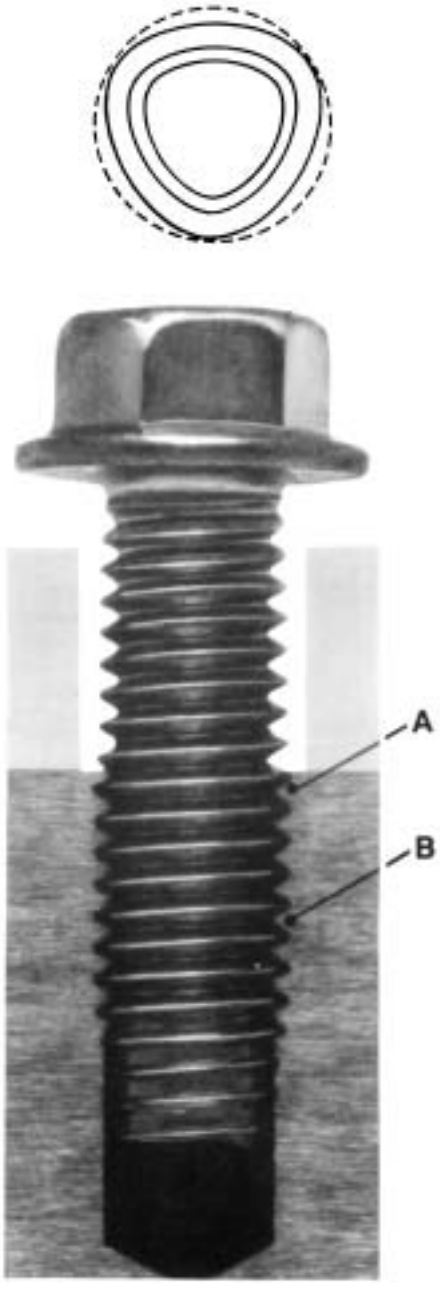


DUO-TAPTITE® fasteners, and/or their manufacture according to REMINC specifications, covered by one or more of the following patents: 6,089,806, 6,089,986, 6,261,040.

Better starting stability – Axial alignment

Less misalignment at start of driving operation . . . the self-aligning characteristic of DUO-TAPTITE® screws reduces operator fatigue; eliminates interruptions in production; adds speed to every fastening operation. Suitable for automated and robotic assembly.

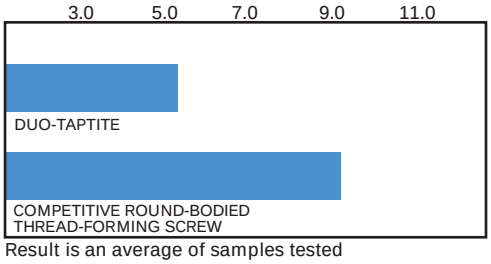
TYPICAL ANGULARITY

DUO-TAPTITE	COMPETITIVE ROUND-BODIED THREAD-FORMING SCREW
2° 1° 2° 2°	5° 3° 4° 3°

* Starting angle of four specimens of each type measured at 20X full size on an optical comparator

Lower starting end pressure

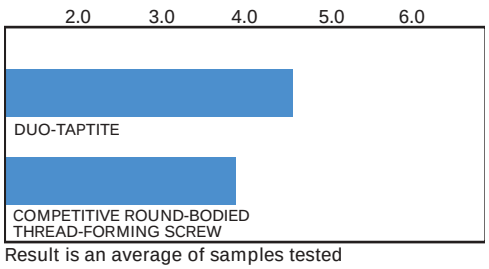
Lower starting end pressure combines with lower driving torque to reduce time and power costs right down the line.



Result is an average of samples tested

A – Higher strip-to-drive ratio

The higher, more uniform, strip-to-drive torque ratio of DUO-TAPTITE® screws provides a built-in safety factor against over-driving. Eliminates broken screws, damaged mating threads and inferior fastenings.

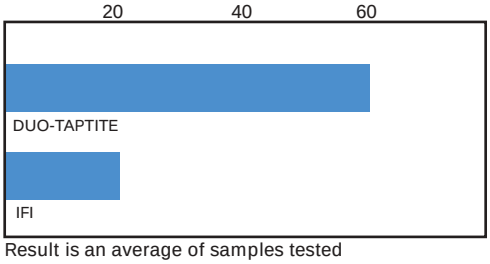


Result is an average of samples tested

B – Higher prevailing torque

Superior elastic action of a DUO-TAPTITE® screw gives it better locking characteristics than many fasteners specifically designed as locking screws! Competitive round-bodied, thread-forming fasteners have no locking torque. Graph shows comparison of a DUO-TAPTITE® screw with the IFI-124 minimum requirement for self-locking screws.

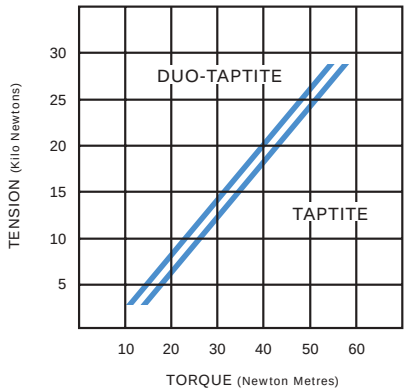
PREVAILING LOCKING TORQUE: POUND-INCHES



Result is an average of samples tested

Torque-tension comparison M8 x 1.25 DUO-TAPTITE® vs. TAPTITE® Fastener

Superior tension at any given applied torque (with normal clamping pressure) is a major factor in the better holding capability of a DUO-TAPTITE® screw.



NOTE: This graph represents a linear calculation based on statistical data of the respective screws

NOTE: All screws were tested in unthreaded weld nuts of uniform hardness (Rockwell B 82-84) having 7.1mm hole diameters. End pressure was manually developed, measured and recorded by an electronic load cell and recorder. Drive, prevailing and strip torque values, and torque-tension values were measured with a GSE torque cell and recorded on a BLH electronic recorder. All test data is based on 5/16 - 18 or M8 x 1.25 screws.