

TYPES OF NUTS



Acorn / Cap Nuts

Featuring a smooth, domed top, these nuts cover the exposed end of a bolt to protect the threads and provide a clean appearance.



Clinch Nuts

These are designed to be pressed into pre-drilled holes in thin sheet metal. The knurled collar anchors into the material to create a reusable threaded insert.



Coupling Nuts

Significantly longer than standard nuts, these are used to connect and extend two pieces of threaded rod or male fasteners together.



Eye Nuts

These have a looped, ring-shaped head, specifically designed to secure a firm lifting or tie-down point for ropes, cables, or hooks.



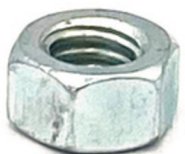
Flange Nuts

These feature a wide, flange circular base that acts as a built-in washer. This distributes pressure across a larger surface area and prevents loosening.



Handle Nuts

Equipped with a large, extended lever or handle, these allow for quick manual tightening and loosening without requiring any tools.



Hex Nuts

The most common type of nut, these are six-sided and provide excellent wrenching angles for standard tightening and general purpose fastening.



Jack Nuts

These blind fasteners collapse on the backside when tightened, making them ideal for mounting components to thin or fragile materials.



Jam Nuts

Thinner than standard hex nuts, these are locked against another nut to prevent loosening due to vibration.



Palnuts/Buddy Nuts

These lightweight locknuts are spun over standard nuts to provide tension and vibration resistance.



Panel Nuts

With an ultra-thin profile, these are designed to be used in control panels with tight spaces.



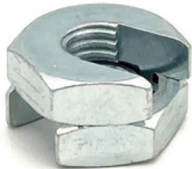
Retainer Nuts

These consist of a nut pre-assembled into a flexible metal cage, allowing it to slide into place over sheet metal edges for quick alignment.



Rivet Nuts

Installed blindly from one side, these compress to form a permanent thread in thin walls or hollow tubing where tapping is impossible. These come in many different types of series.



Slip-On Nuts

These have a split thread so they can be placed directly onto any point of a long threaded rod without spinning them all the way down.



Slotted Nuts aka Castle Nuts

AKA Castle nuts, have slots to allow a cotter pin to pass through and a drilled bolt hole to lock the fastener in place.



Splined Nuts

These use vertical ridges along the outside of the nut which require a matching tool for high security or high torque applications.



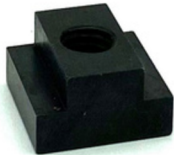
Square Nuts

These nuts provide a larger surface contact area than hex nuts and are ideal for fitting securely into matching square slots/channels.



T-Nuts

AKA tee nuts. These nuts have a flat flange with sharp prongs to drive into the material to provide a flush mounted metal thread.



T-Slot Nuts

These are shaped like a 'T' to slide directly into machined tracks. They are used to securely anchor heavy pieces.



Thumb Nuts

Designed with a knurled outer edge which allows for easy manual adjustments without the use of tools.



Tinnerman & Alternative Nuts

There are a variety of styles for this brand of nuts. Typically formed from spring steel for panel use. Often used in high-speed assembly.



Toggle Nuts

Using a spring-loaded wing, these expand automatically behind hollow walls to provide a secure anchor point for hanging things.



Unistrut Nuts

These have grooved teeth and a spring. Designed to slide into metal strut channel and lock firmly into the edges when tightened.



Weld Nuts

There are many series of weld nuts. They all feature projections or pilots designed to be welded. They are permanently fused directly to a metal surface using heat to create a fixed internal thread.



Well Nuts

A threaded brass insert is molded inside a flanged neoprene sleeve, these expand when tightened to create a waterproof and vibration-dampened seal.



Wing Nuts

With two large metal "wings," these are designed for applications requiring frequent, tool-free manual adjustments.