llus uset usbat	
I'm not robot	
	reCAPTCHA

Continue

All thread size chart pdf

What do thread size numbers mean. Common all thread sizes.

Junying Metal Manufacturing has developed high-level manufacturing technique in production fields of machining. There are various thread types and sizes to choose from these days. Occasionally, you need to know the dimensions associated with those threads, so we're developing posts like this one to make it easy for you. You'll find a quick reference chart for UNC/UNF - Unified National Threads in this post. If you're new to any of the terminology, scroll down past the chart, and you'll find a list of definitions to help you better. The chart below will focus on the major diameters for external threads and the minor diameters for internal threads. We've included the image below to show these areas better. Thread Designation UNF / UNC Threads per Inch Basic Major Diameter (External Threads) Basic Minor Diameter (External Threads) Basic Minor Diameter (Internal Threads) 0-80 UNF 80 0.060 0.047 1-64 UNC 40 0.112 0.085 5-40 UNC 40 0.125 0.098 5-44 UNF 44 0.125 0.100 6-32 UNC 32 0.136 0.104 6-40 UNF 40 0.136 0.111 8-32 UNC 32 0.164 0.130 8-36 UNF 36 0.164 0.134 10-24 UNC 24 0.190 0.145 10-32 UNF 32 0.190 0.156 1/4-28 UNF 24 0.313 0.252 5/16-24 UNF 24 0.313 0.252 5/16-24 UNF 24 0.313 0.267 3/8-16 UNC 16 0.375 0.307 3/8-24 UNF 24 0.375 0.330 7/16-14 UNC 14 0.438 0.360 7/16-18 UNC 18 0.313 0.252 5/16-24 UNF 24 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0 20 UNF 20 0.438 0.383 1/2-13 UNC 13 0.500 0.417 1/2-20 UNF 20 0.500 0.446 9/16-12 UNC 12 0.563 0.472 9/16-18 UNF 18 0.625 0.565 3/4-10 UNC 10 0.750 0.642 3/4-16 UNF 16 0.750 0.682 7/8-9 UNC 9 0.875 0.755 7/8-14 UNF 14 0.875 0.798 1-8 UNC 8 1.000 0.865 1-14 UNF 14 1.000 0.910 1 1/8-7 UNC 7 1.125 0.970 1 1/8-12 UNF 12 1.125 1.035 1 1/4-7 UNC 7 1.250 1.095 1 3/8-6 UNC 6 1.375 1.195 1 1/2-6 UNC 7 1.250 1.095 1 3/8-6 UNC 6 1.375 1.195 1 1/2-6 UNC 6 1.375 1 1/2-6 UNC 6 1.37 threads. UNC threads are unified coarse pitch threads. Less likely to cross-thread Faster assembly and disassembly (Generally used in mass production) Large threads are unified fine pitch threads. Allow for closer adjustment accuracy due to the smaller helix angle Require less torque to develop equivalent bolt preloads Fine thread is stronger in both tension (due to larger stress area) and shear (larger minor diameter) Less tendency to loosen since the thread incline is smaller Generally used for applications that need high fastener strength Thread fit is a measure of looseness or tightness of mating thread. It is specified to designate the amount of tolerance allowance and installation fit desired. There are three different classes of thread fit. This class is meant for quick and easy assembly/disassembly. (Not Commonly Specified) Classes 2A (external) & 2B (internal): Optimum thread fit that balances performance, manufacturing, economy, and convenience. (Most common - Nearly 90% of all commercial & industrial fasteners use this class of thread elements is important, and safety is a critical design consideration There's a variety of different reasons you may have needed to reference the chart, so we hope it was useful for you! Here at Echo, we use it to help powder coaters, e-coaters, anodizers, and platers find the correct sized cap or plug for their specific thread size. So, here are a few tips in case you ever need it. The simple version of finding the right size cap is that we suggest finding one that has an ID (inside diameter to the middle diameter of the plug size smaller than the Major Diameter of the thread you're masking off. You want to get a tighter fit for processes like e-coat. For tapered plugs, you'll want to closely match the minor diameter to the middle diameter of the plug size smaller than the Major Diameter of the thread you're masking off. (see graphic). If it's not exact, seat the plug deeper in the hole. When you install these plugs, you push them in and then turn them to get a better seal. UNF threads are fine threads, so this will require more turns to tighten the plug into the hole. UNC threads are coarse threads, so they require fewer turns to tighten the seal. Echo Engineering has been providing masking solutions to industrial finishers for well over 50 years. Because of that, we are frequently working closely with paint lines to help them find ways of masking options, like powder coating tapes, caps, and plugs, but also in designing, engineering, and manufacturing custom solutions for some of the largest metal finishing lines in the world. If you're in need of a masking solution or simply have a question you'd like to ask us, please fill out the form below and we will get back to you as soon as possible! Posted in Powder Coating, Masking Threads, E-Coating and Plating Item # X-HT-300088 Have you ever wondered what the letters in thread sizes stood for? Or why some threads are sized differently? The thread sizes and show you what each one means and how they compare with one another. When you go to compare the size of two different threads, you'll want to make sure you're comparing apples to apples. There are many different methods of measuring thread size, and different countries and industries use different units of measure.

AE								2000	mical Bu		2001
Thread Construction & A&C Brand	Application	Ter Size	OM ARE THE	AD SI	Far East	D Fee	Control Count	Avg." Sawigth (the)	Ang" Streegh (protes)	Avg." Strength (ch)	Heli Se. Min, Sa
Permu Core ** EVidenate Shifting & Tailored Clothing	Ke Cight Neight	E-56	3	100	M100	890	660	1.9	644	627	6519
		1.08	109,540	160	M150	1802	592	1.0	880	863	20/1
	Light Molght	1-24	XF-100	120	M126	101/0	450	2.5	1,126	1,899	2571
	So Light Neight	548	10F-140	160	M160	1802	890	1.00	879	858	6516
		11-24	XF-108	120	M128	131/2	460	2.6	1,184	1,901	75719
Permu Core	Light Neight	1-00	MERN	90	Miss	1890	352	3.6	1,967	1,566	80712
152000000000000000000000000000000000000	Medium Weight	7-40	86-50	25	M75	294/2	29/2	4.5	2,041	2,802	99714
		1-60	8-30	60	Miles	285/0	500	4.6	2,800	2,849	10071
ì	Heavy Neight	140	140	50	M50	326/2	15/2	7.6	3,447	3,380	31071
Poly Wrapped Poly Core		740	T-90H	36	M36	383/0	150	9.0	4,079	3,399	13971
		T-108	T-100	- 27	M17	4000	120	18.7	4,872	4,777	125 / 2
	Salteny Regit	7400	T-100	25	M05	3899	150	13.6	6,178	6,850	100 / 2
		T-128	39416	20	Mile	4800	120	18.2	7,328	7,484	14072
		T-150	139-12	316	MO	3854	1514	16.0	8,306	0,544	16872
		7-180	8 8	-14	M14	4824	124	21.7	9,861	9,670	190 / 2
		T-240	8 3	12	M12	9914	1014	28.7	12,111	11,875	200 / 2
		T-000		8	MS.	9444	TM	34.3	15,577	6,29	20072
Perma Span		146		180		84/2	70/2	1,2	550	547	85 (1
Glebal Drand		7-90	0 3	100	600	96/2	600	1.4	605	623	20.010
Excell® MeFA, Cuffs	Religit Neight	101	3	140	800	14/0	8003	1,8	811	801	2000
		7-01	1000	340	500	1110	530	1.6	784	729	2000
	Light Neight	197	70/2	198		1640	450	2.1	540	935	28719
		1-27	90/0	120	600	980	600	2.2	990	379	25719
		7-00	2	90	3	111/0	890	2.3	1,062	1,832	80712
Span Keef* PREnin 180% Span Polyester	Madium Weight	140	90/2	75	Divoc4	264/2	29/2	3.2	1,451	1,402	99714
		7-46	40/9	60	460	1700	290	3.6	1,647	1,615	90716
		1.60		90	3	390/2	1002	4.7	2,110	2,077	30073
		T-60	309	390	604	264/3	200	4.0	2,177	2,135	31079
	Heavy Reight	1.70	16/2	40	100	415/2	16/2	6.1	2,771	2,718	11079
		140	i mari	- 36	www.nij	47401	1462	7.1	2,216	3,654	12071
		1.60	20/9	39	609/253	3900	1903	7.6	3,443	3,279	129 / 2
		THES	107	27		4150	150	9.7	4,404	4,319	125 / 2
	Ex Heavy Weight	T-120		25	294	3334	2014	18.6	4,786	4,600	180 (2
	2	T-105	8	30	123	5940	120	101	5,008	4,937	14872
		7-010		13	3	801/0	69	18.0	8,900	6,829	19073
	9	T-240	3 3	12	000	594/8	128	19.8	8,981	8,807	200 / 2
		T-800	6 8	. 11	Glesp	222/6	309	To a control			- 504

Page 1 of 5

3 Common Thread Sizing Systems Tex (T): Tex is the most consistent of the measuring methods. It uses a fixed length to measure the weight (in grams) of 1,000 meters of thread. Or, in other words, 1,000 meters of thread that weighs 1 gm. = 1 Tex. The higher the tex, the thicker the thread.

	e note these	are approx	cimate equi	valents
Tex	Weight	Denier	Cotton	Metric
18	92	181	33	56
21	78	190	28	47
27	62	242	22	37
30	55	271	20	33
35	50	313	17	29
40	40	360	14	24
45	36	408	13	22
50	34	450	12	20
60	28	532	10	18
80	21	725	7	12
90	18	800	6	11
105	16	950	5	9
120	13.5	1100	4.8	8
150	11	1328	4	7

Denier Count (Td or d): Denier also measures thread at a fixed length. It is the weight (in grams) of 9,000 meters (or 9 km) of thread. You might recognize the term from descriptions of nylon fabrics, which are often classified by the denier of the threads from which they are woven.

				110.001	1,00000		
1st choice	2nd choice		1st choice	2nd choice	1st choice	2nd choice	
M2		0.40	-				
M2.5	**	0.45	**	**	**		
M3		0.50	-				
M4	***	0.70	**				
M5		0.80		22		22	
M6		1.00					
	M7	1.00				- 40	
M8		1.25	M8		1.00		
M10	44	1.50	M10	- 22	1.25	1.00	
M12	0.00	1.75	M12		1.25	1.50	
**	M14	2.00	1,500	M14	1.50	**	
M16		2.00	M16		1.50		
	M18	2.50		M18	1.50	2.00	
M20	**	2.50	M20	000000	1.50	2.00	
**	M22	2.50	1,0000	M22	1.50	2.00	
M24	**	3.00	M24	**	2.00		
44	M27	3.00		M27	2.00	**	
M30		3.50	M30		2.00	2	
	M33	3.50				**	
M36	**	4.00		**			
**	M39	4.00		**		**	
M33		4.50	-				
**	M45	4.50				**	
M39		5.00		**		**	
**	M52	5.00		**		**	
M56		5.50				22	

Commercial Sizes (V): Commercial sizes are used for heavy-duty threads for sewing heavy upholstery, canvas or webbing. Commercial sizes are standard for marine grade thread (you'll see commercial sizes on the Sailrite website for our outdoor thread). Here's a helpful chart that shows how the different sizing methods compare: V-69 is the heavier threads make your stitching more visible. The thread size measures the thread's thickness. If another weight is given for thread (like ounces), it refers to the amount of thread on the spool. Thread tends to get stronger as it gets heavier. The tension on your sewing machine will need adjusting when you switch thread weights. Try to use a needle where the eye is 40% larger than the thickness of the thread. Want to learn more about thread? Check out this short video and become a thread expert in minutes!