

Rivet Selection How to use this Catalogue

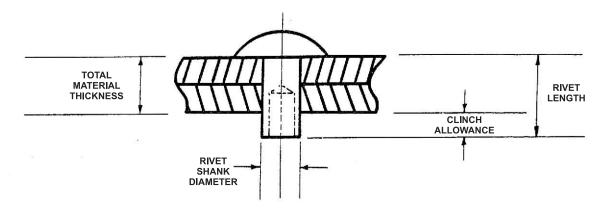
The following points should be considered when determining the rivet needed for your application:

RIVET TYPE. See page 2.

RIVET MATERIAL & **FINISH.** To provide the desired strength, appearance and resistance to corrosion.

RIVET PART NO. This can be determined by referring to the data table for the particular rivet type chosen.

RIVET LENGTH. Rivet lengths are measured from under the head to the end of the shank. This rule does not apply, however to counter-sunk head rivets which are generally measured from the top of the head to the end of the shank. The length of rivet needed for a given application is usually determined by adding together the total material thickness and the clinch allowance for that particular diameter rivet. This figure may then be adjusted slightly to correspond to a normal length for the given shank diameter as set out below:



RIVET LENGTH = MATERIAL THICKNESS + CLINCH ALLOWANCE (CLINCH ALLOWANCES are given in the rivet data tables)

DIAMETER OF	RIVET TYPE AND NORMAL	LENGTH INCREMENTS	
RIVET SHANK	SEMI-TUBULAR	TUBULAR	SPLIT
UP TO 1116"	1/64"	1/64"	1/16"
3/32" TO 5/32"	1/32"	1/16"	1/16"
3116" TO 114"	1/16"	1/16"	1/16"
5116"	1/8"	1/8"	

EXAMPLE: You have decided to use a semi tubular rivet with a shank diameter of 3/16". The total material thickness is .440". By adding the clinch allowance of .110" to this you get .550". Therefore the rivet length to the nearest fraction is 9/16" (.562").

The clinch allowances given in the data tables should be used as a guide only as certain assembly materials and other factors can often Caused eviations.

Ultimately the chosen rivet should Be riveted into a test assembly before a final decision Is made.

Samples may be requested for evaluation. The rivet may then be ordered specifying part number, rivet length and finish.

EXAMPLE: RV924 x 9/16" zinc plated and waxed.

R A Rivet for every Application

TYPE	GENERAL USE	
Semi Tubular	To permanently fasten assemblies of metal, wood, plastic, ceramic, leather or composition materials with pre-punched or pre-drilled holes. Provides high strength & low unit cost. Fast easy clinching on high speed, automatic feed riveting machines provides high productivity using unskilled labour for a low installed cost.	
Tubular (Deep-hole)	To permanently fasten two or more pieces of relatively soft materials such as leather, cardboard, canvas, rubber, plastics or other similar materials with the rivet normally punching its own hole. Eliminates the cost of pre-punching or pre-drilling holes, which together with low unit cost and fast easy clinching on high speed automatic feed riveting machines, means high productivity and lowest total cost.	
Solid	To permanently fasten two or more pieces of metal with pre-punched or pre-drilled holes. Worked end of rivet may be spun to produce a finished appearance matching the head of the rivet.	
Metal Piercing	To join two or more sections of a sheet metal assembly permanently & without pre- punching or pre-drilling holes. Eliminates the cost of pre-punching or pre-drilling holes & reduces material handling. Low unit cost & applied by high speed automatic feed riveting machines to further reduce assembly time & cost. Setting can provide a leak proof seal.	
Cross drilled (Clevis pin)	To act as a hinge pin or a semi-permanent fastener where the strength of a permanent fastener is required. Generally secured with a cotter pin.	
Collar rivets	To act as a guide peg or anchor stud for a pivoting assembly. May be supplied completely solid or semi-tubular as shown.	