

### Stainless Steel Hexagon Thin Nuts

**Standard:** DIN439/DIN936, GB/T6172-2000;GB/T6173-2000, ISO4035/ISO8675

**Material:** SUS301,304,18/8,0Cr18Ni9,X5CrNi1810,X10Cr13,410S21, if you need to use other stainless steel, please let us know.

**Heat Treatment:** None for normal, If you have special hardness requirement, please let us know.

**Surface Hardness:** 220HV is Normal, 750HV max after Quench with SUS410

**Finish:** None.

**Thread Direction:** Normal is right hand/dextrorotation, if you want left hand, please let us know.

**Tensile strength:** Base on your requirement, please provide your grade to us

**Stainless Steel Hexagon Thin Nuts** --- A hexagonal nut is a type of metal fastener that has six sides. Most nuts are cut in a hexagonal shape, since it seems to be the easiest shape to grasp. Nuts, in any form, are almost exclusively used to fasten a bolt to another object.

While the hexagonal nut is the most popular shape, there are many other types of nuts available. Nearly every nut on the market has a specific use, though the hexagonal nut can almost always be used in any situation.

"Stainless Steel" - With the addition of 12% chromium to iron, stainless steel is formed. The chromium protects the iron against most corrosion or red colored rust; thus the term "stainless steel". The ability of stainless to form a thin layer of protection on its outside surface, called a "passive film", is its most important characteristic in preventing corrosion.

"18-8" - 300 series stainless steel having approximately (not exactly) 18% chromium and 8% nickel. The term "18-8" is used interchangeably to characterize fasteners made of 302,302HQ,303,304,384, XM7, and other variables of these grades with close chemical compositions. There is little overall difference in corrosion resistance among the 18-8 types, but slight differences in chemical composition do make certain grades more resistant than others against particular chemicals or atmospheres.

Austenitic - Refers to 300 series stainless, the most popular of the stainless alloys accounting for 85%-90% of stainless fasteners sold Named for sir Robert Williams Austen, an English metallurgist, austenitic stainless is a crystal structure formed by heating steel, chromium, and nickel to a high temperature where it forms the characteristics of 300 series stainless steel.

The typical **Stainless Steel Hexagon Thin Nuts** pictures as below





And below is the common drawing for this kind:



德制六角薄螺母  
 CHAMFERED HEXAGON THIN NUTS

**DIN 439**

Thread size	M3	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M16	M20
Pitch	0.5	0.7	0.8	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.5
m	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	4	5	6	8	10
e	6.2	7.86	8.79	11.05	14.39	18.9	21.1	26.75	32.95
S	5.5	7	8	10	13	17	19	24	30

Thread size	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48
Pitch	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
m	12	15	18	21	24
e	39.55	50.85	60.79	71.3	82.6
S	30	46	55	65	75

六角薄螺母  
 HEXAGON THIN NUTS

**ISO 4035**

Thread size	M10	M12	M14	M22
Pitch	1.5	1.75	2	2.5
m	5	6	7	11
e	17.77	20.03	23.35	37.29
S	16	18	21	24

other sizes are equal to these DIN 439

德制六角薄螺母  
 HEXAGON THIN NUTS

**DIN 936**

Thread size	M8	M10	M12	M16	M20	M24
Pitch	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.5	3
m	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	14.38	18.90	21.1	26.75	32.95	39.55
S	13	17	19	24	30	36

Thread size	M30	M36	M42	M48
Pitch	3.5	4	4.5	5
m	12	14	16	18
e	50.85	60.79	71.3	82.6
S	46	55	65	75