

## Rivet Information

### BLIND RIVETS

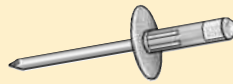
Blind rivets are designed for blind-side applications where only 1 side of the material is accessible. They will not mar or scratch painted or other

finished materials. For best results, match the rivet material to the material being fastened.

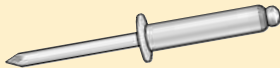
A rivet tool is required for setting blind rivets (see page 2636).



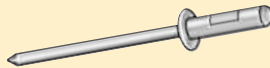
120° Countersunk



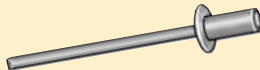
Large Flange



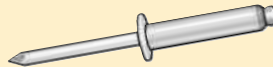
Button



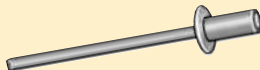
Multigrip



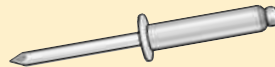
Closed-End



Structural Domed



Closed-End  
Hollow Core



Tri-Bulb

### BLIND RIVET HEAD TYPES

#### 120° Countersunk

For applications where flush appearance is required.

#### Button

Provides adequate bearing for many industrial applications. Low profile head diameter is twice rivet body diameter.

#### Closed-End

Ideal for applications where a liquid-resistant seal is needed.

#### Closed-End Hollow Core

Features 100% mandrel head retention. Provides shear and tensile strength over open-end rivets of similar sizes and materials. Ideal for applications where a liquid-tight seal is required.

#### Large Flange

Provides a larger grip range to accommodate variations in material thickness.

#### Multigrip

Provides maximum clamping action for a variety of materials.

#### Structural Domed

Provides a low-profile finished assembly.

#### Tri-Bulb

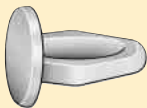
Large blind-side footprint allows use in oversized holes. Use with both soft and brittle materials.

### OTHER RIVET TYPES



#### Anchor

2-piece rivets install quickly into a predrilled hole; drive pin expands to secure rivet.



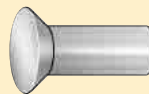
#### Push-In

Usually made of nylon, push-in rivets have split shank legs that compress and expand to fasten soft materials to lock into holes. Use on soft or hard materials. Generally not reusable.

#### Semitubular/Tubular

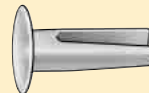
Rivets can be used to fasten soft and hard materials. Set with a hand rivet clincher.

- **Semitubular**—Similar to tubular rivets, but require much less insertion force. Commonly used in impact-riveting applications
- **Tubular**—Have a hole in the headless end. Most commonly used in self-piercing applications where a pre-drilled hole is not required, such as industrial, aerospace, and automotive manufacturing



#### Solid

One-piece fasteners are permanently set using a hammer or rivet press, and expand in the hole to securely lock parts together.



#### Split

Used to fasten soft materials together. Shank is comprised of 2 legs that pierce the material and then fold over to fasten.



#### T-Rivet

Ideal for automotive applications, specialty rivets feature a wide back-side bearing surface to reduce rivet pullout.