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Blind rivets — Terminology and definitions

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal of establishing a Japanese Industrial Standard from. The Japan Research Institute for screw Threads and Fasteners (JFRI)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA), with a draft of Industrial Standard based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law:

This Standard has been made based on ISO 14588:2000 *Blind rivets — Terminology and definitions* for the purposes of making it easier to compare this Standard with International Standard; to prepare Japanese Industrial Standard conforming with International Standard; and to propose a draft of an International Standard which is based on Japanese Industrial Standard.

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Blind rivets—Terminology and definitions

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first edition of ISO 14588 *Blind rivets—Terminology and definitions* published in 2000 without modifying the technical contents.

Portions underlined with dots are the matters not stated in the original International Standard.

1 Scope This Standard specifies the terminology and definitions for types, performance characteristics and geometry for blind rivets and the terminology for blind rivet setting and setting equipment used generally in blind riveting.

A list of terms in alphabetical order is given at the end of this document.

NOTE : The International Standard corresponding to this Standard is as follows.

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and JIS are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to ISO/IEC Guide 21.

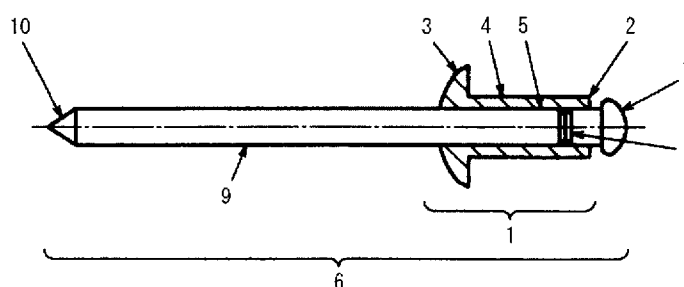
ISO 14588 : 2000 *Blind rivets—Terminology and definitions* (IDT)

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 blind rivet mechanical fastener with the capability to fasten together the component parts of an assembly even though the access for its installation and setting may be limited to one side only

NOTE 1 It comprises a body containing a mandrel or pin which, during setting, deforms the blind rivet end. It may also expand the shank.

2 The blind rivet elements are shown in Figure 1.



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Blind rivet body | 2 Blind rivet end |
| 3 Blind rivet head | 4 Blind rivet shank |
| 5 Blind rivet core | 6 Mandrel |
| 7 Mandrel head | 8 Break area |
| 9 Mandrel shank | 10 Mandrel end |

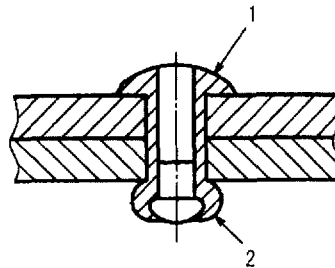
Figure 1 Blind rivet elements

2.1.1 blind rivet body rivet element which comprises head, shank, end and core

2.1.1.1 blind rivet head preformed portion of the blind rivet body which is always located on the access or installation side of the joint

2.1.1.1.1 protruding blind rivet head <after setting of the rivet head> projecting beyond the surface of the fastened component

See figure 2.

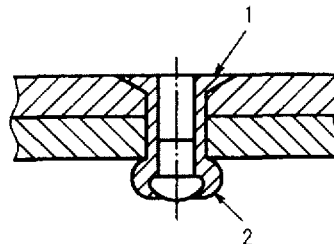


1 Blind rivet head 2 Blind head

Figure 2 Protruding blind rivet head

2.1.1.1.2 countersunk blind rivet head <after setting of the rivet> head, the top of which essentially flush with the surface of the fastened component

See figure 3.



1 Blind rivet head 2 Blind head

Figure 3 Countersunk blind rivet head

2.1.1.2 blind rivet shank part extending from the underside of the head to the rivet end

NOTE : Its cross section is normally circular.

2.1.1.3 blind rivet end extremity located at the opposite end of the shank to the head

NOTE : It may be closed, open or split.

2.1.1.4 blind rivet core axially located hole in the body

NOTE : It may either extend through the full length of the body or only partly through it.

2.1.2 mandrel component, usually with a break area, pre-assembled in the blind