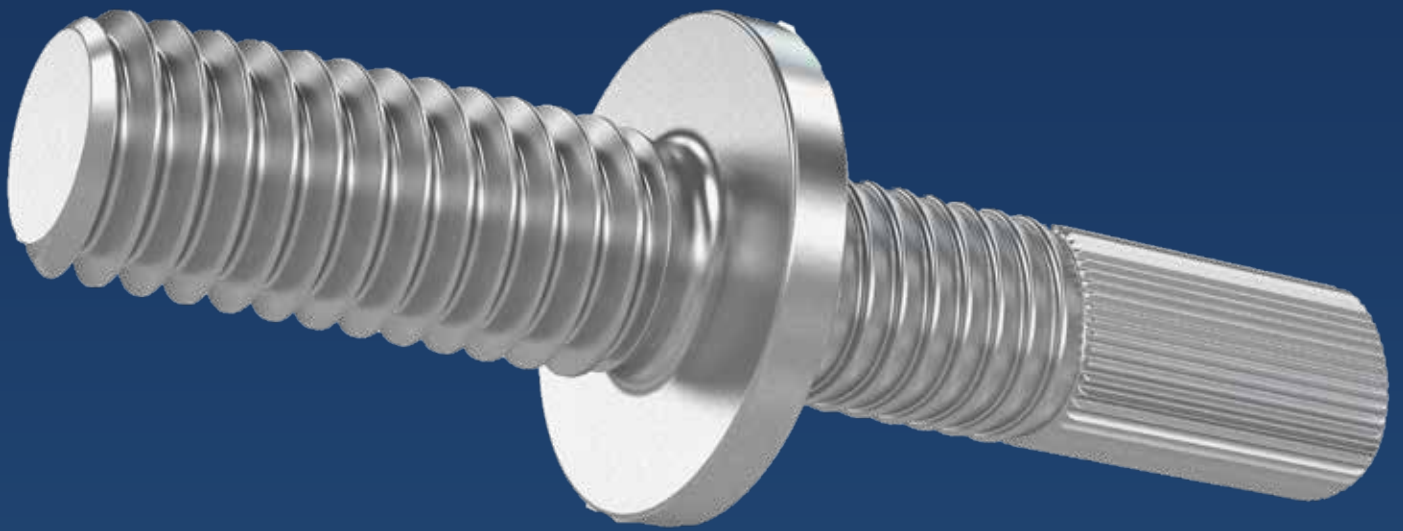


# TriPress®

Quick Fastening System



# Innovative Fastening and Engineering Solutions

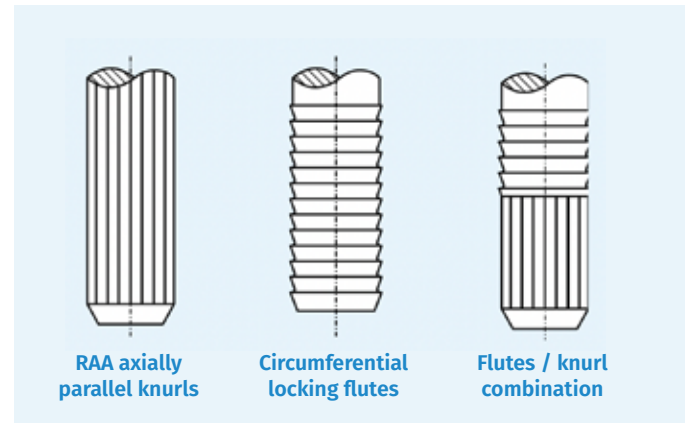
## How does it work?

TriPress® Fasteners are press-in insertion fasteners that install quickly and easily. The TriPress® connecting fastener is pressed into a blind or through hole in a steel, ductile light metal, or ductile plastic component until the head seats.

## Technology in application

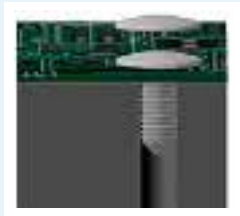
The TriPress® is available in the following designs:

- triangular shank and axially parallel knurls provide high torsional strength
- circumferential locking flutes on triangular shaft generate high pull-out resistance
- combinations of flutes and knurls create positive-fit fastenings and achieve high torsional torques and pull-out forces
- The fastener can be clinched into pre-prepared holes or injected as inserts into plastic housings.



## When Expertise turns into profit

### Electronics applications



**The benefits:** Linear clinching with no rotary movement minimises stress on the PCB. The flat head allows for compact construction.

### Plastic to metal fasteners



**The benefits:** Circumferential locking flutes on triangular shaft generate high pull-out resistance.

### Aluminum and metal applications



**The benefits:** TriPress® fasteners create positive-fit fastenings and achieve high torsional torques and pull-out forces.

## The advantages of TriPress® over screw fastenings:

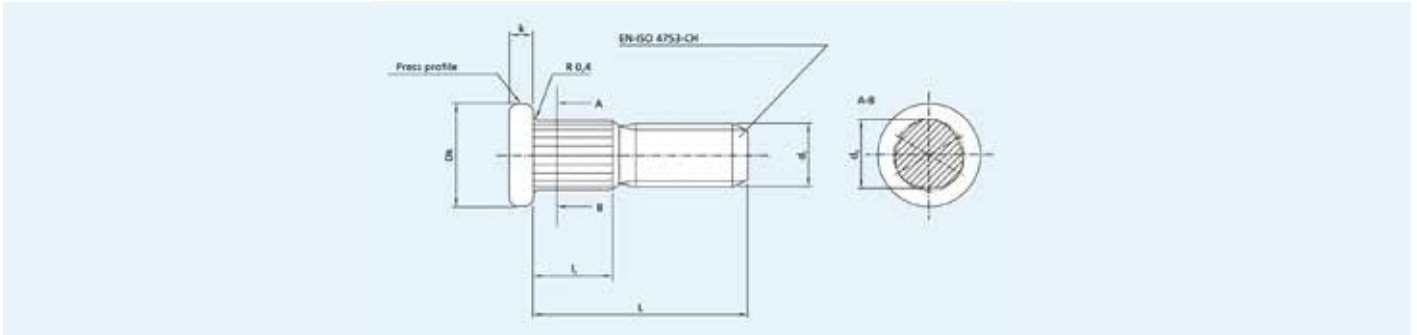
- 75 % less fitting time
- no assembly errors
- independent of pre-stress forces
- force-controlled clinching
- uses more economical operating materials and tools

## The advantages of TriPress® over injection moulded screws (In plastics):

- no need to insert metal parts into injection moulds
- shorter cycle times
- no lost fastener elements

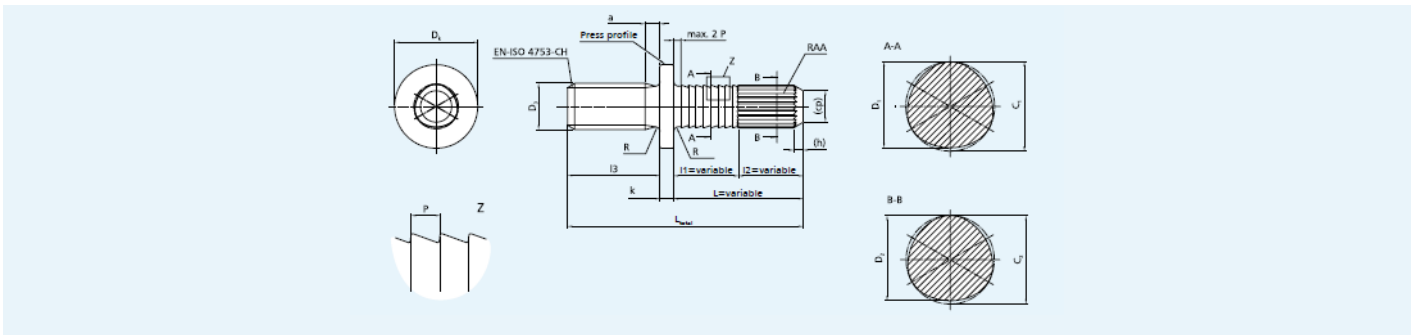
## TriPress® Connecting Fastener

The TriPress® connecting fastener is pressed into a blind or through hole in a steel, ductile light metal, or ductile plastic component until the head seats. The standard threaded section of the TriPress® fastener is now jutting out of the component and the part to be fastened is placed over the threaded section and secured with a nut.



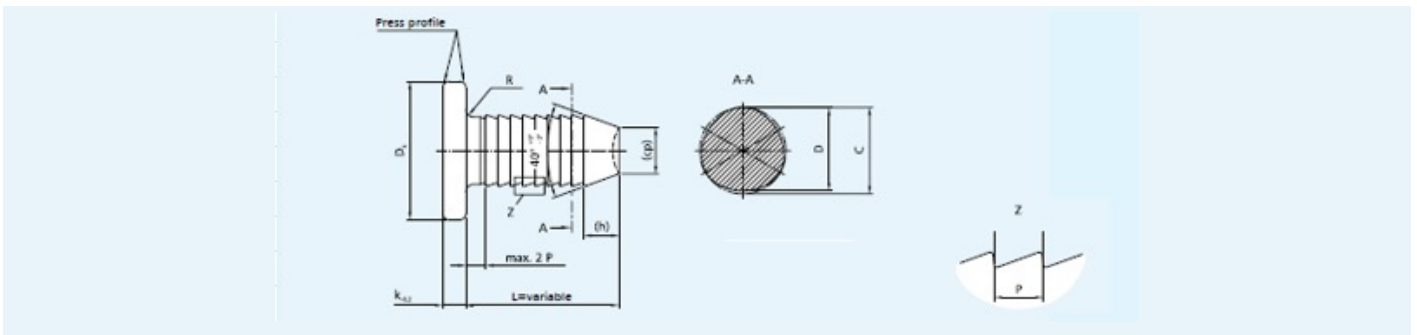
## TriPress® MB Fastener - Center Collar

TriPress® MB Fastener has a center collar combined with a standard external thread. The flutes and knurls are pressed into a steel, ductile light metal, or ductile plastic component until the center collar seats. The part to be fastened is placed over the threaded section and secured with a nut.

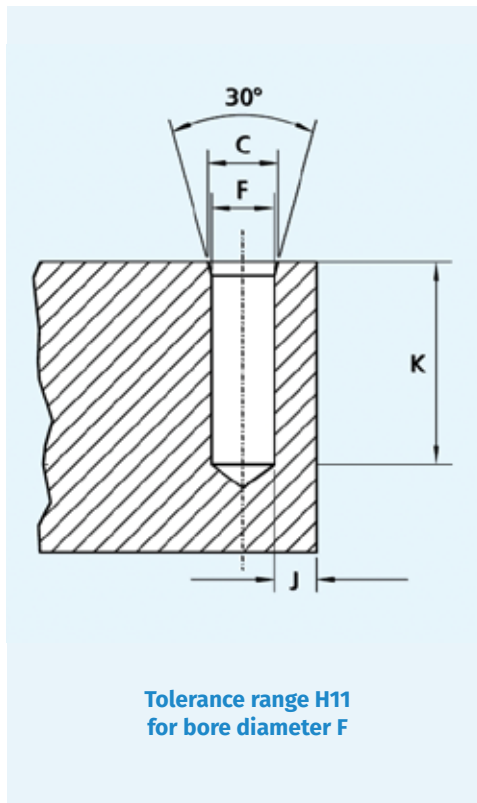
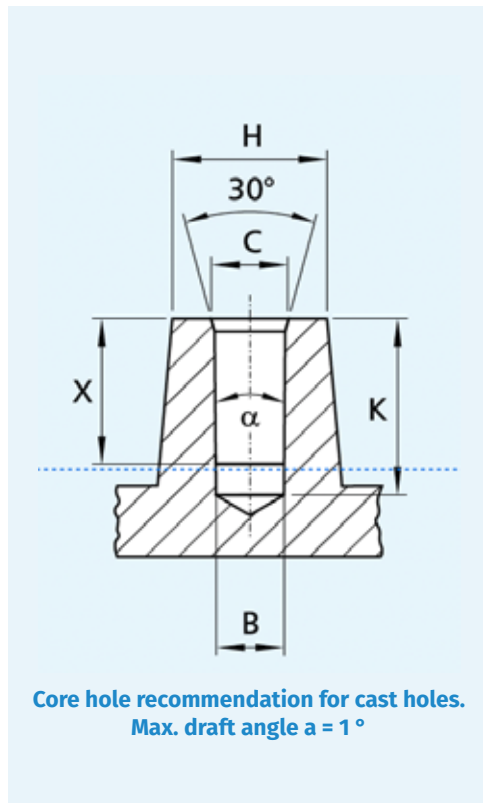


## TriPress® K Fastener

The TriPress®K Fastener passes through a clearance hole in the component to be attached and then presses into a blind or through hole in a steel, ductile light metal, or ductile plastic component until the head seats, joining the two components.



## Fitting Recommendations for TriPress® Fasteners Ductile Light Metals and Plastics



### Recommendations

For specific hole size recommendations, download the hole size recommendation chart at

[https://taptite.com/NEED\\_URL!](https://taptite.com/NEED_URL!)

(include QR Code to link)

### In Plastic Components

**For high tensile stress and low torsion stress:** TriPress® with locking flutes only.

Recommended press-in depth X: 2-4 x Nominal  $\phi$  d

**For low tensile stress and high torsion stress:** TriPress® with axially parallel knurls only, .

Recommended press-in depth X: 1.5 - 2.5 x Nominal  $\phi$  d

**For medium tensile stress and medium torsion stress:**

TriPress® with circumferential locking flutes and axially parallel knurls

Recommended press-in depth X: 2.0 - 3.5 x nominal  $\phi$  d

Above for hardened and tempered version (strength class 10.9)

### In Light Alloy Materials

**For high tensile stress and low torsion stress:**

TriPress® with locking flutes only,

Recommended press-in depth X: 1.5-2.54 x Nominal  $\phi$  d

Hardened and tempered version (strength class 10.9) or EH grade.

*The above dimensions are merely guidelines, based principally on theoretical calculations. It is therefore important that you carry out the relevant laboratory trials using production parts in order to determine the precise parameters (clinch and press-out forces), core hole diameters, torsion moments etc.)*