

### WHAT IS STUD WELDING?

<u>Stud Welding</u> is an arc welding process in which a stud or similar metal part can be end-joined to a workpiece instantaneously. This stud welding process involves the same basic principles and metallurgical aspects as any other arc welding procedure.

<u>The Process</u> is as follows. The stud is placed (with a hand tool called the Weld Gun) against the base metal, through the control of the stud welding equipment and the design of the stud; an arc is drawn which melts the base of the stud and a proportionate area of the base metal, the stud is then forced into the molten pool and held in place until the metals re-solidify. This high quality fusion weld is completed in milliseconds. There are two <u>methods</u> for accomplishing this stud welding process.

#### **CD STUD WELDING**



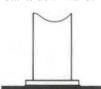
1. Stud against work



3. Stud forced into molten metal.

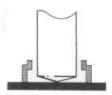


2. Stored energy discharged through weld tip & stud starts downward.

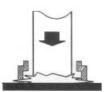


4. Metal solidifies & weld complete in milliseconds.

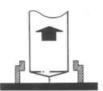
#### ARC STUD WELDING



1. Stud and ceramic ferrule against work.



3. Control times out & stud plunges into Molten material.



2. Stud lifts and arc is drawn.



4. Metal solidifies & weld complete in milliseconds.

<u>The two stud welding methods</u> are called Capacitor discharge (CD) and ARC. The difference between these two methods involves the Power Source used to provide the welding current. Also, the design and application sequence of the stud varies slightly.

<u>The equipment required to stud weld</u> is composed of the following: a direct current Power Supply, a Controller, a Weld Gun, and Cables to tie the system components and base metal together. In most systems, the power supply and controller are combined as one component called the "Welder".

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## **GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

	CAPACITOR DISCHARGE	ARC
MATERIAL	Standard in low carbon steel, 302/304/305 stainless, and ll00, 6061, & 5000 series aluminum. Brass and other grades of stainless steel are also available	Standard in low carbon steel and 302/304/305 stainless. Aluminum, monel, inconel, and other grades of stainless steel are available.
PLATING	Copper plating is standard. Cadmium, Nickel, Zinc and other platings are available.	Cadmium to ASTM-A165 type TS, zinc to ASTM-B 633 (formerly A 164) and other platings are available. Non-weldable plating is removed from the weld end to avoid contamination of the weld.
ANNEALING	All low carbon steel and stainless steel studs are annealed where required.	Low carbon steel can be annealed to a maximum of 75 Rockwell B and stainless steel to a maximum of 90 Rockwell B.
THREADS	UNC-2A is standard for external threads prior to plating and UNC-2B for internal threads. Metric and other thread sizes are available.	UNC-2A is standard for external threads prior to plating and UNC-2B for internal threads. Metric and other thread sizes are available.
WELD BASE	Flanged, small flanged, and non-flanged are available.	1/4" dia. and over have solid flux. Diameters under 1/4" are standard pointed, and flux is optional.
STUD LENGTH	CD studs have no appreciable length reduction after welding.	SUNBELT arc stud length designations are BEFORE WELD.  AFTER WELD lengths are shown in the table below.  STUD DIAMETER REDUCTION  3/16" thru 1/2" 1/8"  5/8" thru 7/8" 3/16"  7/8" and over 1/4"  1/8" wide rectangular 1/8"
FERRULES	Does not apply to CD.	All orders include ferrules when they are required.

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## HOW CAN STUD WELDING REDUCE COST?





**Stud Welding can reduce costs by** saving labor and material where end joined components are required by speeding up design time and application rates, and preventing many common secondary operations. Bosses and spotfacing, counterboring, undercutting and manual fillet welding, soldering, drilling and tapping, riveting, inserts and special retainers are often totally eliminated. Yet in most cases the welded joint is stronger than many of these traditional jointing methods.

**A single operator,** working with a single system, from just one side of the workpiece can attach many parts each minute.

Other advantages with CD stud welding include attachment to very thin metals, no reverse side marking such as in prelaminated, painted, or plated parts and no excessive part heating or warpage. ARC stud welding provides high fastener strength requiring less material for component system integrity, and is usually not affected by minor contamination situations presented in normal construction procedures.









### THE ARC STUD WELDING PROCESS



1. STUD AND CERAMIC FERRULE AGAINST THE WORK PLATE.



2. STUD LIFTS & ARC IS DRAWN.



3. CONTROL TIMES OUT & STUD PLUNGES INTO MOLTEN STEEL.



4. METAL SOLIDIFIES & WELD IS COMPLETED IN MILLI-SECONDS.

ARC Stud Welding involves the same basic principles and metallurgical aspects as any other arc welding procedure. The weld gun lifts the stud a short distance from the base metal and initiates a controlled electric arc from the power source which melts the end of the stud and a portion of the base metal. The ceramic ferrule contains the molten metal into which the stud is thrust automatically and a high quality fusion weld is accomplished. ARC Stud Welding is generally used to weld larger diameter studs to thick base metals. ARC studs may be almost any shape and there are literally hundreds, however, they must have one end of the stud designed for ARC welding and must be made of weldable materials. Mild steel, stainless steel, and aluminum are applicable materials for ARC stud welding.

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## ARC STUD WELDING GENERAL INFORMATION

RECOMMEN	RECOMMENDED MINIMUM BASE METAL THICKNESS								
STUD WELD	STE	EL	ALUMINUM						
BASE DIA.	WITHOUT	BACKUP	WITHOUT BACKUP	WITH BACKUP					
(in.)	(in.)	(gauge)	(in.)	(in.)					
0.187	0.0359	20	0.125	0.125					
0.250	0.0478	18	0.125	0.125					
0.312	0.0598	16	0.187	0.125					
0.375	0.0747	14	.0187	0.187					
0.437	0.0897	13	0.250	0.187					
0.500	0.1196	11	0.250	0.250					
0.625	0.148	9							
0.750	0.187								
0.875	0.250								
1.000	0.375								

1	ARC STUD WELDER SELECTION GUIDE							
STUD W	/ELDER	STU	D WELD BA	SE DIAME	TER IN INC	HES		
PRO WELD	SUNBELT	UP TO 3/8"         UP TO 1/2"         UP TO 5/8"         UP TO 7/8"         UP TO 1" & WTD						
ARC-656	ARC-500							
ARC-800	ARC-800							
ARC-1200	ARC-1550							
ARC-1850	ARC-2100M							
ARC-3000	N/A							

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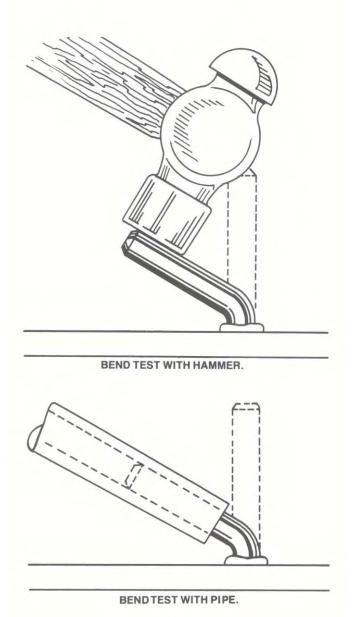








## CD AND ARC STUD WELD TESTING (PHYSICAL)



**BEND TEST:** (See illustrations) By striking the stud with a hammer, or by sliding a length of pipe or tube over the stud, the stud can be bent a minimum of 30° away from its axis, or until failure occurs. Satisfactory welded studs should exhibit a complete 90° bend without failure.

**TORQUE TEST:** The stud may be torqued with conventional torque equipment by applying torque until a predetermined torque or proof load is reached or until failure occurs.

**TENSILE TEST:** The stud may be tested with conventional tensile testing equipment until a predetermined load is reached or until failure occurs.

**OTHER:** The stud and weld can be submitted to other conventional forms of destructive or non-destructive testing as specifications may require.

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# WEIGHTS AND PACKAGING CONCRETE ANCHORS

		SHIPPIN	NG WEIGHT	CHART		
DIAMETER	STUD	POUNDS	PIECES	POUNDS	PCS. PER	*LBS. PER
DIAMETER	LENGTH	PER 1000	PER BOX	PER BOX	PALLET	PALLET
	2-11/16	43	1000	47	27,000	1269
1/4	3-1/8	50	1000	51	27,000	1377
	4-1/8	63	600	40	16,200	1,080
	1-1/4	65	1000	67	27,000	1,809
	1-3/8	68	1000	70	27,000	1,890
	1-5/8	77	1000	79	27,000	2,133
	2-1/8	92	700	67	18,900	1,809
3/8	2-5/8	111	600	68	16,200	1,836
3/8	3-1/8	124	500	64	13,500	1,728
	4-1/8	154	350	55	9,450	1,485
	5-1/8	185	300	56	8,100	1,512
	6-1/8	212	200	44	5,400	1,188
	8-1/8	274	250	69	2,250	621
	1-1/2	132	500	68	13,500	1,836
	1-5/8	138	450	64	12,150	1,728
	2-1/8	166	400	70	10,800	1,890
	2-5/8	198	350	71	9,450	1,917
1/2	3-1/8	223	300	69	8,100	1,863
	4-1/8	277	200	56	5,400	1,512
	5-5/16	339	150	53	4,050	1,431
	6-1/8	388	125	50	3,375	1,350
	8-1/8	495	200	102	1,800	918
	1-7/16	208	400	85	10,800	2,295
	1-11/16	227	325	77	8,775	2,079
	1-15/16	248	300	78	8,100	2,106
	2-3/16	270	250	71	6,750	1,917
	2-11/16	319	250	81	6,750	2,187
	3-3/16	363	200	75	5,400	2,025
5/8	4-3/16	444	150	69	4,050	1,863
	4-11/16	487	125	63	3,375	1,701
	5-3/16	528	100	55	2,700	1,485
	6-3/16	604	100	62	2,700	1,674
	6-9/16	646	80	52	2,160	1,404
	8-3/16	781	150	117	1,350	1,053
	10-3/16	946	100	98	900	882

<sup>\*</sup>Weight shown does not include the weight of a pallet (approx. 39 pounds)

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# WEIGHTS AND PACKAGING SHEAR CONNECTORS

		SHIPPIN	NG WEIGHT	CHART		
DIAMETER	STUD	POUNDS	PIECES	POUNDS	PCS. PER	*LBS. PER
DIAMETER	LENGTH	PER 1000	PER BOX	PER BOX	PALLET	PALLET
	3-3/16	478	125	60	6,000	2,880
	3-3/8	500	125	62	6,000	2,976
	3-11/16	548	100	55	4,800	2,640
	3-7/8	567	100	58	4,800	2,784
	4-3/16	600	100	62	4,800	2,976
	4-3/8	625	100	62	4,800	2,976
	4-11/16	672	75	51	3,600	2,448
	4-7/8	683	75	51	3,600	2,448
3/4	5-3/16	735	60	44	2,880	2,112
3/4	5-3/8	754	60	45	2,880	2,160
	5-11/16	797	60	48	2,880	2,304
	5-7/8	810	60	49	2,880	2,352
	6-3/16	852	60	50	2,880	2,400
	6-11/16	905	70	64	1,890	1,728
	7-3/16	968	60	59	1,620	1,593
	8-3/16	1,105	50	56	1,350	1,512
	9-3/16	1,222	100	126	900	1,134
	10-3/16	1,339	100	137	900	1,233
	3-3/16	631	100	66	2700	1782
	3-11/16	709	100	74	2700	1998
	4-3/16	796	100	82	2700	2214
	4-11/16	878	80	72	2160	1944
	5-3/16	961	75	75	2025	2025
7/8	5-11/16	1,067	60	65	1620	1755
770	6-3/16	1,137	50	57	1350	1539
	6-11/16	1,236	50	63	1350	1701
	7-3/16	1,306	100	134	900	1206
	8-3/16	1,496	100	151	900	1359
	9-3/16	1,666	75	125	675	1125
	10-3/16	1,836	75	139	675	1251
	3-1/4	894	75	70	2025	1890
	4-1/4	1,079	50	57	1350	1539
	5-1/4	1,302	50	67	1350	1809
1"	6-1/4	1,514	45	81	1350	2187
	7-1/4	1,737	85	150	765	1350
	8-1/4	1,978	85	171	765	1539
	9-1/4	2,193	40	91	360	819

<sup>\*</sup>Weight shown does not include the weight of a pallet (approx. 39 pounds)

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# WEIGHTS AND PACKAGING DEFORMED BAR ANCHORS

SHIPPING WEIGHT CHART							
DIAMETER	BAR LENGTH	PCS. PER BOX	LBS. PER BOX				
	10-1/8	150	46				
3/8	12-1/8	150	55				
3/8	18-1/8	150	80				
	24-1/8	150	108				
	10-1/8	100	54				
1 /2	12-1/8	100	67				
1/2	18-1/8	100	98				
	24-1/8	100	128				
	12-3/16	50	51				
5/8	18-3/16	50	76				
	24-3/16	50	105				
	12-3/16	40	60				
2/4	18-3/16	40	87				
3/4	24-3/16	40	115				
	30-3/16	40	142				

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# ARC STUDS WEIGHT CHARTS (STEEL)

ESTIMATE	D WEIGH	TS OF TH	READED S	STUDS IN	POUNDS I	PER 1000 I	PIECES	
LENGTH	1/4-20	5/16-18	3/8-16	7/16-14	1/2-13	5/8-11	3/4-10	7/8-9
3/4	8.3	12.8	18.8	25.5	34.5			
1	11.0	17.0	25.0	34.0	46.0	70.0		
1-1/4	13.8	21.3	31.3	42.5	57.5	87.5	133.8	
1-1/2	16.5	25.5	37.5	51.0	69.0	105.0	160.5	243.8
1-3/4	19.3	29.8	43.8	59.5	80.5	122.5	187.3	284.4
2	22.0	34.0	50.0	68.0	92.0	140.0	214.0	325.0
2-1/4	24.8	38.3	56.3	76.5	103.5	157.5	240.8	165.6
2-1/2	27.5	42.5	62.5	85.0	115.0	175.0	267.5	406.3
2-3/4	30.3	46.8	68.8	93.5	126.5	192.5	294.3	446.9
3	33.0	51.0	75.0	102.0	138.0	210.0	321.0	487.5
3-1/4	35.8	55.3	81.3	110.5	149.5	227.5	347.8	528.1
3-1/2	38.5	59.5	87.5	119.0	161.0	245.0	374.5	568.8
3-3/4	41.3	63.8	93.8	127.5	172.5	262.5	401.3	609.4
4	44.0	68.	100.0	136.0	184.0	280.0	428.0	650.0
4-1/4	46.8	72.3	106.3	144.5	195.5	297.5	454.8	690.6
4-1/2	49.5	76.5	112.5	153.0	207.0	315.0	481.5	731.3
4-3/4	52.3	80.8	118.8	161.5	218.5	332.5	508.3	771.9
5	55.0	85.0	125.0	170.0	230.0	350.0	535.0	812.5
EACH ADD'L INCH	11.0	17.0	25.0	34.0	46.0	70.0	107.0	162.5
"P" FERRULE	1.8	2.8	3.1	4.5	5.9	10.8	21.9	39.0

ESTIMA	ATED WE	CIGHTS O	F NO-TH	READ ST	UDS IN P	OUNDS P	ER 1000 P	IECES	
LENGTH	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
3/4	6.0	10.5	16.4	23.5	31.9	41.7			
1	8.0	14.0	21.8	31.3	42.5	55.6	86.6		
1-1/4	10.0	17.5	27.3	39.1	53.1	69.5	108.3	156.0	
1-1/2	12.0	21.0	32.7	47.0	63.8	83.4	129.9	187.2	225.0
1-3/4	14.0	24.5	38.2	54.8	74.4	97.3	151.6	218.4	297.5
2	16.0	28.0	43.6	62.6	85.0	111.2	173.2	249.6	340.0
2-1/4	18.0	31.5	49.1	70.4	95.6	125.1	194.9	280.8	382.5
2-1/2	20.0	35.0	54.5	78.3	106.3	139.0	216.5	312.0	425.0
2-3/4	22.0	38.5	60.0	86.1	116.9	152.9	238.2	343.2	467.5
3	24.0	42.0	65.4	93.9	127.5	166.8	259.8	374.4	510.0
3-1/4	26.0	45.5	70.9	101.7	138.1	180.7	281.5	405.6	552.5
3-1/2	28.0	49.0	76.3	117.4	148.8	194.6	303.1	436.8	595.0
3-3/4	30.0	52.5	81.8	125.2	159.4	208.5	324.8	468.0	637.5
4	32.0	56.0	87.2	125.2	170.0	222.4	346.4	499.2	680.0
4-1/4	34.0	59.5	92.7	133.0	180.6	236.3	368.1	530.4	722.5
4-1/2	36.0	63.0	98.1	140.9	191.3	250.2	389.7	561.6	765.0
4-3/4	38.0	66.5	103.6	148.7	201.9	264.1	411.4	592.8	807.5
5	40.0	70.0	109.0	156.5	212.5	278.0	433.0	624.0	850.0
EACH ADD'L	8.0	14.0	21.8	31.3	42.5	55.6	86.6	124.8	170.0
INCH	2.0	2.9	4.3	5.0	5.2	7.4	15.5	30.1	49.0
"F" FERRULE	2.0	4.7	4.3	3.0	3.4	/ • <del>**</del>	13.3	30.1	47.0

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## ARC ENGINEERING SPECIFICATIONS AND LOAD STRENGTHS

These basic specifications are typical values of mechanical properties of Sunbelt studs. Also shown are the chemical properties of low carbon steel. For actual material analysis and physical properties, Sunbelt will provide, upon request, a detailed material certification.

STUD SIZE			FASTEN		ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH (LBS)			ULTIMATE SHEAR LOAD (LBS)				
	LCS	HSS	<b>304SS</b>	5000 SA	LCS	HSS	<b>304SS</b>	5000 SA	LCS	HSS	<b>304SS</b>	5000 SA
8-32	17.8	ı	19.8	-	1010	-	1260	-	750	ı	940	-
10-24	20.8	ı	22.8	10	1230	ı	1530	770	920	ı	1150	460
1/4-20	65	130	75.2	40	2300	3800	2880	1360	1720	2400	2160	850
5/16-18	129	260	132	70	3740	6200	4680	2300	2800	4000	3500	1400
3/8-16	212	400	236	81	5550	9300	6920	3250	4160	6000	5190	2100
7/16-14	338	ı	376	140	7630	ı	9600	4400	5710	ı	7200	2400
1/2-13	465	900	517	-	10200	16900	12800	5950	7650	11000	9600	3000
5/8-11	1000	-	1110	-	16300	-	20200	-	12200	-	15150	-
3/4-10	1259	-	1530	-	24000	-	30000	-	18000	-	22500	-
7/8-9	1919	-	2328	-	33300	-	41600	-	24900	-	31200	-
1"-8	2832	ı	3440	-	43600	-	54500	-	32700	-	40900	-

#### LCS (Low Carbon Steel):

- Chemical Properties: C-.23% Max.; P-.040% Max.; Mn-.90% Max.; S-.050% Max
- *Mechanical Properties*: Tensile Strength: 60,000 PSI Min.; Yield Strength: 50,000 PSI Min.; Elongation in two inches: 20% Min.
- *Mechanical Properties (Annealed):* Tensile Strength: 50,000 PSI, Yield Strength: 35,000 PSI; Elongation in two inches: 25%.

#### **HSS (High Strength Steel):**

• Mechanical Properties: Tensile Strength: 120,000 PSI Min.

#### 304SS (Stainless Steel Type 302/304/305/316):

- *Mechanical Properties:* Tensile Strength: 85,000 PSI Min.; Yield strength: 40,000 PSI Min.; Elongation in two inches: 45%.
- *Mechanical Properties (Annealed):* Tensile Strength: 80,000; Yield strength: 30,000 PSI Min.; Elongation in two inches: 50%.

#### 5000SA (Aluminum Alloy – 5000 Series):

• Mechanical Properties: Tensile Strength: 42,000 PSI Min.; Yield Strength: 30,000 PSI Min.

**Disclaimer:** The provided performance data is intended as guideline specifications & strengths only and is based on assumptions of general and reasonable use. Performance suitability for any specific application should be determined by the user.

www.sunbeltstudwelding.com

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### MANUFACTURING DATA

#### **THREADS**

Standard threads are UNC-2A for male threads, UNC-2B for female. Some sizes are also stocked in UNF-2A and 2B sizes. Other thread classifications are available on special order. Whenever possible, all studs are thread rolled.

#### **PLATING**

Zinc plating is available according to ASTM-A 164-55-RS. Other plating materials are available on request. Plating is removed from the weld base to prevent contamination on all studs except 10 Gauge pins.

#### **ANNEALING**

Sunbelt arc welding studs can be annealed to a maximum of 75 Rockwell B for low carbon steel; 90 Rockwell B for stainless steel.

#### **FLUX**

Except for some studs less than 5/16" diameter, all studs are solid fluxed at the center of the weld base.

#### **FERRULES**

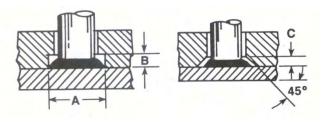
All orders include ferrules when required. Ferrules are supplied with the studs and are not sold individually.





## ARC STUD WELD FILLET ACCOMMODATION

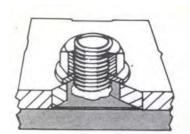
STUD SIZE	COUNTI	ERBORE	90° COUNTER-
(in.)	(iı	1.)	SINK (in.)
,	A	В	C
1/4	0.437	0.125	0.125
5/16	0.500	0.125	0.125
3/8	0.593	0.125	0.125
7/16	0.656	0.187	0.125
1/2	0.750	0.187	0.187
5/8	0.875	0.218	0.187
3/4	1.125	0.312	0.187



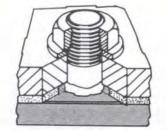
#### **COUNTERBORE OR COUNTERSINK METHODS**

When an arc stud is welded, a fillet forms around its base with the fillet dimensions being closely controlled by the design of the ferrule used. Since the diameter of the fillet is generally larger than the diameter of the stud, some consideration is required in the design of mating parts. Counter bore and counter sink methods are commonly used. Dimensions will vary with studs and ferrules. Additional methods of accommodating fillet include oversized clearance holes, use of a gasket material around the fillet or use of a dog type construction.

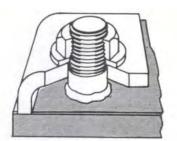
#### SEVERAL OPTIONAL METHODS OF FILLET ACCOMMODATION







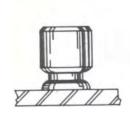
(B) GASKET MATERIAL

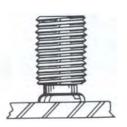


(C) DOG CLAMP

## IF AN OVERSIZE FILLET DOES NOT MEET THE APPLICATION:

Welded studs designed with a reduced weld base are available so that the weld fillet does not exceed the maximum diameter of the fastener. This design is not recommended if full fastener strength is important.





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## THE CAPACITOR DISCHARGE STUD WELDING PROCESS



1. STUD AGAINST WORK.



2. STORED ENERGY DISCHARGED THROUGH SPECIAL WELD "TIMING" TIP & STUD STARTS DOWNWARD.



3. STUD FORCED INTO MOLTEN METAL.



4. METAL SOLIDIFIES AND WELD COMPLETED IN MILLISECONDS.

Capacitor Discharge (CD) Stud Welding involves the same basic principles and metallurgical aspects as any other arc welding procedure. When the weld gun is activated, a special precision weld tip initiates a controlled electric arc from the welder capacitor bank, which melts the end of the stud and a portion of the base metal. The stud is held in place as the molten metal solidifies instantly accomplishing a high quality fusion weld. CD Stud Welding is generally used to weld smaller diameter studs to thin base metals, especially where reverse side marking is not permissible. Since the entire weld cycle is completed in milliseconds, welds can be made to thin material without pronounced distortion, burn-through or reverse side discoloration. As long as one end of the stud is designed for CD welding, CD studs can be manufactured in almost any shape. CD Stud Welding is compatible with just about any weldable material and permits the welding of dissimilar metals

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### CD STUD/BASE METAL COMBINATION WELDING CAPABILITIES

DACE WELD CLIDEACE		STUD MAT	TERIAL		
BASE WELD SURFACE MATERIAL	Mild Steel	Stainless	Aluminum	Brass	
WIATERIAL	1008, 1010	304, 305	1100, 6061	70-30, 65-35	
MILD STEEL:	Excellent	Excellent		Excellent	
1006 through 1030	Excellent	Excellent	_	Excellent	
MEDIUM CARBON					
STEEL	Good*	Good*	-	Good*	
1030 through 1050					
GALVANIZED SHEET	Excellent	Excellent	_	-	
DUCT: OR DECKING					
STRUCTURAL STEEL	Excellent	Excellent	-	Excellent	
STAINLESS STEEL: 405,					
410, 430, & 300 Series	Excellent	Excellent	-	Excellent	
except 303					
LEAD FREE BRASS;					
ELECTROLYTIC	Excellent	Excellent	_	Excellent	
COPPER; LEAD FREE					
ROLLED COPPER					
MOST ALUMINUM			D 11 /		
ALLOYS OF THE 1100,	-	-	Excellent	-	
3000, 5000, 6000SERIES* *					
DIE CAST	Good*	Good*	Excellent	Good*	
ZINC ALLOYS					

\*Good: Generally full strength results, depending upon the combination of stud size and base metal. \*\*Other materials, such as 7000 Series aluminum, titanium alloys, Inconel, etc. can be welded under specified conditions.

#### CD STUD REVERSE-SIDE MARKING LIMITATIONS

The charts on the following page will be of help in determining the best combination of stud weld base size and base metal thickness. The terms on the chart are defined as follows:

**EXCELLENT** – No marking, excellent weld. **ACCEPTABLE** – Visible markings, excellent weld. **UNACCEPTABLE** – Unacceptable marking, base metal failure.

It should be noted that these charts are based on optimum laboratory conditions. Even under optimum conditions, it is difficult to determine the precise point at which reverse-side marking will appear. Therefore, these charts should be used only as a guide.

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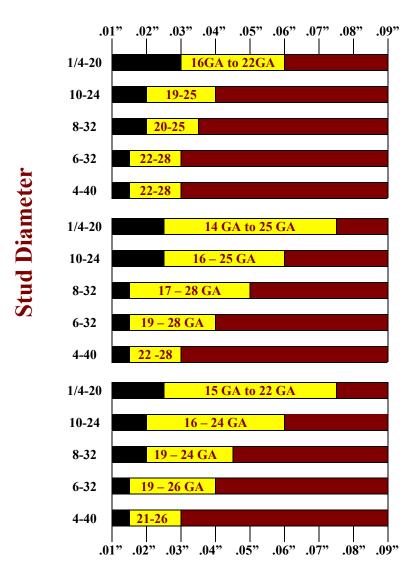




### OPTIMUM COMB. STUD SIZE/BASE METAL THICKNESS TO PREVENT REVERSE-SIDE MARKING

### **Base Metal Thickness**

<u>Note</u>: Stud tip size can influence degree of reverse side marking!



#### MILD STEEL

BASE METAL: Mild Steel STUD: Mild Steel, Flanged or Small Flanged

#### STAINLESS STEEL

BASE METAL: Stainless Steel

STUD: Stainless Steel, Flanged or

Small Flanged

#### ALUMINUM

BASE METAL: Aluminum STUD: Aluminum, Flanged or Small Flanged

**Base Metal Thickness** 

K E Y
UNACCEPTABLE
ACCEPTABLE
EXCELLENT

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### **CD STUD LOAD STRENGTHS**

STUD MATERIAL	STUD SIZE	MAXIMUM FASTENING TORQUE (Inch Lbs.)*	ULTIMATE TENSILE LOAD (Lbs.)	MAXIMUM SHEAR LOAD (Lbs.)
	6-32	6	500	375
LOW-CARBON,	8-32	12	765	575
COPPER	10-24	14	960	720
FLASHED	1/4-20	43	1750	1300
STEEL	5/16-18	72	2900	2200
	3/8-16	106	4300	3250
	6-32	10	790	590
STAINLESS	8-32	20	1260	940
STAINLESS STEEL: 304	10-24	23	1530	1150
SIEEL: 304	1/4-20	75	2880	2160
	5/16-18	126	3750	5350
	3/8-16	186	4850	7150
	6-32	2.5	200	125
	8-32	5	295	185
ALUMINUM	10-24	6.5	380	235
ALLOY: 1100	1/4-20	21.5	670	415
	5/16-18	36	1125	695
	3/8-16	53	1660	1000
	6-32	6.5	350	160
	8-32	13	560	229
ALUMINUM	10-24	19	670	310
ALLOY: 6061	1/4-20	40	1240	679
	5/16-18	70.5	2025	1210
	3/8-16	100	2985	1750
	6-32	8	600	390
BRASS: 70-30 (260)	8-32	16	860	560
	10-24	18.5	1040	680
	1/4-20	61	1950	1275
65-35 (268)	5/16-18	102	3280	2140
	3/8-16	150	4800	3160

<sup>\*</sup>These values should develop fastener tension to slightly less than yield point.

**Disclaimer:** The provided performance date is intended as guideline specifications & strengths only and is based on assumptions of general and reasonable use. Performance suitability for any specific application should be determined by the user.

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## STUD WELDING PROCESS SELECTION

LEGEND: A – APPLIC S – SPECIA	CABLE AL APPLICATION	L – LIMITED APPLICATION N – NOT APPLICABLE			
FACTORS TO	CD STUD	ARC STUD			
BE CONSIDERED	Contact/Gap	Drawn Arc	WELDING		
STUD SHAPE:	•				
Round	A	A	A		
Square	A	A	A		
Rectangular	A	A	A		
Other	A	A	A		
STUD DIAMETER /AREA:					
1/16" – 1/8" Diameter	A	A	N		
1/8' – 1/4" Diameter	A	A	L		
1/4" – 1/2" Diameter	S	S	A		
1/2" – 1" Diameter	N	N	A		
Area up to 0.05 in.	A	A	L		
Area over 0.05 in.	N	N	A		
STUD METAL:					
Mild Steel	A	A	A		
Stainless Steel	A	A	A		
Aluminum	A	S	S		
Brass	A	A	L		
BASE METAL:					
Mild Steel	A	A	A		
Stainless Steel	A	A	A		
Aluminum	A	S	S		
Brass	A	A	L		
BASE METAL THICKNESS:					
Under 0.025"	S	S	N		
0.025" $-0.062$ "	A	A	L		
0.063" – 0.125"	A	A	S		
0.126" & over	A	A	A		
DESIGN CRITERIA:					
Heat effect on materials	A	A	S		
Reverse side marking	A	A	L		
Weld fillet clearance	A	A	S		
Strength of stud	A	A	A		
Strength of base metal	A	A	A		

<sup>\*</sup>May be applicable with special techniques if deemed necessary.

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### CD STUDS WEIGHT CHARTS (FLANGED – STEEL)

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS OF THREADED STUDS IN POUNDS PER 1000 PIECES						
LENGTH	4-40	6-32	8-32	10-24	1/4-20	5/16-18
1/4	0.69	1.00	1.39	1.79	3.08	4.90
3/8	0.94	1.38	1.93	2.50	4.37	6.98
1/2	1.18	1.76	2.49	3.21	5.66	9.06
5/8	1.43	2.13	3.04	3.93	6.95	11.13
3/4	1.67	2.51	3.60	4.64	8.24	13.21
7/8	1.92	2.89	4.15	5.35	9.52	15.29
1	2.16	3.26	4.71	6.07	10.81	17.36
1-1/4	2.65	4.02	5.82	7.50	13.39	21.52
1-1/2	3.15	4.77	6.93	8.92	15.96	25.67
1-3/4	3.64	5.52	8.04	10.35	18.54	29.83
2	4.13	6.27	9.15	11.78	21.12	33.98
2-1/4	4.62	7.03	10.26	13.21	23.69	38.14
2-1/2	5.11	7.78	11.37	14.63	26.27	42.29
EACH ADD'L INCH	1.96	3.01	4.44	5.71	10.31	16.62

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS OF NON-THREADED STUDS IN POUNDS PER 1000 PIECES						
LENGTH	3-32	1/8	5-32	3/16	1/4	5/16
1/4	0.68	1.06	1.59	2.24	3.87	5.97
3/8	0.92	1.50	2.27	3.21	5.61	8.68
1/2	1.16	1.93	2.94	4.19	7.35	11.39
5/8	1.40	2.37	3.62	5.16	9.09	14.11
3/4	1.64	2.80	4.30	6.14	10.84	16.82
7/8	1.88	3.24	4.98	7.12	12.56	19.53
1	2.12	3.67	5.65	8.09	14.32	22.25
1-1/4	2.60	4.54	7.01	10.04	17.81	27.67
1-1/2	3.08	5.41	8.36	11.99	21.29	33.10
1-3/4	3.56	6.28	9.72	13.95	24.78	38.52
2	4.04	7.15	11.07	15.90	28.26	43.95
2-1/4	4.52	8.02	12.43	17.85	31.75	49.37
2-1/2	5.00	8.89	13.78	19.80	35.23	54.80
EACH ADD'L INCH	1.92	3.48	5.42	7.81	13.94	21.70

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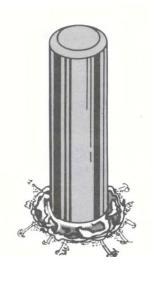


## VISUAL INSPECTION OF A CD STUD WELD

The **CD stud weld** can be visually inspected by observing the **fillet** at the base of the stud. The illustrations and comments below will assist you in visually judging the quality of the weld.







**GOOD** 

Full, even fillet all around stud.

**COLD** 

No fillet or uneven fillet.

**HOT** 

Large craterexcessive metal expulsion, very shiny appearance.

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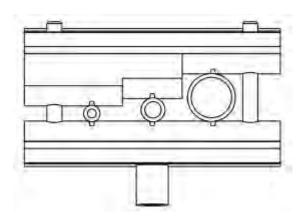








## I-ROD<sup>™</sup> STANDARD



I-ROD <sup>TM</sup> STANDARD						
Property Value	ASTM Test	Metric	Imperial			
Density, 73°F (23°C)	D792	1.41 g/cm	0.0509lb/in3			
Tensile Strength, 73°F (23°C)	D638	64.8 MPa	9,400 psi			
Tensile Modulus of Elasticity, 73° F (23° C)	D638	2.62 GPa	380 ksi			
Elongation (at break), 73°F (23°C)	D638	30-60%	30-60%			
Flexural Modules of Elasticity, 73°F (23°C)	D790	2.76 GPa	400 ksi			
Flexural Strength, 73°F (23°C)	D790	82.7 MPa	13 ksi			
Compressive Strength, 10% def, 73°F (23°C)	D695	103 MPa	15 ksi			
Coefficient of Frication (dry vs. steel)	N/A QTM 55007	.25	0.25			
IZOD Impact (notched), 73°F (23°C)	D256	.534 J/cm	1 ft-lb/in notch			
Hardness, Rockwell, 73°F (23°C) M/R	D785	88/120	88/120			
Maximum Service Temperature	(Long Term)	83°C	181 <sup>0</sup> F			
<b>Deformation Under Load</b>	D621	1.0%	1.0%			
<b>Melting Point</b>	D3418	168° C	329 <sup>o</sup> F			
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	E831	97.2 μm/m/ <sup>O</sup> C	54µin/in/ <sup>O</sup> F			
Heat Deflection Temperature, 265 psi	D648	220°F	220 <sup>O</sup> F			
Flammability Rating	VL94	HB	HB			
Dielectric Strength, Short Term	D149	420 V/mil	420 V/mil			

#### See Section 15-Marine Products for further details

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