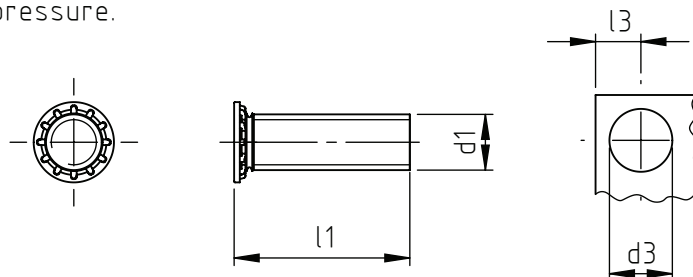


Applications: metal sheets, stainless steel, light alloy, non-ferrous metal sheets.
Assembly: by pressure.



code	stud length $L1 \pm 0,4$	available					
		M2,5	M3	M4	M5	M6	M8
506	6,0	X	X	X	X		
508	8,0	X	X	X	X	X	
510	10,0	X	X	X	X	X	-
512	12,0	X	X	X	X	X	X
514	14,0	X	X	X	X	X	X
516	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X
518	18,0	X	X	X	X	X	X
520	20,0	X	X	X	X	X	X
534	34,0			X	X	X	X

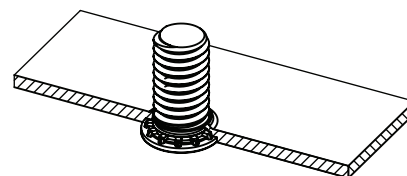
code	metric thread d1	sheet thickness $\geq$	hole diameter d3 $0/+0,05$	distance from the edge (min.) $\geq L3$	screwing torsion (max) $\leq Nm$
0 025	M2,5	*1,0	2,5	5,0	0,4
0 030	M3	*1,0	3,0	5,5	0,8
0 040	M4	*1,0	4,0	7,0	1,9
0 050	M5	*1,0	5,0	7,5	3,8
0 060	M6	1,5	6,0	8,0	8,0
0 080	M8	1,5	8,0	10,0	12,0

*For sheet thicknesses lower than 1,0 mm, use press studs for thin sheets, the code is: 2.

Non binding dimensions, expressed in mm.

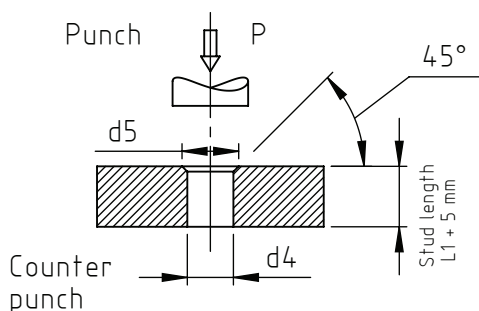
Standard

On demand



Material: steel, stainless steel
Finishing: steel: zinc-plated (su 80 HRB max)
stainless steel: natural (su 70 HRB max) (on demand)
Tolerance: where not specified, degree of accuracy (coarse)
according to ISO 2768 - m
Thread d1: metric ISO 6 g
Example: clifa self clinching stud, M 5 thread,
stud length L=16 mm, zinc plated steel: 516 0 050.12

12
50



clifa	counter punch hole diameter d4	flare diameter d5	approx. pressure required on sheets P(t)	
			steel, light alloy	brass
M2,5	2,6	3,4	$0,5 \div 1,5$	$0,7 \div 1,7$
M3	3,1	4,0	$0,5 \div 1,5$	$0,7 \div 1,7$
M4	4,1	5,2	$0,5 \div 1,5$	$1,5 \div 2,5$
M5	5,1	6,4	$0,5 \div 1,5$	$1,5 \div 2,5$
M6	6,1	7,6	$1,0 \div 3,0$	$2,5 \div 4,0$
M8	8,1	10,2	$1,0 \div 3,0$	$2,5 \div 4,0$

Note: pressure value depends on Clifa size, teeth type, and application.
Clifa stud must be inserted flat to the sheet metal surface. Avoid any over-pressure.
It is advisable to carry out some preliminary tests in order to determine the best assembly.