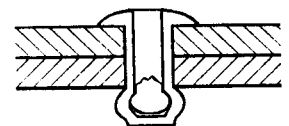
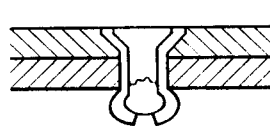
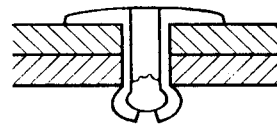
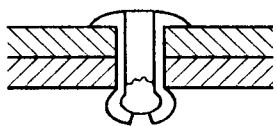


BLIND RIVET Dimensional & Application Data

1. The shear and tensile strength of the rivet selected and the number of rivets used in the application should equal or exceed the joint strength requirements. Typical ultimate shear and tensile values of Blind rivets should be considered in all riveting applications.
2. Determine the total material thickness to be joined. Refer to the GRIP RANGE column on the specification page; select the rivet that equals or exceeds the application thickness. Note the rivet barrel length, Column L, is not the grip range.
3. The rivet body alloy, in addition to being chosen for strength requirements, should also be selected for compatibility with the materials to be joined to avoid galvanic corrosion caused by coupling dissimilar metals. If dissimilar metals are widely separated on the galvanic chart, it is advisable to separate them with a dielectric material such as paint or other coating.

4. HEAD STYLES



BUTTONHEAD BLIND RIVETS are the most popular for industrial applications. The low profile head diameter is twice the rivet body diameter, providing adequate bearing surface for nearly all applications.

LARGE FLANGE BLIND RIVETS provide greater bearing surface for bearing surface for fastening soft and brittle facing materials such as plywood and plastics including neoprene, vinyl, etc.

120° COUNTERSUNK BLIND RIVETS are for applications where a flush appearance is required

CLOSED-END BLIND RIVETS provide up to 45% greater shear strength over equivalent open end rivets, have 100% mandrel retention and are moisture resistant when used in the proper hole.

RIVET CHART

