

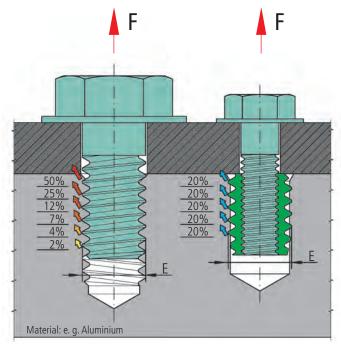
# The Ensat<sup>®</sup> – pull-out resistance due to flange cover ...



Connections using threaded insert Ensat<sup>®</sup> permit substantially smaller dimensions and consequently material and weight-saving designs.

The illustration below (Fig. 2) shows a screw connection with different screw cross-sections. Despite the smaller

screw cross-section, a screw joint with an Ensat<sup>®</sup> is capable of withstanding higher axial forces than the screw joint with larger screw cross-section; because the force – both under static and dynamic load – in the Ensat<sup>®</sup> male thread is distributed evenly over the individual thread turns of the Ensat<sup>®</sup> male thread.



 $\mathsf{E}=\mathsf{Diameter}\ \mathsf{cut}\ \mathsf{thread}=\mathsf{Outside}\ \mathsf{diameter}\ \mathsf{of}\ \mathsf{the}\ \mathsf{Ensat}^{\circledast}$ 

Fig. 2

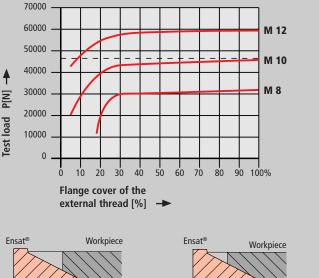


Flange cover

In a workpiece made of a light alloy, the Ensat<sup>®</sup> 302 achieves almost maximum pull-out strength with only 30% flange cover (Fig. 3).

#### **Pull-out strength**

The Ensat<sup>®</sup> is capable of withstanding high loads. When used in light alloys, for example, a degree of pull-out strength is achieved which far exceeds the yield strength of the mating screw 8.8 (Fig. 4).



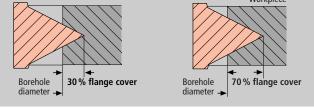
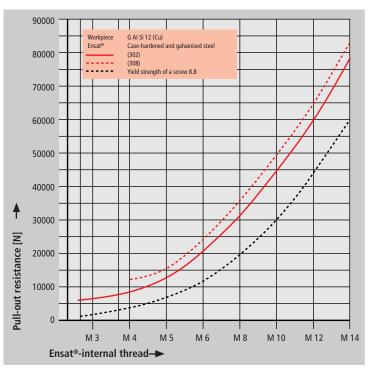


Fig. 3



## ... technologies for a reliable hold

P

E



## Threaded insert

Self-tapping with chip reservoirs and closed floor

#### Ensat<sup>®</sup>-SBT Works Standard



C

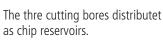
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#### Application

This special Ensat®-SBT was developed primarily for applications in which chips – created by self-tapping process – exert a detrimental effect and could cause serious damage or failure during subsequent operation of the installed assembly – for example in electronic equipment.

The chips created during the installation process are stored in these reservoirs and cannot drop into sensitive equipment components.

The closed floor additionally prevents the penetration of chips into the female thread.



Dimensions in mm External thread Minimum Article number Length Thread Borehole Internal diameter borehole depth thread Special thread depth for blind holes quideline value min. С B L-0,1 Т Α E Ρ 0,8 6 357 000 040 ... M 4 6,5 3,2 6,2 8 358 000 040 ... M 4 6,5 0,8 8 4,5 6,2 10 357 000 050 ... Μ 5 8 1 7 4 7,7 9 6 13 358 000 050 ... M 5 8 1 10 7,7 357 000 060 ... Μ6 10 8 9,6 10 1,25 4,8 15 12 9,6 358 000 060 ... Μ 6 10 1,25 7 358 000 080 ... M 8 12 1,5 14 8,8 11,5 17 358 000 100 ... M 10 14 1,5 18 13,5 22 11 26 358 000 120 ... M 12 16 1,75 22 14 15,4

Example for finding the article number	Self-tapping threaded insert Ensat <sup>®</sup> -SBT with chip reservoir and closed floor, to Works Standard 357 0 with internal thread $A = M5$ made of case-hardened, zinc plated and blue passivated steel: Ensat <sup>®</sup> -SBT 357 000 050.110	
Short design Long design	Works Standard 357 Works Standard 358	
Materials	Case-hardened steel, zinc plated, blue passivated Case-hardened steel, zinc-nickel plated, transparent passivated Stainless steel 1.4305 (M4 to M8) Brass	Article no. (fourth group of digits)
	Other materials, designs (e.g. fine thread) and finishes o	on request.
	ISO 2768-m	
Tolerance	150 27 00-111	
Tolerance Thread	Internal thread A: as per ISO 6H External thread E: Special thread with flattened thread root, as per Internal thread UNC, UNF, Whitworth on request	er KKV standard
	Internal thread A: as per ISO 6H External thread E: Special thread with flattened thread root, as pe	er KKV standard
	Internal thread A: as per ISO 6H External thread E: Special thread with flattened thread root, as pe	er KKV standard