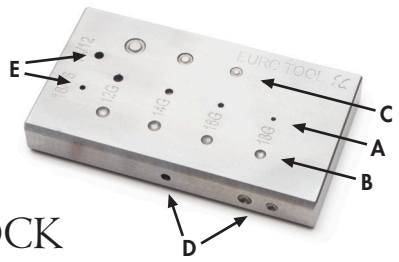


Contenti

STEEL RIVETING BLOCK

No. 100-084



FORMING WIRE RIVETS

1. After choosing the gauge of wire you want to use for your rivet, punch or drill the same size hole in the material you will be riveting.
2. Make sure the end of your riveting wire is flush. If it isn't, use a pair of flush cutters to trim the end.
3. Push your wire through the hole you created in your material and into the correct sized hole in the center of the Riveting Block **[A]**.
4. Making sure your material is in contact with the surface of the Riveting Block and your wire is in the correct hole, use your flush cutters to cut the wire flush with your material.
5. Using a riveting or chasing hammer, tap the end of the wire a few times to keep it from falling out of your material.
6. Position the rivet wire in the appropriately marked dimple **[B]** and tap with your hammer a few times to begin forming the rivet head.
7. Flip your piece over and hammer a few more times on the opposite end of the wire to begin forming the rivet head on the other end. Make sure the wire is positioned in the correct dimple.
8. Continue hammering and flipping your piece until the rivet is snug with your material and the heads are nicely formed.

FORMING EYELET RIVETS

1. After choosing the size of the eyelet you want to use for your rivet, punch or drill the same size hole in the material you will be riveting.
2. Place the eyelet in the hole you created in your material and position the unflared end over the correct sized circular flaring depression in the Riveting Block **[C]**.
3. Using a riveting or chasing hammer, tap the end of the eyelet a few times to begin flaring the opposite end.
4. Flip your piece over and hammer a few more times. Make sure the eyelet is positioned in the correct size flaring depression.
5. Continue hammering and flipping your piece until the eyelet is snug with your material and both ends are nicely formed.

ADDITIONAL TIPS

Mounting the Riveting Block in a bench vise and using the dimples and flaring depressions along the edges of the block **[D]** will provide better clearance when riveting curved material. Be sure to use rubber vise jaws or other means to protect the face of the block from being marred by your vise jaws. In cases where you can only access one end of your wire rivet, you can use one of the fully drilled holes in the block **[E]** to pre-form one of the rivet heads. Simply ball the end of your wire using your torch, cut the wire to the desired length and form the rivet head by inserting the wire into the hole and forming it with your hammer.