1539	1026 821–1231
10.9	940	456.7	3014 2713–3315	2562 2260–3014	3315 2713–3767	1959 1808–2260	1507 1206–1808
12.9	1100	534.4	3527 3174–3880	2998 2645–3527	3880 3174–4409	2292 2116–2645	1763 1411–2116
A2-70	450	218.6	1443 1299–1587	1226 1082–1443	1587 1299–1804	938 866–1082	721 577–866
A4-80	600	291.5	1924 1731–2116	1635 1443–1924	2116 1731–2405	1250 1154–1443	962 770–1154

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 (M33 As = 694 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	181.1	1195 1076–1315	1016 897–1195	1315 1076–1494	777 717–897	598 478–717
8.8	640	340.9	2250 2025–2475	1913 1688–2250	2475 2025–2813	1463 1350–1688	1125 900–1350
10.9	940	500.7	3305 2974–3635	2809 2479–3305	3635 2974–4131	2148 1983–2479	1652 1322–1983
12.9	1100	586	3867 3481–4254	3287 2901–3867	4254 3481–4834	2514 2320–2901	1934 1547–2320
A2-70	450	239.7	1582 1424–1740	1345 1187–1582	1740 1424–1978	1028 949–1187	791 633–949
A4-80	600	319.6	2109 1899–2320	1793 1582–2109	2320 1899–2637	1371 1266–1582	1055 844–1266

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.