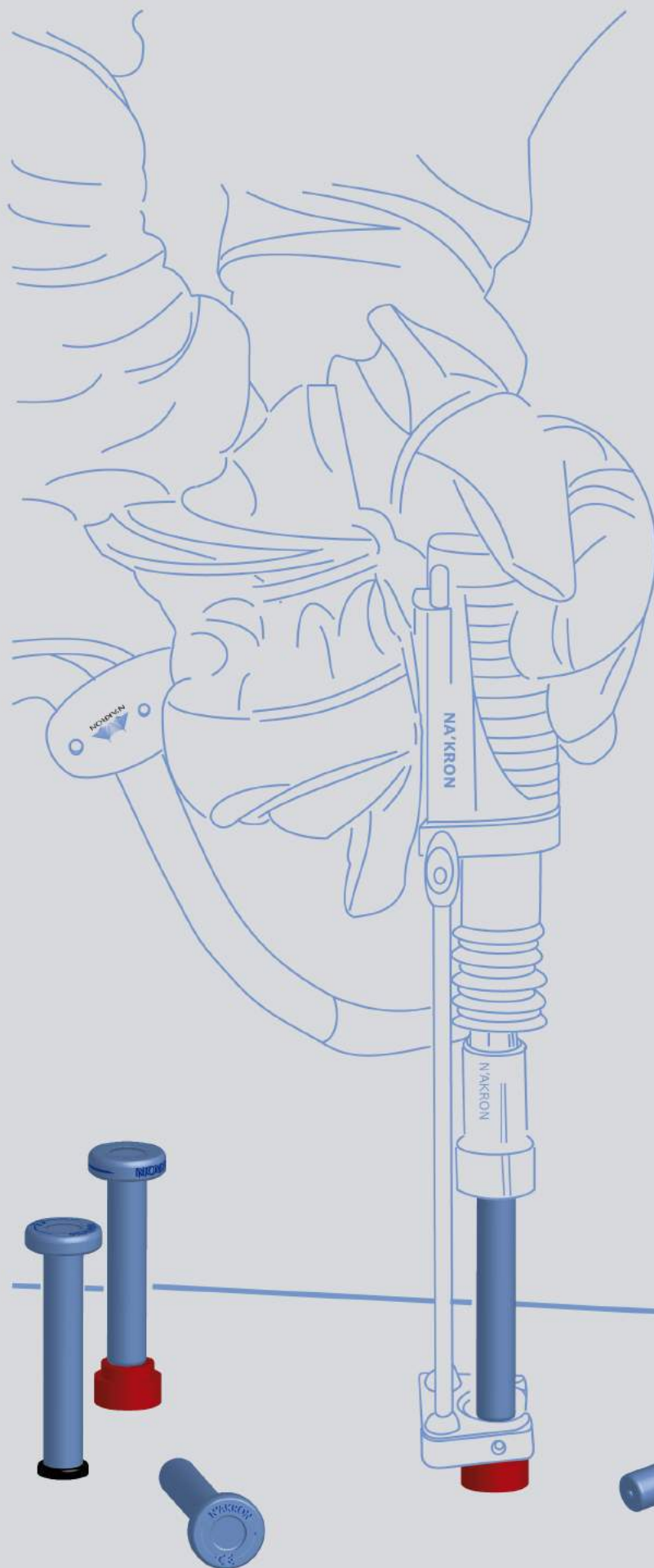


# N'AKRON

























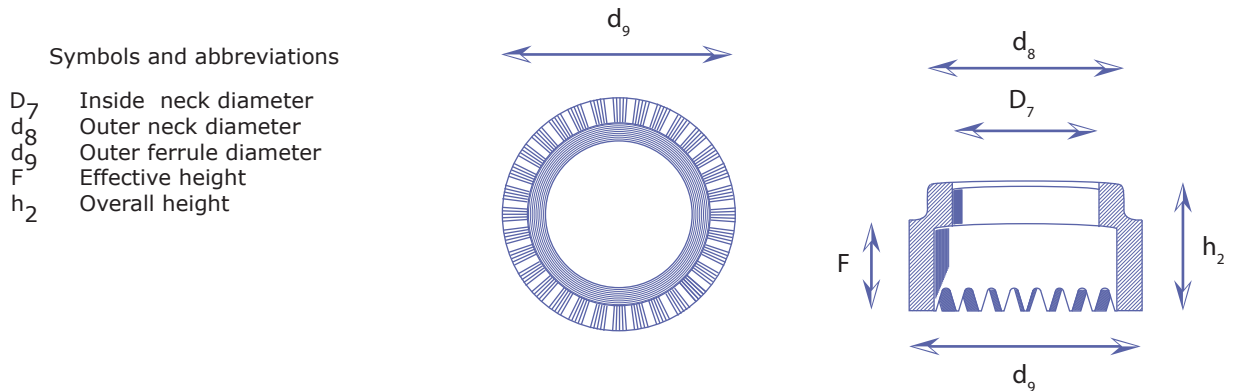
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SHEAR CONNECTOR N'AKRON TYP - B  
ANSI - AWS D1.1/D1.1M:2010

### STANDARD CERAMIC FERRULES FOR STUD SD

Ceramic shields are essential parts of the stud welding process. They are designed to encircle the fastener welding, to protect the arc, to limit the weld to a specified zone of the base metal and to contain the molten metal, acting as a mould to shape this metal and to form the weld fillet, also named 'weld-flash'



### STANDARD CERAMIC FERRULES FOR SHEAR CONNECTOR SD1, MM

d <sub>1</sub> ∅ stud	D <sub>7</sub> inside neck diameter	d <sub>8</sub> neck diameter	d <sub>9</sub> major diameter	F height to neck	h <sub>2</sub> height overall	Rf reference
10	10,2	15,0	17,8	5,8	10,0	NKSD10STUF10
13	13,6	20,0	22,2	5,8	11,0	NKSD13STUF13
16	16,3	26,0	30,0	8,7	13,0	MKSD16STUF16
19	19,4	26,0	30,8	12,0	16,7	NKSD19STUF19
22	22,8	30,7	38,5	14,0	18,5	NKSD22STUF22
25	26,0	35,5	41,0	16,0	21,0	NKSD25STUF25

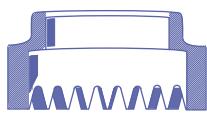
Data chart 1.10

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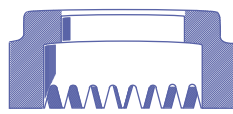


### REDUCED OUTER DIAMETER FERRULES

NKSD16DRUF16



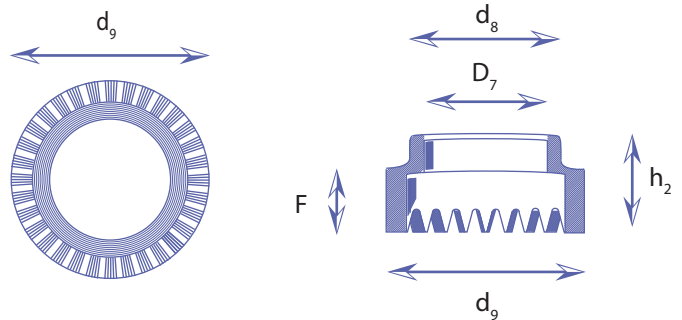
NKSD16STUF16



Difference between reduced diameter/standard ferrules

Symbols and abbreviations

- D<sub>7</sub> Inside neck diameter
- d<sub>8</sub> Outer neck diameter
- d<sub>9</sub> Outer ferrule diameter
- F Effective height
- h<sub>2</sub> Overall height



#### REDUCED OUTER DIAMETER FERRULES. DIMENSIONS, MM

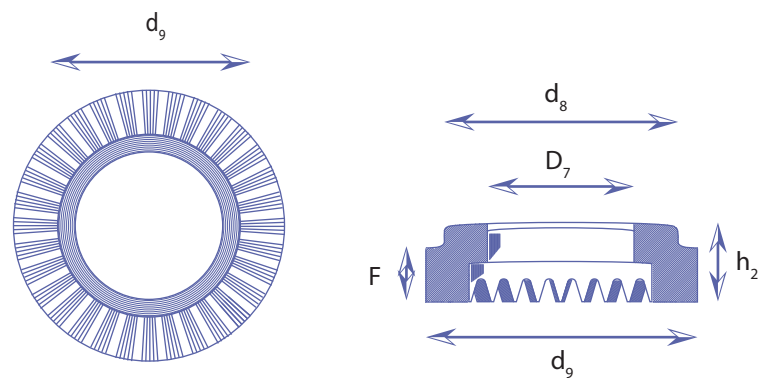
d <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>7</sub>	d <sub>8</sub>	d <sub>9</sub>	F	h <sub>2</sub>	Rf
∅ stud	inside neck diameter	neck diameter	major diameter	height to neck	height overall	reference
10	10,2	15,0	17,8	5,8	10,0	NKSD10DRUF10
10	10,2	13,0	16,3	6,0	10,0	NKSD11DRUF10
13	13,6	16,5	20,2	6,4	11,2	MKSD13DRUF13
16	16,3	20,0	26,2	8,3	13,0	NKSD16DRUF16

Data chart 1.11

## LOW PROFILE FERRULES

Symbols and abbreviations

$D_7$  Inside neck diameter  
 $d_8$  Outer neck diameter  
 $d_9$  Outer ferrule diameter  
 $F$  Effective height  
 $h_2$  Overall height



### STANDARD LOW PROFILE FERRULES FOR SHORT STUDS, MM

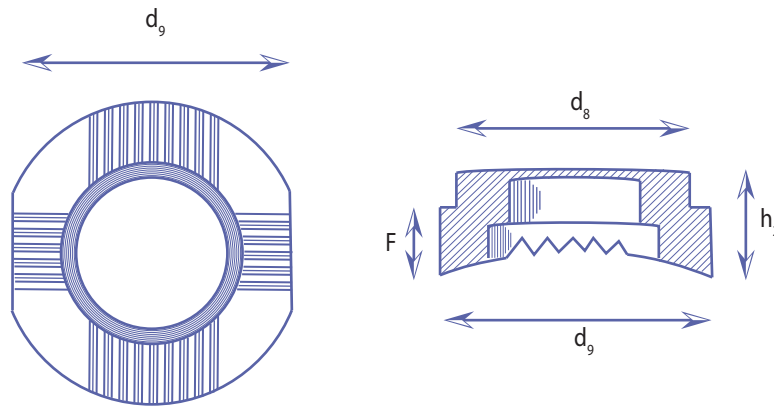
$d_1$ Ø stud	$D_7$ inside neck diameter	$d_8$ neck diameter	$d_9$ major diameter	$F$ height to neck	$h_2$ height overall	Rf reference
10	10,2	15,0	17,1	3,2	6,4	NKSD01PBUF10
10	10,2	20,0	22,2	4,0	7,1	NKSD02PBUF10
13	13,6	20,0	22,2	4,4	8,4	MKSD01PBUF13
13	13,6	23,4	26,6	3,2	8,0	NKSD02PBUF13
13	13,6	27,0	30,2	3,2	7,1	NKSD03PBUF13
16	16,3	23,4	26,2	4,8	9,5	NKSD01PBUF16
19	19,4	30,7	35,9	5,2	9,9	NKSD01PBUF19

Data chart 1.12



### CONCAVE FERRULES FOR WELDING TO CURVED SURFACES

For many uses, shear connectors must be welded to the outside part of a concave surface such as tubes, cylinders or pipes. In that case, the ferrule must be adjusted to the stud diameter and the curve of base metal to achieve good weld results when this is carried out to a convex surface.



CONCAVE FERRULES, MM

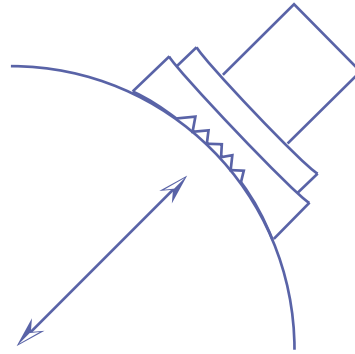
$d_1$ Ø stud	$D_7$ inside diameter	weld surface curve diameter	$d_9$ major diameter	F effective height	$d_8$ grip neck diameter	rf reference
10	10,2	19,0	22,2	6,0	20,0	NKSD01COUF10
10	10,2	22,0	15,0	8,0	12,8	NKSD02COUF10
10	10,2	22,0	16,2	11,0	12,8	MKSD03COUF10
10	10,2	45,0	16,2	9,0	12,8	NKSD04COUF10
10	10,2	76,0	16,2	9,0	12,8	NKSD05COUF10

Data chart 1.14



Symbols and abbreviations

- D<sub>7</sub> Inside neck diameter
- d<sub>8</sub> Outer neck diameter
- d<sub>9</sub> Outer ferrule diameter
- F Effective height
- h<sub>2</sub> Overall height



CONCAVE FERRULES, MM

d <sub>1</sub> ∅ stud	D <sub>7</sub> neck diameter	weld surface curve diameter	d <sub>9</sub> major diameter	F effective height	d <sub>8</sub> grip neck diameter	rf reference
13	13,6	32,0	22,2	8,0	20,0	NKSD01COUF13
13	13,6	41,0	20,5	11,0	16,5	NKSD02COUF13
13	13,6	76,0	20,5	11,0	16,5	NKSD03COUF13
13	13,6	76,0	22,2	11,0	20,0	NKSD04COUF13
13	13,6	76,0	20,2	17,2	16,5	NKSD05COUF13
13	13,6	89,0	41,0	6,4	41,0	NKSD06COUF13
16	16,3	19,0	26,2	12,5	20,0	NKSD01COUF16
16	16,3	25,0	26,2	13,0	20,0	NKSD02COUF16
16	16,3	51,0	26,2	12,5	20,0	NKSD03COUF16
16	16,3	102,0	41,0	8,1	41,0	NKSD04COUF16
16	16,3	102,0	26,2	13,0	20,0	NKSD05COUF16
16	16,3	95,0	41,0	8,6	41,0	NKSD06COUF16
19	19,4	65,0	30,2	13,5	26,2	NKSD01COUF19
22	22,8	95,0	41,0	11,8	41,0	NKSD01COUF22
25	26,0	76,0	41,0	20,7	35,7	NKSD01COUF25

Data chart 1.15

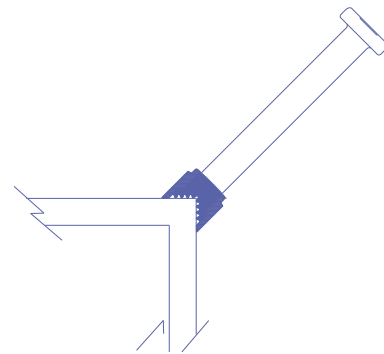
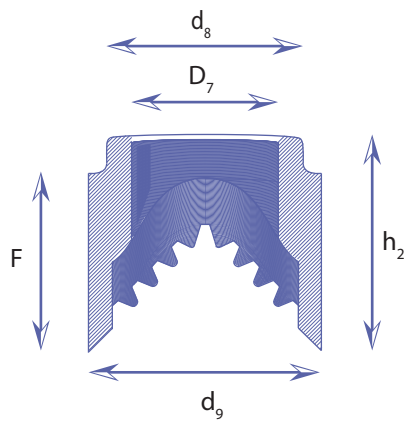




**SPECIAL FERRULES FOR WELDING INTO FILLETS AND ONTO HEELS**

Symbols and abbreviations

- D<sub>7</sub> Inside neck diameter
- d<sub>8</sub> Outer neck diameter
- d<sub>9</sub> Outer ferrule diameter
- F Effective height
- h<sub>2</sub> Overall height



**STANDARD FERRULES ONTO HEEL**

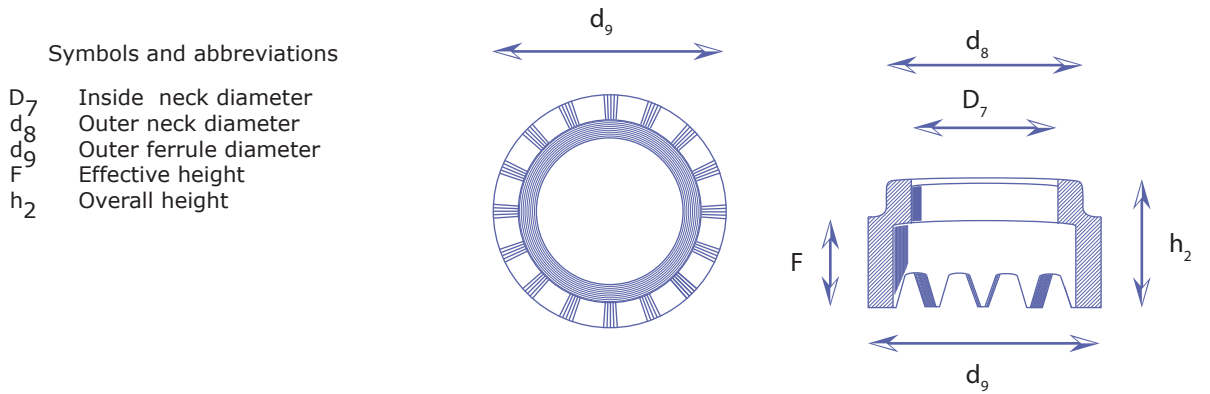
d <sub>1</sub> ∅ stud	D <sub>7</sub> inside neck diameter	d <sub>8</sub> neck diameter	d <sub>9</sub> major diameter	F height to neck	h <sub>2</sub> height overall	rf reference
10	10,2	14,9	17,9	14,0	17,9	NKSD01AEUF10
13	13,3	20,0	26,2	15,9	20,6	NKSD01AEUF13
16	16,3	20,0	26,2	17,9	22,6	NKSD01AEUF16
19	19,4	26,2	30,9	21,4	26,2	NKSD01AEUF19
22	22,8	30,7	31,0	23,8	23,8	NKSD01AEUF22

Data chart 1.17





**FERRULES FOR WELDING THROUGH METAL DECK**



**STANDARD CERAMIC FERRULES FOR SHEAR CONNECTOR SD1, MM**

$d_1$ Ø stud	$D_7$ inside neck diameter	$d_8$ neck diameter	$d_9$ major diameter	$F$ height to neck	$h_2$ height overall	rf reference
10	10,2	15,0	17,8	5,8	10,0	NKSD10STUF10
13	13,6	20,0	22,2	5,8	11,0	NKSD13STUF13
16	16,3	26,0	30,0	8,7	13,0	MKSD16STUF16
19	19,4	26,0	30,8	12,0	16,7	NKSD19STUF19
22	22,8	30,7	38,5	14,0	18,5	NKSD22STUF22
25	26,0	35,5	41,0	16,0	21,0	NKSD25STUF25

Data chart 1.19





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## STUD WELDING PROCESS

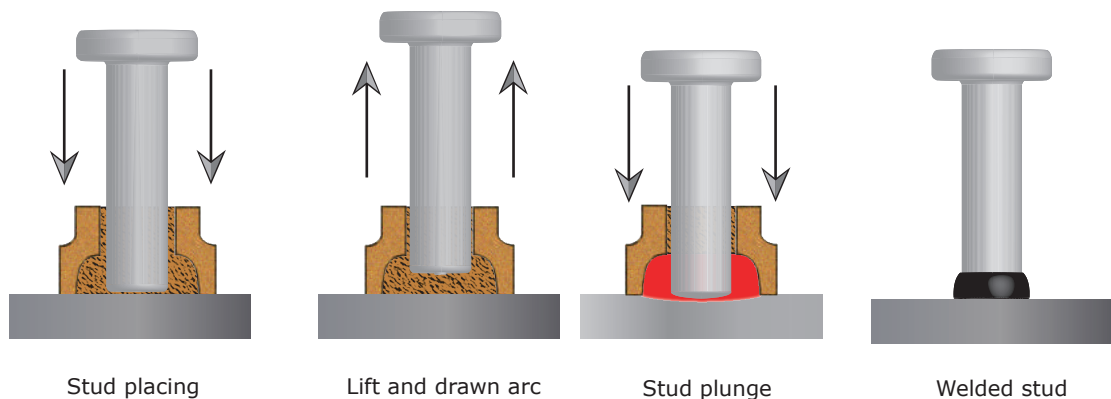
Stud welding consists in joining metal pieces, usually bar-shaped, to metal workpiece. It is used mainly in bridge building (especially in composite structures), in façade-walls, in steel buildings, as well as in industrial equipment.

In ARC Stud Welding process, the arc is primed for short time between the end of the stud and a portion of base metal: both pieces start melting and they end up joining. The procedure used for a proper shear connector welding is the ARC stud welding, made mechanically or automatically, by means of a stud welding gun or welding tool. The different phases of ARC stud welding are shown on drawings n. 8-9.

The shear connector is plugged into its fastening device and, fitted into a ceramic ferrule, is firmly placed against the work surface. At the beginning of welding process, the stud lifts off and then an pilot arc is drawn between the end of this connector and the work plate, promoting the melting of both the end of the stud and the parent metal. Once welding time has elapsed, the connector is automatically plunged into the molten pool of the metal with a special force (>100 N) and then the current source is disconnected.

### DRAWN ARC STUD WELDING. SEQUENCES

Fig. 8



This procedure is generally used in a range of diameters between 3 mm and 25 mm, with 100 m/3000 m weld time. This method usually utilizes ceramic ferrules and, only in certain cases, is used with a shielding gas or without molten pool shielding. Minimum sheet thickness is  $\frac{1}{4}$  stud diameter for welding with CF and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in the case of SG welding, but it cannot be less than 1 mm.

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**PROCEDURES FOR NK STUD WELDING**

1. Top Flange of Beams or Plates

For a good stud welding process, the top flange of all beams or plates should be free of paint, heavy rust or mill scale, grease or ground, moisture and all other foreign materials. These materials contaminants to any welding process, especially stud welding due to the short duration of the weld cycle.

2. Estructural Ground

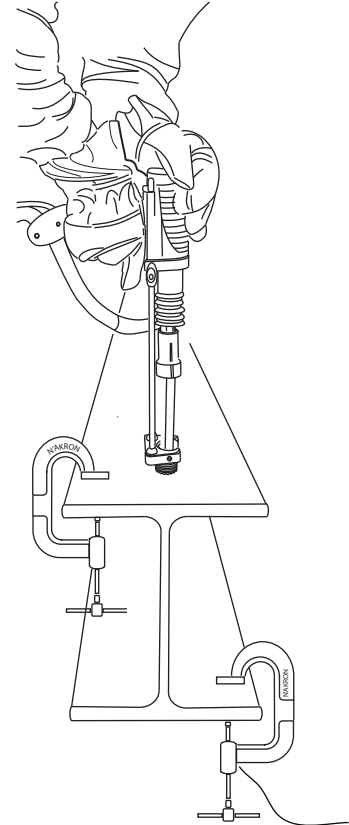
It is always recommended that the welding ground be attached to a spot on a beam which has been ground clean. Poor or inadequate ground connections can result in a loss of weld current and, therefore, affect welding quality.

3. Power Requirement for Operating Power Source

Consult the machine manual or manufacturer for the recommended incoming power requirements prior to energizing the power source. This includes proper fuse selection, primary cable size and correct length. Inadequate incoming primary power or incorrect conductor size or length can contribute to a reduction in the required weld current.

4. Welding Current

It is essential to have the correct weld current for each application. The normal ranges are listed below. When excessive cable length is used, the result would be a reduction in weld current. This can contribute to weld inconsistency or even weld failure. Always use 4/0 cables in the welding circuit when excessive length is required. The amount of cable totally depends upon the power source used. It may be necessary in some cases to parallel cable when length required is too long.



10 mm	➔	525 a	700 amp	13 mm	➔	750 a	925 amp
16 mm	➔	1100 a	1400 amp	19 mm	➔	1450 a	1750 amp
22 mm	➔	1700 a	1950 amp	25 mm	➔	2000 a	2200 amp

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5. Weld Setting

Exact weld settings cannot be given because no two works are the same. Actual settings will depend upon jobs site conditions. Listed below are approximate settings.

Stud base diameter		Area mm <sup>2</sup>	Welding Downhand				Welding Overhead				Welding to a Vertical Surface			
in	mm		Welding current A	Weld time seg	Lift mm	Plunge mm	Welding current A	Weld time seg	Lift mm	Plunge mm	Welding current A	Weld time seg	Lift mm	Plunge mm
1/4	6	28,274	450	.17	1,5	3,2	0,450	.17	1,5	3,2	450	.17	1,5	3,2
5/16	8	50,266	500	.25	1,5	3,2	0,500	.25	1,5	3,2	500	.25	1,5	3,2
3/8	10	78,540	550	.33	1,5	3,2	0,550	.33	1,5	3,2	600	.33	1,5	3,2
7/16	11	95,033	675	.42	2,0	3,2	0,675	.42	1,5	3,2	750	.33	1,5	3,2
1/2	13	132,733	800	.55	2,0	3,2	0,800	.55	1,5	3,2	875	.46	1,5	3,2
5/8	16	201,062	1200	.67	2,4	4,7	0,1200	.67	1,5	4,7	1275	.60	1,5	4,7
3/4	19	283,529	1500	.84	2,4	4,7	0,1500	.84	1,5	4,7				
7/8	22	380,134	1700	1.00	3,2	6,4	0,1700	1.00	1,5	6,4				
1	25	490,875	1900	1.40	3,2	6,4	0,2050	1.20	1,5	6,4				

Data chart 1.20

Gun lift should be measured with a stud and its respective ferrule of size which is are going to be used, compressing the gun as if to weld and using an insulated piece of material, such a piece of wood.

Weld current should also be checked by using an amp meter ad should be checked periodically due to cable heating which can cause reduction in weld current.

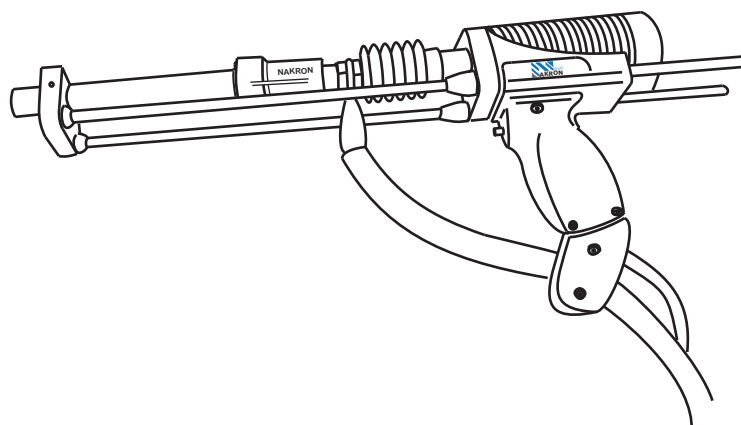


Fig. 10

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