FEATURES

- A blind rivet is a low-cost two part fastener designed to join two or more pieces of material, whether they're the same or different materials to create a permanent joint
- Can be used where only one side of the application is accessable
- Used where a flush surface finish is required
- Used for multiple applications
- High corrosion resistance
- Easy to install

RS PRO COUNTERSUNK HEAD STANDARD OPEN BLIND RIVET – A2/A2 STAINLESS

RS Stock No.: 2065454, 2065455, 2065456, 2065457, 2065458, 2065459, 2065460, 2065461, 2065462, 2065463, 2065464, 2065465, 2065466, 2065467, 2065468, 2065470

Family Name

RS Professionally Approved Products bring to you professional quality parts across all product categories. Our product range has been tested by engineers and provides a comparable quality to the leading brands without paying a premium price.

Product Description

A blind rivet is a low-cost permanent fastener designed to join two or more pieces of material, whether they're the same or different materials and where only one side is accessible.

A blind rivet consists of two parts: -
• the rivet body, also referred to as the body or shank
• and within it, the setting device, the mandrel or stem

The materials for each part can be made of different materials to give a variety of combinations.

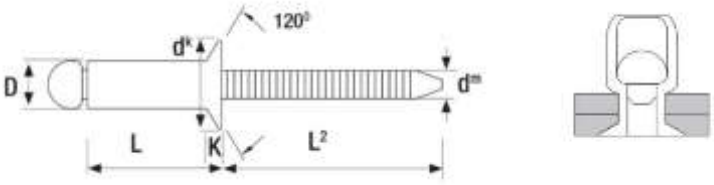
The countersunk head is used where a flush or non-interference fit is required. The hole on installation side of the material needs to ensure the countersink is a little bit deeper than the countersunk head thickness itself. This allows the head of the rivet to sit just below the surface of the material after being set by the setting tool, giving a non-interference fit. A2 Stainless Steel has a high corrosion resistance.

The most common and widely used rivet range. Used in a multitude of industries such as aerospace, automotive, rail, HVAC, white goods, electronics, and general engineering. DIY

General Specifications

BODY: A2 Stainless Steel (AISI304) MANDREL: A2 Stainless Steel (AISI304) (Grooved)

Nominal Diameter mm (D)	Article Number	Body Length mm (L)	Grip Range Min mm	Grip Range Max mm	Hole Size mm	Flange Diameter mm (d_k)	Flange Thickness mm (K)	Nom. Mandrel Diameter mm (d_m)	Min Mandrel Length mm (L_2)	Shear Strength N	Tensile Strength N	Bag Quantity
3.2	2065454	6.0	1.5	3.0	3.3	6.0	1.1	1.90	26.0	1800	2500	100
	2065455	8.0	3.0	5.0								100
	2065456	10.0	5.0	6.5								100
	2065457	12.0	7.0	8.5								100
	2065458	14.0	8.5	10.5								100
4.0	2065459	6.0	1.5	2.0	4.1	7.5	1.2	2.50	27.0	3100	3800	100
	2065460	8.0	2.0	4.0								100
	2065461	10.0	4.0	6.0								100
	2065462	12.0	6.0	8.0								100
	2065463	14.0	8.0	10.0								100
	2065464	16.0	10.0	12.0								100
4.8	2065465	8.0	2.0	3.5	4.9	9.0	1.5	3.00	28.0	4500	6000	100
	2065466	10.0	3.5	5.5								100
	2065467	12.0	5.5	7.5								100
	2065468	14.0	7.5	9.5								100
	2065470	16.0	9.0	11.0								100

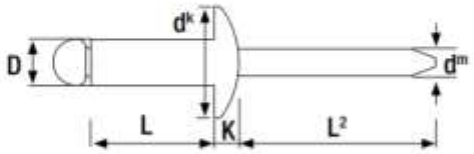


TECHNICAL DATA

HOW TO MEASURE A BLIND RIVET

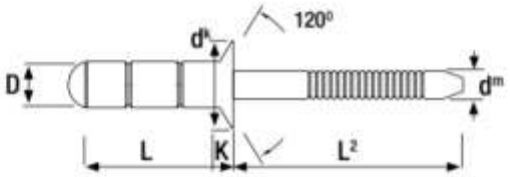
DOME HEAD AND LARGE FLANGE HEAD - the rivet body length (L) is always measured from under the head to the end of the body.

D = body diameter
L = body length
d^k = rivet head diameter
K = rivet head thickness
d^m = mandrel diameter
L^2 = minimum mandrel length

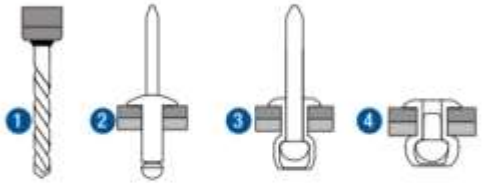


COUNTERSUNK HEAD - the rivet body length (L) is always measured from the top of the head to the end of the body.

D = body diameter
L = body length
d^k = rivet head diameter
K = rivet head thickness
d^m = mandrel diameter
L^2 = minimum mandrel length



HOW TO INSTALL A BLIND RIVET



1. Firstly drill the hole.
2. To set a rivet, the rivet is placed into the setting tool and then into a pre-drilled hole. It is fixed by the jaws within the tool pulling the mandrel head into the rivet body, expanding the body and causing it to flare against the reverse (blind) side of the application.
3. As the head of the mandrel reaches the face of the blind side material, the mandrel will snap at the break point of the mandrel when it has reached its predetermined breaking force.
4. A tight joint is formed as the rivet body remains, gripping the material and encapsulating the head of the mandrel within.