Stainless Steel Riveted Nuts

Standard： N/A

Material： SUS301,304,18/8,0Cr18Ni9,X5CrNi1810,X10Cr13,410S21, if you need to use other stainless steel, please let us know.

Heat Treatment： None for normal, If you have special hardness requirement, please let us know.

Surface Hardness：220HV is Normal, 750HV max after Quench with SUS410

Finish：None.

Thread Direction：Normal is right hand/dextrorotation, if you want left hand, please let us know.

Tensile strength：700N/mm2

Stainless Steel Riveted Nuts is a rivet nut has a collapsible shell with internal threads that allow an installer to place structural threads in thin materials without reaching behind the material to thread a nut on the end of a fastener. Specialized tools are required to install a rivet nut in a material and provide a strong connection in the thin material. Some of the tools are designed to provide the hole for installation, and others are designed to collapse the outer shell of the nut to keep it in place in the material. Using the tools incorrectly will allow the installed rivet nut to spin in the mounting hole or pull from the thin material. Both situations result in a weak connection that will require the installer to install another rivet nut.

Drill bits are the first tool needed to install a rivet nut in the base material. The size of the rivet nut designates the size of the drill bit required to drill a hole in the material. Since rivet nuts work on tight tolerances, an exact size hole is required to ensure the rivet nut does not sit loose after installation. Each rivet nut is supplied with the hole diameter needed to ensure a tight installation, and the drill bit size cannot be substituted. A drill motor holds and rotates the drill bit during the drilling process.

"Stainless Steel" - With the addition of 12% chromium to iron, stainless steel is formed. The chromium protects the iron against most corrosion or red colored rust; thus the term "stainless steel". The ability of stainless to form a thin layer of protection on its outside surface, called a "passive film", is its most important characteristic in preventing corrosion.

"18-8" - 300 series stainless steel having approximately (not exactly) 18% chromium and 8% nickel. The term "18-8" is used interchangeably to characterize fasteners made of 302,302HQ,303,304,384, XM7, and other variables of these grades with close chemical compositions. There is little overall difference in corrosion resistance among the 18-8 types, but slight differences in chemical composition do make certain grades more resistant than others against particular chemicals or atmospheres.

Austentic - Refers to 300 series stainless, the most popular of the stainless alloys accounting for 85%-90% of stainless fasteners sold Named for sir Robert Williams Austen, an English metallurgist, austentic stainless is a crystal structure formed by heating steel, chromium, and nickel to a high temperature where it forms the characteristics of 300 series stainless steel.

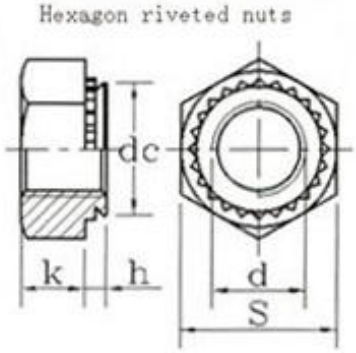
The typical **Stainless Steel Riveted Nuts** as below

Tel: +755-66621918 E-mail: sales1@fortunehardware86.com Website: www.fortunehardware86.com

And below is the common drawing for this kind:

inch

Screw	Thread	h max	dc max	S ±0.1	k ±0.1
#6-32	632	.038 / .054	.212	.216	.09
#8-32	832	.038 / .054	.234	.275	.09
#10-24	024	.038 / .054	.296	.315	.12
#10-32	032	.038 / .054	.296	.315	.12
1/4-20	0420	.054 / .087	.344	.394	.17



Tel: +755-66621918 E-mail: sales1@fortunehardware86.com Website: www.fortunehardware86.com