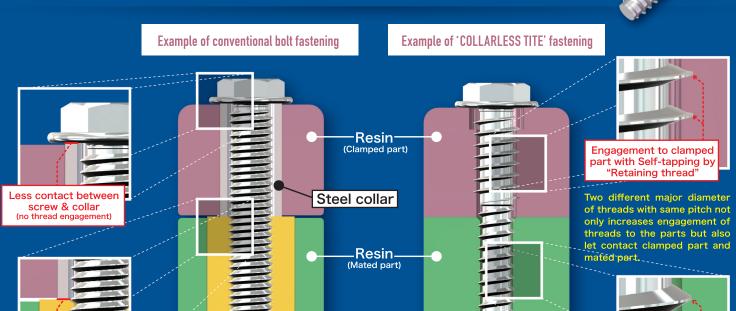
NITTOSEIKO

COLLARLESS TITE

Self-tapping screws that eliminate collars and insert nuts



Insert nut

Features

No contacts between

clamped part and

mated part

Reduces loosening after creep deformation*1

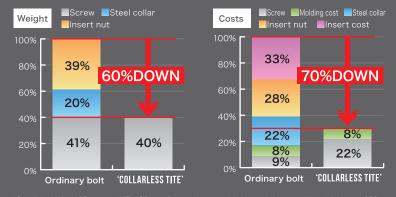
Phases of the screw, the clamped part, and the mated part are maintained by performing self-tapping on both the clamped and mated parts. Prevents screw loosening even when axial force is low.

Reduction of product weight

Steel collars and insert nuts can be eliminated, contributing to weight reduction.

Reduction of fastening costs

Steel collars and insert nuts can be eliminated, reducing fastening costs.



(Condition) When 15 screws (M5 \times 20) are fastened to two A4 size resin sheets with a thickness of 10 mm. %According to our research

COLLARLESS TITE works as a centering retainer.

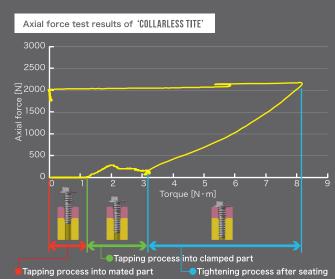
No need for centering with positioning pins, etc., since self-tapping into both the clamped and mated parts allows the parts are positioned with reference

Self-tapping by

'Clamping thread'

Initial fastening by axial force is possible.

While the Retaining thread is self-tapping into the mated part, it compresses clamped part to mated part. That adhesion generates higher axial force than



Comparison of screw-driving performance

Testing machine

Torque testing machine AX-200 made by NITTOSEIKO Thrust force 68.6N Revolution speed 300rpm

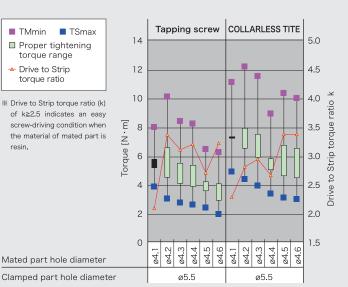
- Mated part :66 Nylon(PA66) Sheet thickness t=15.0 Hole diameter ø4.1~4.6
- Clamped part : 66 Nylon(PA66) Sheet thickness t=8.0 Hole diameter ø5.5
- Screws used : COLLARLESS TITE ø5×22(14) Trivalent chromate
 - Drawing number: DR453
 - Tapping screw Φ5×22(14) Trivalent chromate



■ TSmax ■ TMmin ■ Proper tightening torque range Drive to Strip

torque ratio

 Drive to Strip torque ratio (k) of k≥2.5 indicates an easy screw-driving condition when the material of mated part is



Stress validation by photoelasticity

Photoelasticity is an experimental method for analyzing the stress distribution in materials. When polarized light is directly applied to a photoelastic material, it creates a phase difference in the birefringent polarized light depending on the degree of strain, which appears as interference fringes.

Test conditions

- Mated part : Acrylic sheet Sheet thickness t=5.0 Used three overlapping sheets Hole diameter ø4.7
- Clamped part: Acrylic sheet Sheet thickness t=5.0 Hole diameter ø5.8
 - Epoxy sheet Sheet thickness t=3.0 Hole diameter ø6.5
- Screws used: COLLARLESS TITE ø5×22(14) Trivalent chromate Drawing number: DR453



REPORT 03

Mated part hole diameter

Comparison of loosening rate after thermal degradation

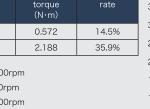
Testing machine Torque testing machine AX-200 made by NITTOSEIKO Thrust force 68.6N

Test conditions

- :66 Nylon(PA66) Sheet thickness t=15.0 ■ Mated part
 - Hole diameter ø4.5
- Clamped part : 66 Nylon(PA66) Sheet thickness t=8.0
 - COLLARLESS TITE Hole diameter ø5.3
 - Tapping screw Hole diameter ø5.5
- Set Torque : ■ COLLARLESS TITE ■ Initial tightening torqu
- Tapping screw

- Tapping screw ø5×22(14) Trivalent chromate Drawing number: DR457
- Final tightening torque 5.97N·m Revolution speed 60rpm
- Initial tightening torque 3.00N·m Revolution speed 300rpm ■ Final tightening torque 3.87N·m Revolution speed 60rpm
- Screws used : COLLARLESS TITE ø5×22(14) Trivalent chromate Drawing number: DR453
- Temperature environment: Left in 120°C environment for 50 hours

Screws used	Tightening torque (N·m)	Breaking removal torque (N·m)	Loosening rate
Tapping screw	3.944	0.572	14.5%
COLLARLESS TITE	6.087	2.188	35.9%
ue 4.50N·m Revolution speed 300rpm			







Tapping screw | COLLARLESS TITE

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