ICS 49.030.20 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA November 2016

STN	**Letectvo a kozmonautika. Skrutky so šesťhrannou hlavou, neopracovaným driekom, krátkym závitom, zo zliatiny niklu odolávajúcej vysokým teplotám, s hliníkovým IVD povlakom. Trieda: 1 250 MPa (pri teplote okolia)/425 °C.**	**STN EN 4128** 31 3120

Aerospace series - Bolts, normal hexagonal head, coarse tolerance shank, short thread, in heat resisting nickel base alloy, aluminium IVD coated - Classification: 1 250 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 425 C

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/16

Obsahuje: EN 4128:2016

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN 4128 (31 3120) z októbra 2009

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 4128

March 2016

ICS 49.030.20

Supersedes EN 4128:2009

English Version

Aerospace series - Bolts, normal hexagonal head, coarse tolerance shank, short thread, in heat resisting nickel base alloy, aluminium IVD coated - Classification: 1 250 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 425 °C

Série aérospatiale - Vis à tête hexagonale normale, fût à tolérance large, filetage court, en alliage résistant à chaud à base de nickel, revêtues aluminium IVF - Classification: 1 250 MPa (à température ambiante) / 425 °C

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Sechskantschrauben, kurzes Gewinde, aus hochwarmfester Nickelbasislegierung, Aluminium IVD beschichtet - Klasse: 1 250 MPa (bei Raumtemperatur) / 425 °C

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 September 2015.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 4128:2016 E

Contents

European Foreword

This document (EN 4128:2016) has been prepared by the Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe - Standardization (ASD-STAN).

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this Standard has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of ASD, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 4128:2009.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of bolts, normal hexagonal head, coarse tolerance shank, short thread, in heat resisting nickel base alloy, aluminium IVD coated.

Classification: 1 250 MPa[1)] / 425 °C[2)].

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 2424, *Aerospace series — Marking of aerospace products*

EN 6118, *Aerospace series — Process specification — Aluminium base protection for fasteners*

EN 9100, *Quality Management Systems — Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defense Organizations*

EN 9133, *Aerospace series — Quality management systems — Qualification procedure for aerospace standard parts*

ISO 3193, *Aerospace — Bolts, normal hexagonal head, normal shank, short or medium length MJ threads, metallic material, coated or uncoated, strength classes less than or equal to 1 100 MPa — Dimensions*

ISO 3353-1, *Aerospace — Lead and runout threads — Part 1: Rolled external threads*

ISO 5855-2, *Aerospace — MJ threads — Part 2: Limit dimensions for bolts and nuts*

ISO 7913, *Aerospace — Bolts and screws, metric — Tolerances of form and position*

ISO 9154, *Aerospace — Bolts, with MJ threads, made of heat-resistant nickel-based alloy, strength class 1 550 MPa — Procurement specification*

TR 3775, *Aerospace series — Bolts and pins — Materials*

MIL-DTL-83488, *Coating, aluminium, high purity*

1) Minimum tensile strength of the material at ambient temperature.

2) Maximum temperature that the bolt can withstand without continuous change in its original characteristics, after return to ambient temperature. The maximum temperature is determined by the surface treatment.