Name:	Date:
Instructor:	Period:

Fasteners, Gaskets, Seals, & Sealants



Objective: After studying this chapter, you will be able to select and use automotive fasteners properly.
<u>Fasteners</u>
1. Bolt size is determined by measuring the outside diameter of the
2. Boltis determined by measuring the length of the bolt, minus the head.
3. List the three (3) primary thread classifications:
A B C
4. When tightening a thread, you must turn it counter-clockwise.
5. Tensile strength is a measure of how a bolt can withstand before
breaking.
6. A faster's Grade is a rating of it's
7. Identify the Nut Types shown:
A B C D D
E G G
ABCD EFGH
8. A flat prevent the faster from digging into the part.
9. Awasher prevent the fastener from loosening under vibration an twisting.
10. Machine are similar to regular bolts but are usually smaller in diameter,
are threaded all the way up to the head, and the head is often slotted.
11. Self-tapping screws are used on soft materials or thin materials like
and

12. Most automotive fasteners have tightening requirements called the		
13. When tightening a series of fasteners on the same part, a specific sequen amount of tightening called a is u		
14. Why is it import to follow the bolt tightening sequence ?		
15. Why should using a swivel-joint be avoided?		
16. List three (3) common ways to remove broken or damaged fasteners: A		
В		
C		
setting.		
Gaskets Seals		
17. Gaskets are best used on, and best for	d seals are 	
18. Asealer is used for permanent assembly, where a is for semi-permanent assemblies.		
19. A sealer that sets up without air is classified as an sea 20. RTV stands for	ler.	
21. Form In Place sealants are often used in place of		