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Fasteners
Terminology
Spelling of terms
Abbreviations

DIN 918

Mechanische Verbindungselemente; Begriff, Schreibweise der Benennungen, Abkürzungen

This standard, together with DIN ISO 1891, supersedes DIN 918 Part 1 to Part 5

DIN ISO 1891 contains the German version of ISO 1891, which deals with the nomenclature of bolts, screws and accessories in 6 languages (English, French and Russian, the official ISO languages, and also German, Italian and Spanish). DIN ISO 1891 corresponds to a large extent to the previous specifications in DIN 918 Part 1 to Part 5 which could therefore be withdrawn to be superseded by DIN ISO 1891.

The present standard supplements DIN ISO 1891. It defines the concept "fasteners", contains rules for listing the terms in accordance with the precedence of the functional characteristics (divided up for spelling in accordance with the generic terms) and gives abbreviations for the terms which may be used if necessary.

It is intended to supplement ISO 1891 and, amongst other things, to standardize the dimensional nomenclature of fasteners (primarily bolts, screws and nuts) for international product standards.

1 Scope and field of application

This standard applies to fasteners as described in clause 2 and specifies terms for them, terms for the most important characteristics of the parts and their abbreviations. When specifying descriptors in product standards, spelling according to precedence of the characteristics is obligatory.

2 Concept

Fasteners within the context of this standard are

a) elements producing mainly friction fits, such as
bolts, screws, nuts and similar elements with screw threads, and interlocking components and other accessories which are used with these fasteners to supplement or ensure their function (e.g. washers, spring washers, split pins)
and also
rivets, keys and feather keys;

b) elements which produce mainly interference fits, such as
pins, adjusting rings, retaining rings.

3 Terms

DIN ISO 1891 applies for fastener terminology.

4 Spelling according to precedence of the characteristics

For spelling in accordance with the precedence of the characteristics, the word which relates most closely to the object being standardized comes first. It is used as the search feature also. The other components of a full nomenclature follow in the order of their value relative to the object being standardized. It is not permitted to separate words in such a way that the meaning is changed.

Examples of spelling in accordance with generic terms:

Sechskantschraube = Schraube, Sechskant-

Sechskantschraube mit Bund = Schraube, Sechskant- mit Bund

Zylinderschraube mit Innensechskant = Schraube, Zylinder-, Innensechskant

Senkschraube mit Schlitz = Schraube, Senk- mit Schlitz

If necessary, the generic terms may be abbreviated e.g.:

SHR (or Shr or shr) for *Schraube,*
MU (or Mu or mu) for *Mutter,*
STI (or Sti or sti) for *Stift,*
SHB (or Shb or shb) for *Scheibe,*
NT (or Nt or nt) for *Niet.*

Abbreviations of other generic terms for fasteners are given in tables 1 and 2.

No combinations of abbreviations in accordance with precedence of the characteristics shall be formed.

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5 Abbreviations of the terms

Table 1. Terms in alphabetical order[1)]

ACHTKANT	= 8KT	HALB	= H...	ROHR	= RO
ANGEBOHRT	= AGBO	HALT;HALTER	= HALT	RUND	= RD
ANKER	= ANK	HAMMER	= HAM	SCHAFT	= SHA
ANSATZ	= ANS	HOCH	= HOCH	SCHARF	= SHF
ANSCHWEISS	= ASHWS	HOHE	= HOH	SCHEIBE	= SHB
AUFGEBOGEN	= AFGB	HOHL	= HH	SCHLITZ	= SZ
AUGE	= AUG	HOLZ	= HO	SCHLOSS	= SHLO
AUSSEN	= AUS	HUT	= HUT	SCHNEID	= SHND
BLECH	= BL	INNEN	= IN	SCHRAUBE	= SHR
BLIND	= BLI	KANT	= ...KT	SCHULTER	= SHU
BOLZEN	= BLZ	KAPSEL	= KPSL	SCHWEISS	= SHWS
BUCHSE	= BU	KEGEL	= KEG	SCHWER	= SHWE
BUEGEL	= BGL	KEIL	= KEIL	SECHSKANT	= 6KT
BUND	= BND	KERB	= KB...	SELBSTSICHERND	= SSI
DEHN	= DHN	KLAMMER	= KLR	SENK	= SE
DOPPEL	= DP	KLEIN	= KL	SICHERUNG	= SI
DREIKANT	= 3KT	KNEBEL	= KNB	SPANN	= SPN
DRUCK	= DRK	KOPF	= KPF	SPIRAL	= SPRL
EINFUEHR	= EFHR	KORB	= KORB	SPITZE	= SP
EINSCHRAUB	= ESHR	KREUZ	= KRZ	SPLINT	= SPL
ENDE	= END	KRONE	= KRO	SPRENG	= SPRG
FAECHER	= FCH	KUGEL	= KUG	STANGE	= STG
FASE	= FS	LAPPEN	= LAP	STECK	= STE
FEDER	= FED	LINKS	= LKS	STEIN	= STN
FLACH	= FL	LINSEN	= LI	STELL	= STL
FLAECHE	= FLAE	LOCH	= LO	STIFT	= STI
FLANSCH	= FLSH	LOECHER	= LOE	TANGENT	= TNGT
FLUEGEL	= FLG	MUTTER	= MU	TEIL	= TEIL
FORM;FOERMIG	= FORM	NAGEL	= NGL	TEILIG	= TLG
FUEHRUNG	= FHRG	NAPF	= NAPF	TELLER	= TE
GEPRAEGT	= GPRG	NASE	= NASE	T-NUT	= TNUT
GEROLLT	= GRLT	NIEDRIG	= NID	UNVERLIERBAR	= UV
GESCHLITZT	= GSZ	NIET	= NT	VIEL	= VI...
GESCHLOSSEN	= GSHLO	NUT	= NUT	VIERKANT	= 4KT
GEWELLT	= GWL	OESEN	= OE	VOLL	= VL...
GEWINDE	= GWD	OFFEN	= OF	ZAHN	= ZA
GEWOELBT	= GWOE	OVAL	= OV	ZAPFEN	= ZPF
GLATT	= GLT	PASS	= PA	ZWEIKANT	= 2KT
GRIFF	= GRF	RAENDEL	= RDL	ZWEILOCH	= 2LO
GROSS	= GRO	RILLE	= RIL	ZWOELFKANT	= 12KT
HAKEN	= HAK	RING	= RG	ZYLINDER	= ZYL

1) The content of the table has not been translated from the German original, as the abbreviations of the terms given are only of use for understanding the German standards.

Table 2. **Abbreviations in alphabetical order**

AFGB = AUFGEBOGEN	HAM = HAMMER	SE = SENK
AGBO = ANGEBOHRT	HH = HOHL	SHA = SCHAFT
ANK = ANKER	HO = HOLZ	SHB = SCHEIBE
ANS = ANSATZ	HOCH = HOCH	SHF = SCHARF
ASHWS = ANSCHWEISS	HOH = HOHE	SHLO = SCHLOSS
AUG = AUGE	HUT = HUT	SHND = SCHNEID
AUS = AUSSEN	IN = INNEN	SHR = SCHRAUBE
BGL = BUEGEL	KB... = KERB	SHU = SCHULTER
BL = BLECH	KEG = KEGEL	SHWE = SCHWER
BLI = BLIND	KEIL = KEIL	SHWS = SCHWEISS
BLZ = BOLZEN	KL = KLEIN	SI = SICHERUNG
BND = BUND	KLR = KLAMMER	SP = SPITZE
BU = BUCHSE	KNB = KNEBEL	SPL = SPLINT
DHN = DEHN	KORB = KORB	SPN = SPANN
DP = DOPPEL	KPF = KOPF	SPRG = SPRENG
DRK = DRUCK	KPSL = KAPSEL	SPRL = SPIRAL
EFHR = EINFUEHR	KRO = KRONE	SSI = SELBSTSICHERND
END = ENDE	KRZ = KREUZ	STE = STECK
ESHR = EINSCHRAUB	...KT = KANT	STG = STANGE
FCH = FAECHER	KUG = KUGEL	STI = STIFT
FED = FEDER	LAP = LAPPEN	STL = STELL
FHRG = FUEHRUNG	LI = LINSEN	STN = STEIN
FL = FLACH	LKS = LINKS	SZ = SCHLITZ
FLAE = FLAECHE	LO = LOCH	TE = TELLER
FLG = FLUEGEL	LOE = LOECHER	TEIL = TEIL
FLSH = FLANSCH	MU = MUTTER	TLG = TEILIG
FORM = FORM; FOERMIG	NAPF = NAPF	TNGT = TANGENT
FS = FASE	NASE = NASE	TNUT = T-NUT
GLT = GLATT	NGL = NAGEL	UV = UNVERLIERBAR
GPRG = GEPRAEGT	NID = NIEDRIG	VI... = VIEL
GRF = GRIFF	NT = NIET	VL... = VOLL
GRLT = GEROLLT	NUT = NUT	ZA = ZAHN
GRO = GROSS	OE = OESEN	ZPF = ZAPFEN
GSHLO = GESCHLOSSEN	OF = OFFEN	ZYL = ZYLINDER
GSZ = GESCHLITZT	OV = OVAL	2KT = ZWEIKANT
GWD = GEWINDE	PA = PASS	2LO = ZWEILOCH
GWL = GEWELLT	RD = RUND	3KT = DREIKANT
GWOE = GEWOELBT	RDL = RAENDEL	4KT = VIERKANT
H... = HALB	RG = RING	6KT = SECHSKANT
HAK = HAKEN	RIL = RILLE	8KT = ACHTKANT
HALT = HALT; HALTER	RO = ROHR	12KT = ZWOELFKANT

Explanatory notes

DIN 918 Parts 1 to 5 (April 1968 editions) was drawn up in parallel with ISO/DIS 1891 in an attempt to combine the terms for bolts, screws, nuts and accessories and for some of the important dimensions of these parts in one standard and also to give translations of the terms in English, French, Italian and Spanish to help international understanding. After lengthy discussions, the draft International Standard was finally accepted. The corresponding ISO Standard was adopted as a DIN ISO Standard. As major parts of this standard are equivalent to the April 1968 editions of Parts 1 to 5 of DIN 918, it was possible to withdraw the latter, superseded by DIN ISO 1891.

Technical Committee AA 1.1 *Terminologie* of *Normenausschuss Mechanische Verbindungselemente* (Fasteners Standards Committee) responsible for DIN 918 first attempted to match the standard to today's requirements – independently of ISO work over the last few years – giving particular attention to the demands of electronic data processing. As the ISO Standard gives no general rules regarding this, nor, for example, mentions the spelling in accordance with search characteristics nor gives abbreviations of the terms, it was not possible to supersede all Parts of DIN 918 by DIN ISO 1891. Therefore, this standard covers what the above technical committee thinks is necessary on a national level in addition to the specifications in DIN ISO 1891 for fasteners.