Fine thread (UNF):		Ft-Lbs (in-lbs)			
		Grade 5 (3 dashes)		Grade 8 (6 dashes)	
Size	(socket)	Dry	Anti-seize	Dry	Anti-seize
1/4-28	(7/16)	10	6 (72)	14	8 (96)
5/16-24	(1/2)	19	11 (132)	27	16 (192
3/8-24	(9/16)	35	20	50	29
7/16-20	(5/8)	55	32	80	46
1/2-20	(11/16)	85	49	120	70

All torque values are at 75% of proof load (proof load = elastic limit)
Anti-seize torque is decreased 42% from the dry torque

<u>MG fasteners are typically fine thread (UNF), grade 5 strength.</u>

- Any course threaded fasteners must be torqued to a lower value (smaller column area).
- The grade 8 torque values can only be used when using BOTH a grade 8 bolt and nut. There is no need to adopt the grade 8 torque (because the elastic modulus is the same for both grades, so a grade 5 torque is sufficient to stretch an 8 for the same clamping force (Grade 8 values are included here mostly for reference).

Anti-seize ought to be used on every fastener (= most consistent torque, best protection against corrosion, easiest future service).

<u>Note about stainless steel fasteners:</u>

Stainless steel fastener material strength is typically below grade 5. Specialized grades of SS do exist with high strength, but great care should still be taken in any load bearing use because of SS's sensitivity to stress corrosion: microscopic stress cracks can form without warning in SS exposed to consistent loading in a corrosive environment.

Typically, stainless steel fasteners purchased at the hardware store should be restricted to decorative / non-load bearing applications.

There are countless sources available with this same torque information. This is a summary of the key values, for quick reference. (complex tables are easy to mis-read in the workshop, when in a hurry)