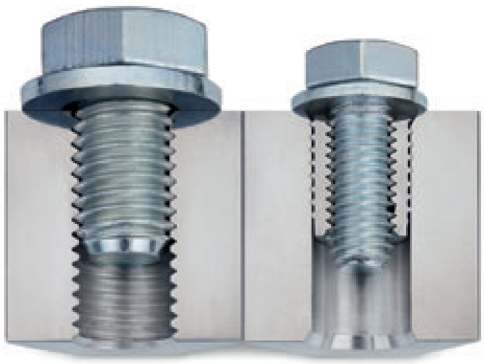
The Ensat® – self-tapping threaded insert ...



Ensat® is a self-tapping threaded insert with external and internal thread, cutting slots or cutting bores. A continuous process of further development has brought about a number of major improvements to product characteristics.

Ensat®-S 302
(with cutting slot) is recommended for most application cases. In certain materials, this Ensat® demonstrates a minimal inward springing action, so creating a certain screw locking effect. (see page 12 to page 15)
If this effect is not required, we recommend using Ensat®-SB 307/308.

Ensat®-SB 307/308
(with cutting bores) was developed for materials with difficult cutting properties. This insert has a thick wall and the cutting force is distributed over three cutting edges.
The short version Ensat® 307 is particularly suitable where minimal material thicknesses are involved (see page 16 to page 19).

Ensat®-SBS 337/338
with three chip reservoirs. Used primarily wherever only a small amount of chips may be permitted to occur during the tapping process (see page 20 to page 22).

Thin-walled Ensat®-SBD 347/348
for applications involving special space conditions (residual wall thicknesses), and also suitable for driving using a thread tapping machine (same internal and external thread pitch, see page 23).

Ensat®-SBT 357/358
with closed floor for additional sealing from below. (see page 26).

Fields of application

The Ensat® is used throughout the whole of the metal and plastics processing industry.

- **Automotive**
- **Plant and equipment construction**
- **Railway supply industry**
- **Electro-technics and laboratory techniques**
- **Household appliance**
- **Medical engineering**
- **Offshore**

Thread reparation

Ensat® is ideally suited for the fast repair of torn and damaged threads. The same screw size can be used again.

Product features

- The Ensat® has a large effective shearing surface, so ensuring a higher degree of pull-out strength, i.e. an Ensat® M4 is often sufficient instead of a cut M5 thread (see page 5, Fig. 3).
- The Ensat® is driven subsequently into the finished workpiece. This means a higher casting machine output, no rejects due to incorrectly cast-in insert components, no moulding sand trapped in the thread.
- A pre-cast or pre-drilled retaining hole with normal tolerance requirements is sufficient for driving in the Ensat®. The thread is always precisely positioned.
- The Ensat® is insensitive to small areas of shrinkage. The Ensat®-system prevents damage caused by torn threads.

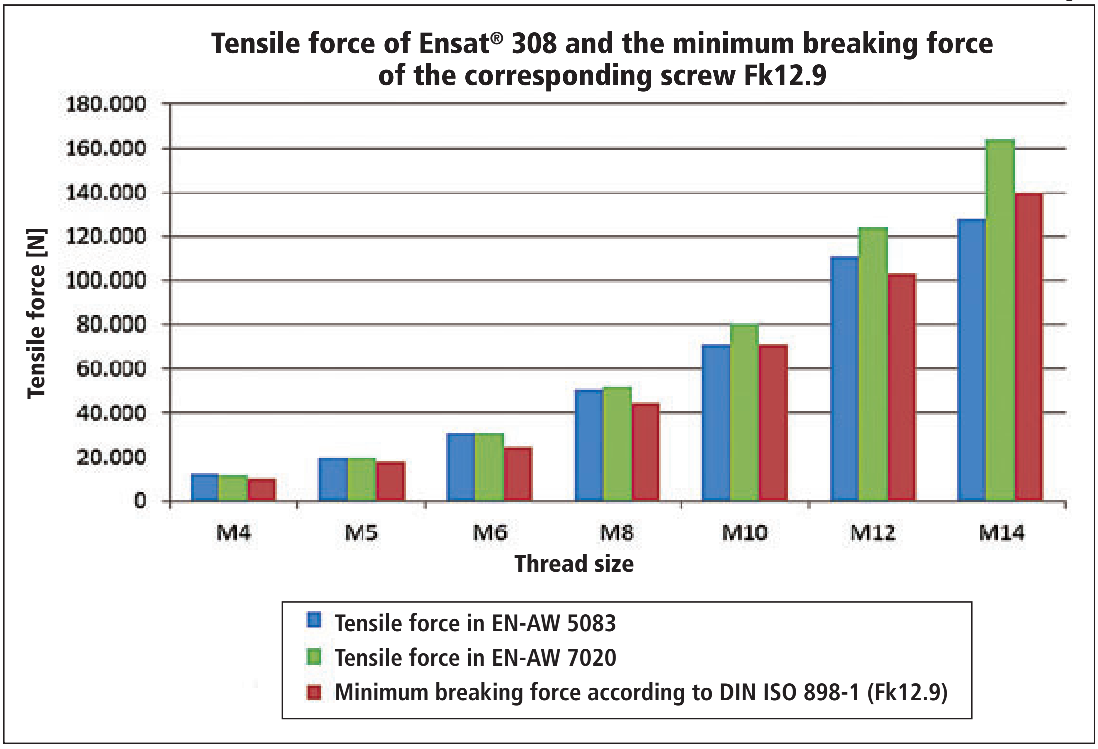
The Ensat® – pull-out resistance due to flank coverage ...

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

The illustration below (Fig. 3) shows a screw connection with different screw cross-sections.

Despite the smaller screw cross-section, a screw joint with an Ensat® 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® male thread is distributed evenly over the individual thread turns of the Ensat® male thread.

Fig. 2

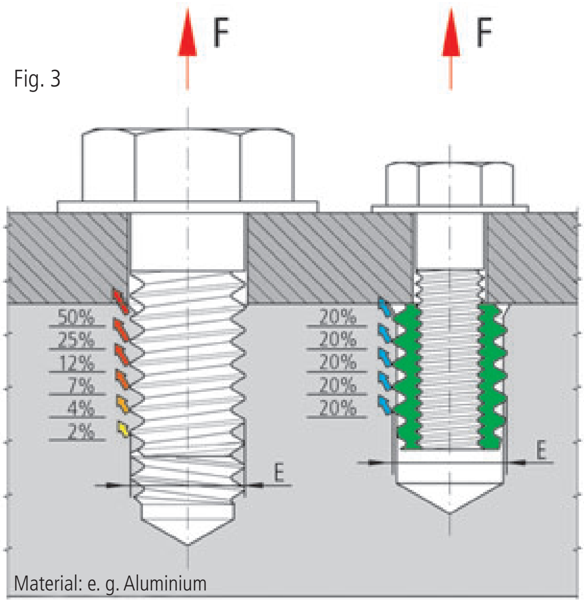


The values shown are mean values of a test series according to the company standard 2.1 (see page 3). The hole diameter is in the middle range of the one recommended in this publication. Depending on the base material of the workpiece, tensile forces above the minimum breaking force of the corresponding screw with strength class 12.9 can be reached. If your base material requires it, special solutions (larger outer diameter, greater length of Ensat®) are available on request.

Pull-out strength

The Ensat® 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 12.9 (Fig. 2).

Fig. 3



E = Diameter cut thread = Outside diameter of the Ensat®

Flank coverage

Ensat®-S 302 almost reaches the maximum tensile strength at a flank coverage of only 30%.

For Ensat®-SB 308, the same procedure corresponds to a flank coverage of approx. 50% as the height of the thread flanks is lower.

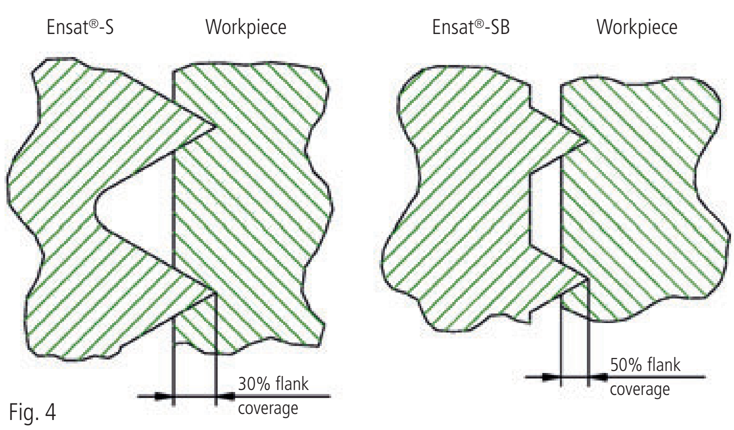


Fig. 4

The Ensat®
in the workpiece ...

Installation recommendation

The Ensat® should be rocessed appr. 0,1 – 0,2 mm recessed (Fig. 5). After processing, the Ensat® can be immediately subjected to load. If the component material permits subsidence of the Ensat® under load, the Ensat® can only execute an axial movement of 0,1 to 0,2 mm. In other words, the pretension of the screw union is largely retained, loosening of the screw connection under dynamic load is impeded

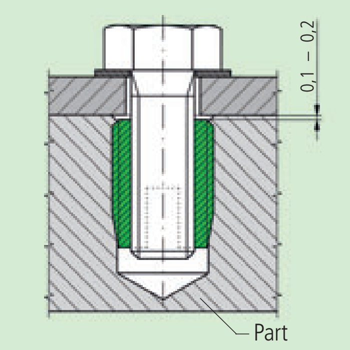


Fig. 5

In case of processing problems (e.g. markedly increased screw-in torque levels) there is generally no harm in selecting diameter data in the next highest column. In case of doubt, we advise carrying out a test.

Retaining hole

The retaining hole (L) can be simply drilled or integrated into in the casting.

Countersinking (N) the borehole (Fig. 6) is recommended in order to:

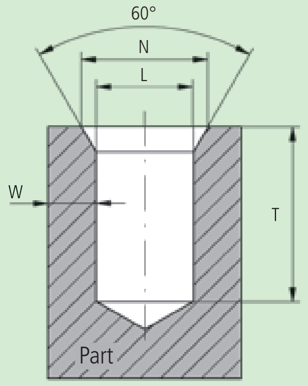
- Prevent the workpiece surface frombeing raised
- Permit screwing in to a greater depth
- Ensure improved initial cutting characteristics

Material thickness:
Length of the Ensat® = smallest admissible material thickness M.

Depth of the blind hole:
Minimum depth – (T) see Works Standard page 12 to 26.

Borehole diameter:
Brittle, tough and hard materials call for a larger borehole than soft or elastic materials. For guideline values, see Works Standard page 12 to 26.

Edge distance:
The smallest still admissible edge distance W (Fig. 6) depends on the planned stress level and the elasticity of the material into which the Ensat® is screwed.



Guideline values for countersink:
N = 0,06 to 0,08 x E + E

Guideline values for light alloys:
W 0,2 to 0,6 x E

Guideline values for cast iron:
W 0,3 to 0,5 x E

E = Outside diameter of the Ensat® [mm]

Fig. 6

Ensat® – driving tools...

On this page, you can configure the optimum tool for your application. A configuration is provided in the following as an illustrative example.

The article number is composed of two sequences of numbers and starts with the tool shank (Fig. 9) which should be selected in accordance with your output. Also encrypted in this number are the special versions for thin-walled Ensat® (620 1 and 621 1) and for very high driving torques (622 0 and 623 0) which are available as standard only as a square shank.

Other non-standard geometries can be evaluated as standard besides the tools illustrated.

The second sequence of numbers in the table (Fig. 10) indicates the thread code of the female thread. The tightened dimensions of the tools are shown on the next page.

Tool for accessible retaining boreholes (short)

1 Shank
4 Stop pin
9 Ball
5 Fixing screw
Marking
6 Ball bearing
2 Shell
3 Guide bush
7 Stud

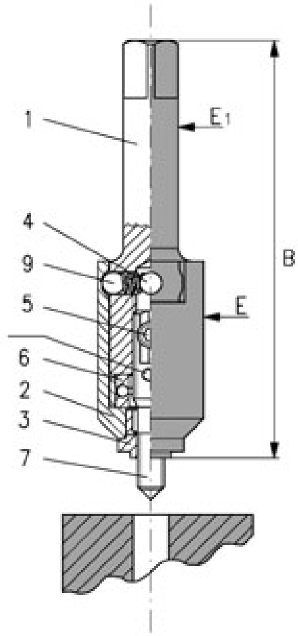
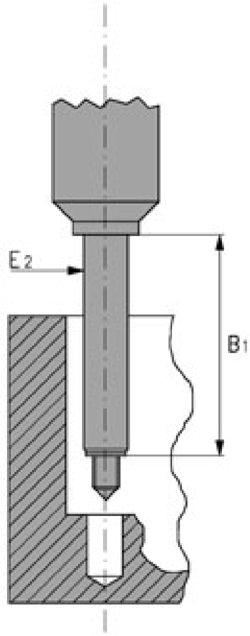


Fig. 7

Tool for deep located retaining boreholes (long)



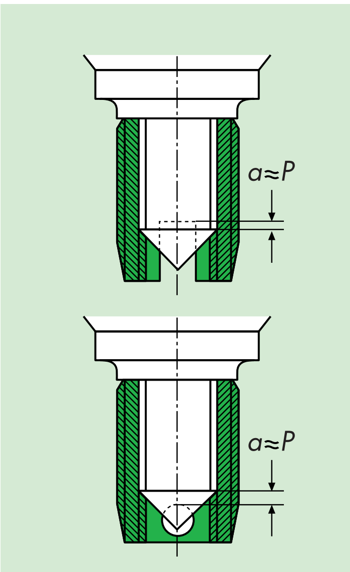


Fig. 8

The right length of the threaded pin for the Ensat® with cutting slot or with cutting bore is calculated from the pitch of the female thread (see also Fig. above; P = pitch of the female thread).

Setting or exchanging the stud

- Pull the shell (2) downwards off the shank (1).
- Release the locking screws (5).
- Screw the stud (7) in or out. Yellow colour marking indicates flattened surfaces for the locking screws.
- When assembling, tighten both screws (5) evenly.
- Insert the ball bearing (6).
- Push on the shell (2) until the ball stop locks into place. For the tool to function perfectly, the shell must be very easy to rotate. Shorten the thread of tool 610 accordingly for short Ensat®.
- Unscrew the guide bush (3) at the front if the Ensat® is to be installed deeper than 0.2 mm under the surface of the workpiece. Diameter: 0.1 to 0.2 mm smaller than Ensat® retaining hole.

  For mounting thin-walled Ensat® (page 23), special guide bushes must be used (tools 620 1 and 621 1).

Conditions for flawless tool function

- Locking and unlocking the tool on the Ensat® surface is guaranteed by a thrust bearing (6).
- The stop pins (4) execute the impact at the shell (2) which unlocks the tool.
- Wear at the stud (7) can result in unlocking problems.

The components are also offered as single parts to allow you to carry out your own repairs to the tool.

Simply give us a call.

Ensat® – driving tools...

Example:
You wish to insert an Ensat® 308 000 050. 110. For the installation process, you have selected a driving tool with spindle hexagon socket to DIN ISO 1173 (E6,3) and have to mount the insert into a deep positioned borehole.

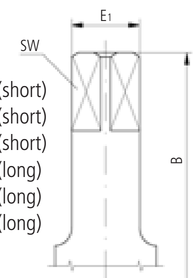
Shank:
636 0...
(long for deep positioned borehole)

Thread code:
...00 050...
(for thread M5)

Suffix numbers:
.... 000
(with always the same tools)

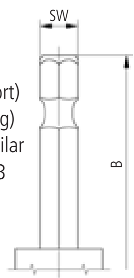
Order no: **636 000 050.000**

Tool
620 0... (short)
620 1... (short)
622 0... (short)
621 0... (long)
621 1... (long)
623 0... (long)

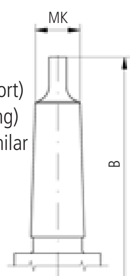


Tool
630 0... (short)
631 0... (long)
Geometry similar ISO 1173 E11,2

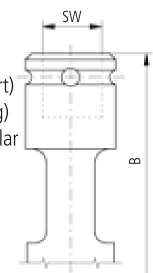
Tool
635 0... (short)
636 0... (long)
Geometry similar ISO 1173 E6,3



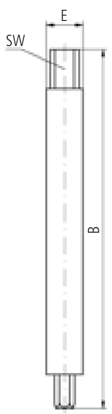
Tool
640 0... (short)
641 0... (long)
Geometry similar DIN 228



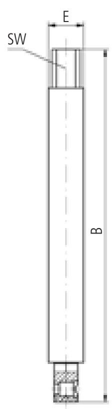
Tool
626 0... (short)
627 0... (long)
Geometry similar DIN 3121



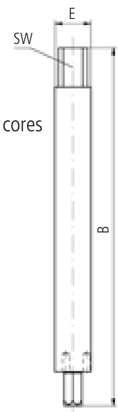
Tool
610 2...
for Ensat®-SBI



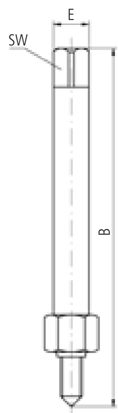
Tool
610 3...
with linear bushing



Tool
610 4...
with magnet cores



Tool
610 0...
Manual installation



Tool
612 0...
Removal

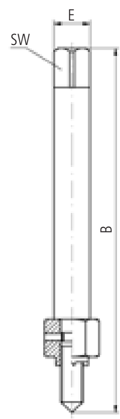


Fig. 9

For	M 2	M 2,5	M 3	M 3,5	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 8	M 10	M 12	M 14	M 16	M 18	M 20	M 22	M 24	M 27	M 30
Ensat®	—	—	Nr. 4	Nr. 6	Nr. 8	Nr. 10	1/4"	5/16"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	5/8"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art. no. Metric	...00 020.000	...00 025.000	...00 030.000	...00 035.000	...00 040.000	...00 050.000	...00 060.000	...00 080.000	...00 100.000	...00 120.000	...00 140.000	...00 160.000	...00 180.000	...00 200.000	...00 220.000	...00 240.000	...00 270.000	...00 300.000
Art. no. Whitworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	...00 525.000	...00 531.000	...00 537.000	...00 544.000	...00 550.000	...00 562.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art. no. UNC	—	—	...00 604.000	...00 606.000	...00 608.000	...00 610.000	...00 625.000	...00 631.000	...00 637.000	...00 644.000	...00 650.000	...00 662.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art. no. UNF	—	—	...00 704.000	...00 706.000	...00 708.000	...00 710.000	...00 725.000	...00 731.000	...00 737.000	...00 744.000	...00 750.000	...00 762.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measurement table																		
Tool type 620 0... (short version), 620 1... (Variant for thin-walled ENSAT®) und 621 0... (long version), 621 1... (Variant for thin-walled ENSAT®)																		
E_1	8	8	8	8	8	12,5	12,5	12,5	16	16	25	25	25	25	25	30	30	30
SW	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	10	10	10	12,5	12,5	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25
B	78	78	78	78	78	95	95	95	118	118	145	145	145	169	169	198	198	198
B_1	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
E	18	18	18	18	18	24	24	24	32	32	50	50	50	58	58	70	70	70
E_2	7	7	7	7	7	9	10	12	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	32	35	38
Tool type 622 0... (short version, reinforced version for high installation torques) and 623 0... (long version, reinforced version for high installation torques)																		
E	○	○	○	○	○	36	36	36	43	43	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tool type 630 0... (short version, hexagonal shaft) and 631 0... (long version, hexagonal shaft)																		
SW	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	11,11	—	—	—	—	—
B	71	71	71	71	71	83	83	83	98	98	118	118	118	—	—	—	—	—
Tool type 635 0... (short version, hexagonal shaft) and 636 0... (long version, hexagonal shaft)																		
SW	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	6,35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	66	66	66	66	66	78	78	78	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tool type 640 0... (short version, morse taper shaft) and 641 0... (long version, morse taper shaft)																		
MK	MK0	MK0	MK0	MK0	MK0	MK2	MK2	MK2	MK3	MK3	MK4	MK4	MK4	MK4	MK4	MK4	MK4	MK4
B	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	176,5	○	222,5	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tool type 626 0... (short version, square socket shank) and 627 0... (long version, square socket shank)																		
SW	—	—	—	—	—	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
B	—	—	—	—	—	94,5	94,5	94,5	117,5	117,5	140,5	140,5	140,5	168,5	168,5	197,5	197,5	197,5
Tool type 610 2..., type 610 3… (from M 8), type 610 4… (from M6) – (for ENSAT® with hexagon socket)																		
E	—	—	—	—	6	8	10	10	12	14	16	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	80	90	100	100	110	125	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW	—	—	—	—	4,9	6,2	8	8	9	11	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tool type 610 0..., 612 0... (manual driving tools)																		
E	—	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	55	55	60	60	75	75	75	95	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW	—	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	12,5	12,5	12,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In order to obtain the length dimension of the extended tool versions, the specified dimensions B must be added in each case to the dimension B_1.

○ = available on request

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Machine Ensat®-installation...

Machine driving process

1. Precisely position the workpiece so that the bore and machine spindle are at right angles to each other (do not tilt). Set the machine to the precise installation depth (appr. 0.1 to 0.2 mm below the surface of the workpiece see page 6).

2. Actuate the operating lever of the machine. The rotatable outer shell of the tool must be resting against the outer visible stop pins at the beginning of the turning process so that it is driven by the pins in the clockwise direction.

3. Feed the Ensat® towards the tool (slot or cutting hole facing downwards) and grip for the duration of 2 to 4 revolutions.

4. Continue to actuate the operating lever of the machine and to guide the tool to the hole until the Ensat® cuts into the borehole. The remainder of the driving process takes place without actuating the feed.

5. Switch on the reversing function (depending on the type and structure of the device, this takes place automatically by means of a limit switch / depth sensor). Avoid setting the tool down hard on the workpiece as this can lead to breakage of both the tool and the Ensat®. It can also damage the play-free fit of the Ensat® and so reduce the pull-out strength. If necessary, adapt the driving speed in line with the necessary reversal time.

Machine installation takes place using the driving tools illustrated on page 8, mounted in:

1. Thread tapping machine

2. Drill press

with reversing system by means of depth stop or thread cutting head. Without guide cartridge, without feed.
Important: Do not exceed tightening torques.

3. Manual machine

With depth sensor and reversing system, see Fig. 11.

4. Single or multiple installation machines

With pneumatic or electric drive; semi or fully automatic, computer controlled (CNC).
Note different pitches.

Guideline speed values for light alloy:

Ensat® female thread	Speed rpm [min⁻¹]
M 2,5 / M 3	650 – 900
M 4 / M 5	400 – 600
M 6 / M 8	280 – 400
M 10 / M 12	200 – 300
M 14 / M 16	150 – 200
M 18 / M 20	120 – 200
M 22 / M 24	100 – 160
M 27 / M 30	80 – 140

Fig. 12

Torque M_D
The maximum admissible torque is dependent on:

1. The axial load capacity of the tool stud

2. The pressure resistance capacity of the Ensat® in the axial direction

Guideline values for driving torques:

Ensat®	M 2,5	1,5 Nm
Ensat®	M 3	2,5 Nm
Ensat®	M 4	5,5 Nm
Ensat®	M 5	10 Nm
Ensat®	M 6	15 Nm
Ensat®	M 8	28 Nm
Ensat®	M 10	40 Nm
Ensat®	M 12	60 Nm
Ensat®	M 14	100 Nm
Ensat®	M 16	160 Nm
Ensat®	M 18	220 Nm
Ensat®	M 20	310 Nm
Ensat®	M 22	420 Nm
Ensat®	M 24	530 Nm
Ensat®	M 27	770 Nm
Ensat®	M 30	1050 Nm

Fig. 13

Lubrication
Only in the case of materials with difficult cutting properties.

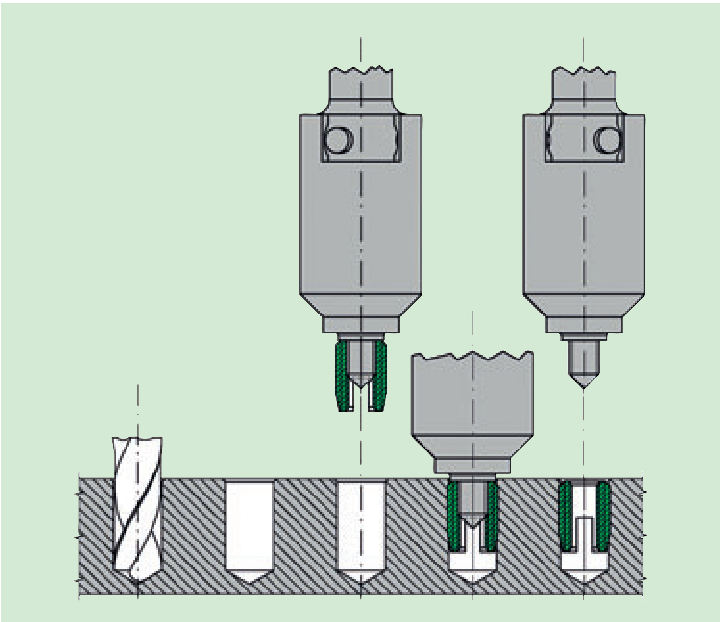


Fig. 14

Manual Ensat®-installation ...

Manual installation with driving tool and tap wrench:

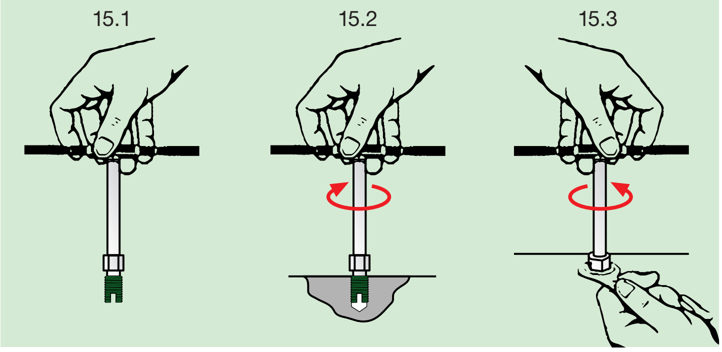


Fig. 15

Emergency installation using screw and nut:

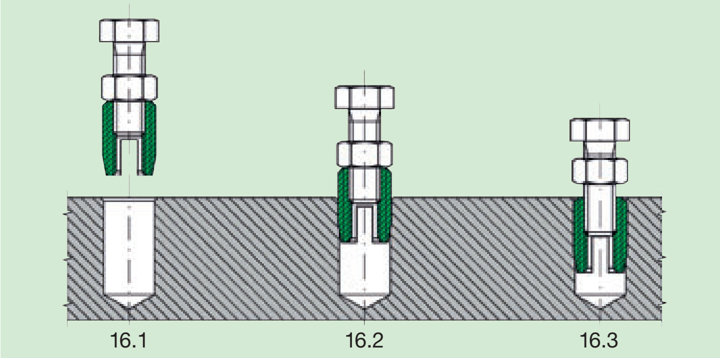


Fig. 16

Manual Insertion Process

The manual insertion is usually carried out using the manual tool 610 0 … via the female thread or in the case of the tools 610 2…using the hexagon socket. You can of course also use power tools for the manual assembly. If doing so, it needs to be ensured that the rotatable sleeve (2, see Fig. 7) is in the corresponding correct position (see Fig. 14 procedure description).

Image 15.1/16.1

Thread the Ensat®, cutting geometry (slit or bore) has to be pointing downward. Attention needs to be paid while doing so that the screw with nut does not face in the direction of the cutting geometry after locking with a counter nut, as the shavings are otherwise not discharged.

Image 15.2/16.2

Screw in the Ensat® until approx. 0.1-0.2 mm underneath the surface of the work piece like in image 5 (during temporary assembly using screw and nut, the Ensat® should be processed until flat). Vertical assembly must be ensured.

Image 15.3/16.3

Loosen the counter nut, otherwise the Ensat® could possibly become unscrewed. Subsequently screw out the screw/screw-in tool.