ASIAHAN INDUSTRIAL LTD (China/Turkey)

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Kabin vidasi / Sunta Vidasi / Euro Vida

Confirmat Screw / Chipboard Screw / deck screw

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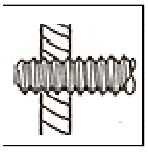
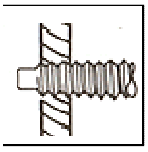
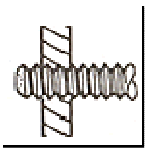
Types of Screw Points



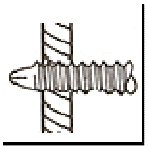
DIE POINT: One of the least expensive pointing operations applied at the time of heading. This operation provides an end chamfer starting with a diameter smaller than the root diameter of the thread. The minimum reduction of the point is approximately 10% below the maximum minor diameter with an included angle of 40 to 50.



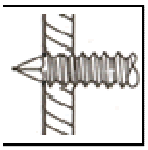
DOG POINT: A straight pointed section reduced in diameter slightly below the root diameter of the thread. Usually extending In length about two-thirds the diameter of the thread. Recommended for ease In starting, to insure against stripping fine threaded products, and to increase efficiency along production lines.



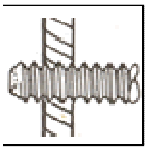
ROLLED POINT: An efficient method of producing pointed long studs or long screws with an end chamfer similar to the Die Point. The last thread and a half is slightly cupped by the thread roll-over operation.



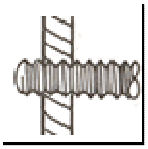
PINCH POINT: (ROUNDED): An Inexpensive method of applying a 40',60' or go' lead-in point having a slightly rounded contour but with pinch-off marks on Its surface. Used for aligning several. sheets or assembling several parts requiring pilot action.



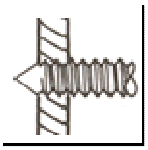
NAIL POINT: (PINCHED): Usually supplied with an approximate 45' Included angle having a sharp point and slightly squared surface. Used for Impinging or locking against wood or other solt material. Other degrees of Included angle and sharpness also available.



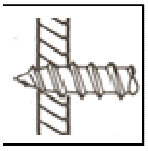
CUPPED POINT: A special cup section supplied on the end of the threaded member having a depression In the end to reduce the area In contact with the surface which increases Its holding and locking power under pressure.



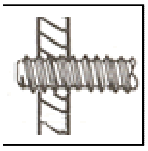
ROUND POINT: A dome-like rounded surface applied to the end of a threaded member In order to offer pressure without disfigurement. Used for adjusting, members where friction without cutting action Is desirable.



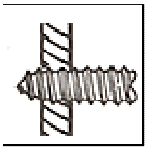
CONE POINT: A precision forming operation to provide any required Included angle. Offers a smooth surface, accurate length, and a sharp point which can be produced to any desired contour to fit your particular requirements.



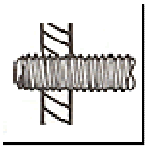
TYPE A POINT: A thread forming screw for use in thin metal .015 to .050 thick. Used with drilled, punched or nested holes in sheet metal, resin impregnated plywood, asbestos combinations, among others. Not recommended for new design.



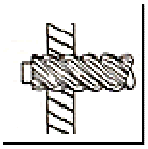
TYPE B POINT: A thread forming screw for use In heavier metal .050 to .200 thick. Larger root diameter with finer thread pitch for light and heavy sheet metal non-ferrous castings, plastics, Impregnated plywood, asbestos combinations, and other materials.



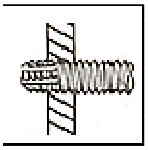
TYPE AB POINT: A thread forming screw combining locating type point of Type A with thread size and pitch of Type B. Normal limitations of Type B apply.



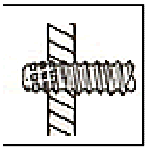
TYPE C POINT: A thread forming screw with either coarse or fine pitch machine screw thread and blunt tapered point. Eliminates chips and permits replacement with standard screw In the field. Higher driving torque required. Usable In heavy sheet metal and die castings.



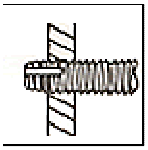
TYPE U POINT: A thread forming screw with high Helix thread for driving or hammering into sheet metal, castings, fiber or plastics for permanent, quick assemblies.



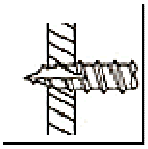
TYPE F POINT: A thread cutting screw with machine screw thread with blunt tapered point. having multi-cutting edges and chip cavities. For heavy gauge sheet metal. aluminum, zinc and lead die castings, cast Iron, brass and plastic.



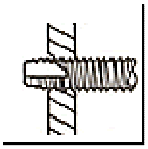
TYPE FZ POINT: A thread cutting screw with a tapping screw thread with blunt tapered point and multi-cutting edges and chip cavities. For plastics, die castings, metal clad and resin impregnated plywood, and asbestos.



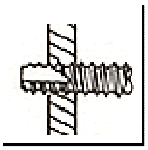
TYPE 1 POINT: A thread cutting screw with single flute for general use. Produces a fine standard machine screw thread for field replacement.



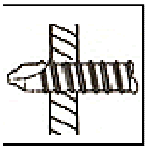
TYPE 17 POINT: A thread cutting screw for wood with a coarse tapping screw thread and a special long sharp point fluted to capture chips.



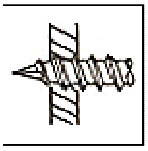
TYPE 23 POINT: A thread cutting screw in the fine thread series offering maximum thread cutting area and excellent chip clearing, with minimum tightening torques.



TYPE 25 POINT: A thread cutting screw similar to Type 23 point except with coarse Type B thread. For plastics and other soft materials with large chip clearing and cutting edges.



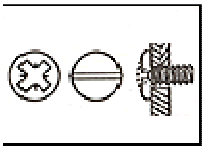
SELF-DRILLING: With special drilling points-lengths-diameters that will drill through '1/4" metal. Eliminates all hole preparation-drills faster than a drill. No punching: drilling or tapping required. Reduces die costs.



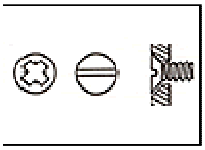
SELF-DRILLING: Produces more secure sheet metal assemblies faster...used as self-drilling screw or driving thru pre-punched holes. Can be used with or without' pilot holes. Positive rake "forward cutting edge" drills straight thru sheet metal at peak speed. Perfectly mated threads Increase strip and back out pressures.

Types of Screw Heads

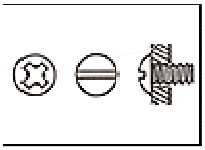
TABLE 1 TABLE 2



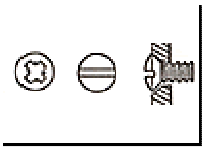
PAN HEAD: Recommended for new designs to replace round, truss and binding heads. Provides a low large diameter head, but with characteristically high outer edge along the-outer periphery of the head where driving action is most effective for high tightening 'torques. Slightly different head contour where supplied with recessed head.



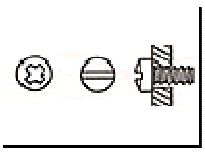
FLAT HEAD: Supplied to standard dimensions with an 80' to 82' angle to be used where finished surfaces require a flush fastening unit. The countersunk portion offers good centering possibilities.



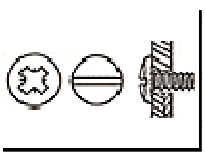
ROUND HEAD: Not recommended for new design (see pan head). This head was the most universally used design in the past.



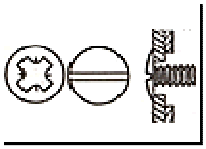
OVAL HEAD: Fully specified as "oval countersunk", this head is identical to the standard flat head. but possesses. in addition, a rounded, neat appearing upper surface for attractiveness of design.



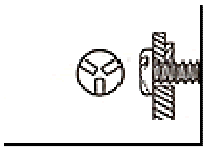
FILLISTER HEAD: The-standard oval fillister head has a smaller diameter than the round head. but is higher with a correspondingly deeper slot. The smaller diameter head increases the pressure applied on the smaller area and can be assembled close to flanges and raised surfaces. Headed in counter bored dies to Insure concentricity, they may be used successfully in counter bored holes.



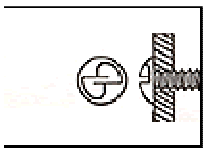
BINDING HEAD (Straight Side): Most generally used in electrical and radio work because of its identifying undercut beneath the head, which binds and eliminates fraying of stranded wire. Offers an attractively designed, medium-low head with ordinarily sufficient bearing surface. 'Not ordinarily recommended as a Phillips Recessed head-see Pan Head for better functional design.



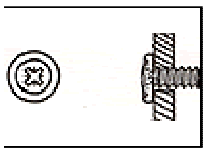
TRUSS HEAD: Also known as oven head, stove head, and oval binding head. A low, neat appearing, large diameter head having excellent design qualities, and as illustrated can be used to cover larger diameter clearance holes in sheet metal when additional play In assembly tolerance is required. Suggest pan head as a substitute.



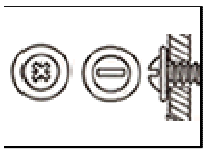
HOLT HEAD (PATENTED): Provides the perfect tamper-proof assembly. Theft-proof -decorative, yet inexpensive. Special drivers available for field removal or power driven assembly machines.



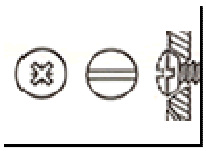
ONE-WAY HEAD: This ingenious, tamper-proof type of head, once assembled cannot be removed. yet is driven with a standard screw driver. Manufactured with amazing economy in productive quantities, this, simple design can frequently solve costly assembly problem.



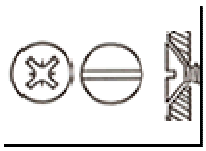
PHILIPS FINISHING WASHER HEAD: Designed as a neat appearance product for the electronic and appliance trade with all threaded styles.



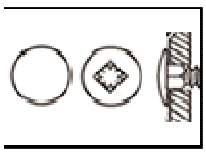
WASHER HEAD: This design has the finished appearance of a conventional round head plus washer and was originality created to provide extra large bearing surface under the head. The modern "truss" head (carried in stock) normally answers this purpose. When a. larger diameter is required this washer head is recommended.



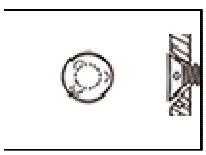
FLAT AND OVAL HEADS (UNDERCUTI: This Is the standard flat or oval head SO' to 82' countersunk screw which has the lower one-third of the countersunk portion removed to facilitate production of extremely short lengths. As Illustrated, it will fit a standard counterbored hole and Is particularly adaptable to flush assemblies in thin stock.



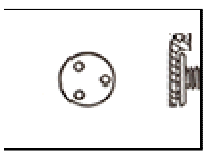
FLAT HEAD (100' COUNTERSUNK): This special flat head screw has been developed for applications requiring flush surfaces, and is recommended for use In soft materials. to distribute pressure over a larger and less angular surface. Very well adapted for use with thin aluminum, soft plastics, etc.



SQUARE SHOULDER SCREWS: An adaptation of the standard carriage bolt design.
Possesses a truss head on a square shank which resists rotation when located or, driven into place. This square shoulder may also be staked Into place as a permanent fastener. A great many varieties in all screw diameters are available in productive quantities.



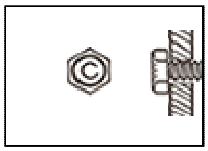
Flat Head styles take full advantage of the self-centering feature of the countersunk portion and provide a smooth, flush outer surface.



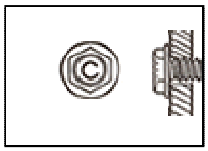
Type "T" (Overlug) For applications requiring smooth, finished outer surfaces. Under surface of head is designed for perfect electrode contact.

Types of Screw Heads

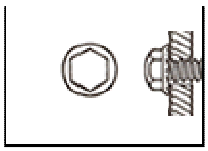
TABLE 1 | TABLE 2



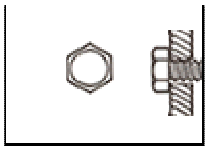
INDENTED HEXAGON: An inexpensive wrench head fastener made to standard hexagon head dimensions. The hex Is completely cold upset in a counterbored die and possesses an Identifying depression In the top surface of the head.



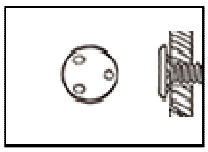
INDENTED HEXAGON WASHER HEAD: Produced in the same manner as the standard Indented hexagon head but with a washer section at the base of the head to protect the finish of the assembly from wrench disfigurement.



ACORN HEAD (FULL UNDERCUTI: A very neat appearing trim screw for appliance application-excellent wrench surfaces.



HEXAGON HEAD (TRIMMED): This is the standard type of wrench-applied hexagon head, characterized by clean, sharp corners trimmed to close tolerances. Recommended for general applications. It Is available In all standard patterns and In all thread diameters.



HEAD STYLES (WELDING SCREWS): The welding screw has been developed to provide a strong permanent threaded fastener which becomes an Integral part of the assembly. It utilizes the principle of projection welding by means of multiple lugs applied to various head surfaces.
Type "U" (Underlug) for general application. Assembles easily into pre-located holes and fully utilizes head strength. Top surfaces of head designed for efficient welding anode contact.

Mechanical Requirements for Carbon Steel Externally-Threaded Fasteners -- Metric Series --

Property Class Designation	Nominal Size of Product	Material and Treatment	Proof Load Stress MPa	Tensile Yield Strength, MPa, Min.	Tensile Ultimate Strength, MPa, Min.	Surface, Max	Prod. Hardness, Rockwell Core		Property Class Indent Marking
							Min.	Max.	
4.6	M5-M100	low or medium carbon steel	225	240	400	--	B67	B95	4.6
4.8	M1.6 M16	low or medium carbon	310	340	420	--	B74	B95	4.8

		steel, fully or partially annealed							
5.8	M5-M24	low or medium carbon steel, cold worked	380	420	520	--	B82	B95	5.8
8.8	M16-M72	medium carbon steel, quenched and tempered	600	660	830	30N56	C23	C34	8.8
A325M Type 1	M16-M36								A325M 8S
8.8	M16-M36	low carbon boron steel, quenched and tempered	600	660	830	30N56	C23	C34	8.8
A325M Type 2									A325M 8S
A325M Type 3	M16-M36	atmospheric corrosion resistant steel, quenched and tempered	600	660	830	30N56	C23	C34	A325M 8S3
9.8	M1.6-M16	medium carbon steel, quenched and tempered	650	720	900	30N58	C27	C36	9.8
9.8	M1.6-M16	low carbon boron steel, quenched and tempered	650	720	900	30n58	C27	C36	9.8
10.9	M5 - M20	medium carbon steel, quenched and tempered	830	940	1040	30N59	C33	C39	10.9
10.9	M5 - M100	medium carbon alloy steel, quenched and tempered	830	940	1040	30N59	C33	C39	10.9
A490M Type 1									A490M 10S
10.9	M5 - M36	low carbon boron steel,	830	940	1040	30N59	C33	C39	10.9

A490M Type 2	M12 - M36	quenched and tempered							A490M 10S
A490M Type 3	M12 - M36	atmospheric corrosion resistant steel, quenched and tempered	830	940	1040	30N59	C33	C39	A490M 10S
12.9	M1.6 - M100	alloy steel, quenched and tempered	970	1100	1220	30N63	C38	C44	12.9

Sources : **Zero Products, Inc.**