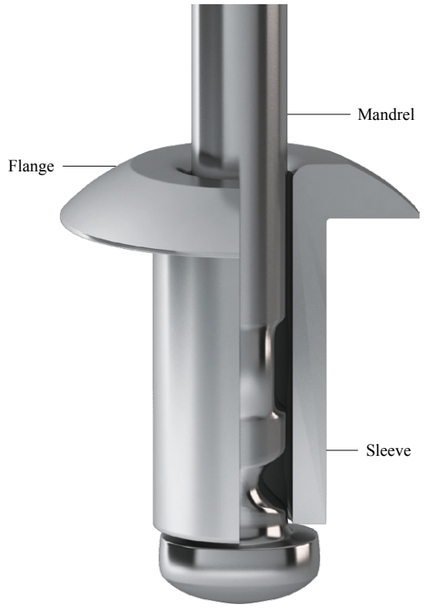
BLIND RIVET

Easy, secure and speedy fastening from one side of base materials

Structure of blind rivet



Features

Easy, secure and speedy fastening

A blind rivet is very easy to fasten even for a novice. The rivet can be fastened easily, securely, and utilizing a lightweight hand tool.

Fastened with access to only one side of assembly

A blind rivet can fasten workpieces together with access to only one side of each of them. The ideal application in which to use a blind rivet is when the rear side of the mating piece is not accessible with a jig or when the product is sealed up, or is large or hard to handle.

Reliable fastening

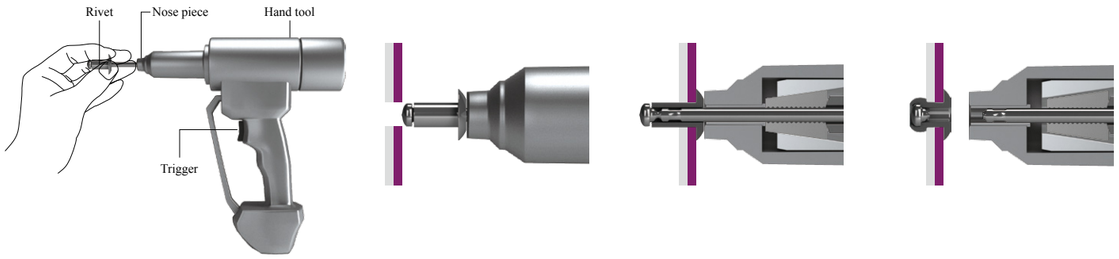
A blind rivet is very high in fastening reliability and used for various uses in various industries. It securely fastens dissimilar materials low in weldability, such as aluminum and iron.

Reduction in initial investment

Using an inexpensive hand tool, the initial investment is low

Fastening process

①Attach the rivet to the hand tool.　②Insert the rivet into the mating hole.　③Press the tool against the workpieces and pull the trigger.　④Fastening is complete.



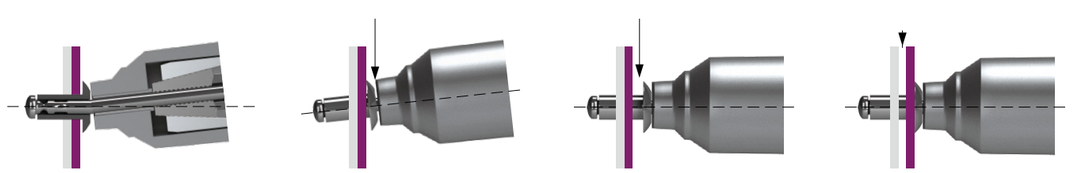
Handling precautions

1. Selection of hand tool

Choose a hand tool that meets the required fastening capability with the size and material of the blind rivet used.
Choose a suitable tool, otherwise, it may result in improper fastening.

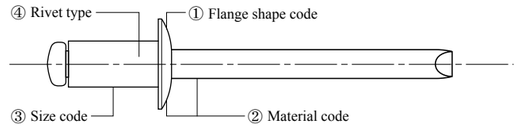
2. If the rivet is installed in the situations below, it may result in improper fastening or malfunction of the hand tool.

(1) The tool is tilted.　(2) The rivet is oblique to the workpiece.　(3) There is a gap between the rivet head and the workpiece.　(4) There is a gap between the workpieces.



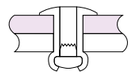
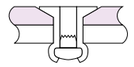
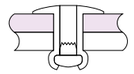
Product coding system

D AS 53 □□
① ② ③ ④



① Flange shape code : See Table 1 (D: Round head, K: Countersunk and LF: Large flange).
② Material code : See Table 2 (*AS: Aluminum sleeve and steel mandrel).
③ Size code : See the appropriate specification table.
④ Rivet type : See Table 3 (FX/CP/PL/GT) (* No code for standard type).

Flange shape code (Table 1)

Code	Type	Shape	Features
D	Round head		Standard flange shape
K	Countersunk		The rivet head is flush with the surface of one of the mating parts.
LF	Large flange		The flange diameter is large. It is suitable for soft materials.

Material code (Table 2)

Code	Sleeve material	Mandrel material
AS	Aluminum A5154 / A5052	Hard steel wire
AA	Aluminum A5052	High-tensile aluminum wire
SS	Steel SWCH	Hard steel wire
CS	Austenitic stainless steel	Hard steel wire
CC	Austenitic stainless steel	High-tensile stainless steel wire

Rivet type (Table 3)

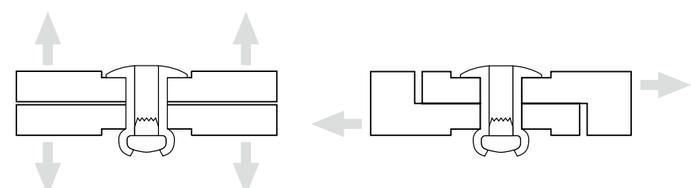
Type	Features
Standard	Blind rivet most commonly used in various industries.
FX	The rivet in one size fits a wide range of material thicknesses.
CP	The rivet provides highly airtight fastening, thanks to its plastic cap.
PL	The sleeve spreads widely in four petal-like parts that fasten the materials. It is mainly used to fasten soft materials.
GT	The large-diameter curls pull the workpieces tightly.

Tensile/shear strength test methods

Test conditions

[Test specimen]
- Material : Heat-treated steel plate
- Thickness : 80 to 100% of recommended maximum material thickness
- Work hole diameter : Recommended work hole diameter

[Testing machine]
- Testing machine : Compliant with the JIS B 7721
- Test speed : 15 mm/min



(Tensile strength test)　(Shear strength test)

1. The tensile strength test method and the shear strength test method complies with the JIS B 1087.
2. The strength values given in the brochure are measurement results obtained by our testing. They may greatly vary with the type or thickness of materials used. In designing, be sure to allow a safety factor of at least three to one.