



Standard Test Method for Fluid Tightness Ability of Adhesives Used on Threaded Fasteners¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5657; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the ability of adhesives used for locking and sealing threaded fasteners, to make leak-tight assemblies.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 907 Terminology of Adhesives²

2.2 SAE Standard:

SAE J429 Mechanical and Material Requirements for Externally Threaded Fasteners³

2.3 Federal Specification:

FF-N-836 Nut: Square, Hexagon, Cap, Slotted, Castle, Knurled, Welding and Single Ball Seat⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Many of the terms in this test method are defined in Terminology D 907.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of subjecting an adhesive-cured nut-and-bolt assembly to 50-psi pressure and determining the cured adhesive's ability to make the assembly leak-tight.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Thread-locking adhesives are often used on threaded fasteners in sealing applications. This test method is used to determine an adhesive's ability to provide sealing capabilities under specified conditions.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Fixture*, as shown in Fig. 1, consisting of the following:

6.1.1 *Pressure Vessel*, provided with a means of filling with soapy water, capable of applying, withstanding, and measuring 50-psi (345-kPa) pressure of soapy water, and equipped with an air inlet and a gage for supplying and reading the pressure.

6.1.2 *Metal Plate*, flat, smooth approximately 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) thick, drilled with a 3/8-in. (9.5-mm) hole at its center. The hole is counterbored 5/8-in. (15.9-mm) diameter by 1/16 in. (1.6 mm) deep. The metal plate is welded to the pressure vessel.

6.1.3 *Rubber O-Ring or Flat Rubber Gasket*, 5/8-in. (15.9-mm) outside diameter by 7/16-in. (11.1-mm) inside diameter by 3/32 in. (2.4 mm) thick.

6.1.4 *Metal Plate*, used as a means of pressing the nut of the adhesive-treated test specimen against the O-ring or gasket with sufficient force to prevent leakage between the top plate and the washer face of the test specimen nut.

6.1.5 *Studs and Nuts*, used to clamp the fixture.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 *Steel Bolts*—3/8-in. size, Grade 5, in accordance with SAE J429, having a minimum length of 1 in. (25.4 mm) with a hexagonal head. Use thread series Unified National Fine, 24 threads per inch (3/8 by 24 UNF), or Unified National Coarse, 16 threads per inch (3/8 by 16 UNC) as agreed upon between the user and the manufacturer of the adhesive.

7.2 *Steel Nuts*—Type II, Style 4, nominally 2 1/4 in. (8.3 mm) thick, conforming to Federal Specification FF-N-836.

8. Procedure

8.1 Degrease all nut-and-bolt test specimens, keep them clean, and store at 70 to 77°F (21 to 25°C) at a relative humidity of less than 20 %.

8.2 Determine fluid tightness on not less than five specimens as follows:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D14 on Adhesives and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D14.80 on Metal Bonding Adhesives.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.06.

³ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096.

⁴ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.