Clinching technique
ECKOLD clinching technique – the joining method of the future

ECKOLD clinching is an innovative, proven technique for the joining of sheet metal and profiles. The workpieces are permanently joined by local cold forming – doing away with fixtures and auxiliary parts. The main advantage of this joining method lies in the fact that a positive joint is formed directly from the sheet metal material. The technique is also suitable for the joining of workpieces of different materials and thicknesses.

As there are many different requirements that joints must meet, ECKOLD offers tailor-made tools and machines, taking into account the specific applications of the customer. ECKOLD provides a huge variety of joining options and equipment, so that manufacturers can choose the best solution for their specific clinching tasks. ECKOLD clinching is a tried and tested method used worldwide in automated production plants with or without robots. ECKOLD also produces portable clinching tools for small series.

ECKOLD clinching is conquering the market, as the technique is not only suitable for oiled or coated sheet metal and stainless steel workpieces, but can also join sheet metal elements of varying thickness without problems. ECKOLD even offers solutions for workpieces made in brittle aluminium alloys and for the joining of non-forming metals such as spring steel with forming materials.

ECKOLD clinching is a sustainable technology that protects both the environment and workers. Its energy consumption is low, and workplace safety is enhanced, as there are no toxic emissions or high noise levels. Compared with conventional joining techniques, ECKOLD clinching allows for capital cost savings of up to 55 %, while operating costs are typically 25 % lower.

With its clinching technique, ECKOLD demonstrates once more its innovative power. After years of development, the ECKOLD clinching method was first launched in the 1980s. In the recent past, the company has time and again set new standards, for instance with its servo-motor clinching frames designed for industrial large-series production, another milestone on the road to future-proof joining.

Examples of applications

- Steel furniture, shelf and storage solutions
- Sheet metal sub contractors
- Computers, electronics and lighting industries
- Ventilation and ducting industries
Joints that last

- Available clinching types
  - Standard clinching: S-DF
  - Round clinching: R-DF
  - Round clinching with rigid die: G-DF
  - Clinching with prepunched hole: CONFIX
- Single layer thickness 0.5 – 4 mm / depending on clinching type
- Total thickness 1.0 – 6.0 mm / depending on clinching type
- 2 – 4 sheet metal layers
- Hybrid joining (steel / adhesive / aluminium)

Trendsetter in clinching technology
Decades of experience
Worldwide service network

Dashboard panel
Car bonnet
Radiator grille
Auxiliary heater
Wing
Sealing strip clamp
Rear shelf
Boot lid
Window lifter
Seat shell

Target sectors

White goods industries
General fabricators

Clinching technique – Eckold | 3
The key to our success: our comprehensive product programme ...

... including many tool options and versions and a complete range of machines from standard units to turnkey production plants.
Tailor-made solutions

- Servo motor-driven clinching systems
- Lightweight frames
- Clinching devices and plants
How does clinching work?

- Clinching is a forming process for the joining of thin workpieces, tubes and/or profiles made in steel, stainless steel, non-ferrous metals (in particular aluminium).
- Clinching allows for the connection of two or more overlapping workpieces by means of local cold forming.
- The main advantage of this joining method lies in the fact that a positive joint is formed directly from the sheet metal material. There is thus no need for auxiliary materials or fixtures such as soldering flux or rivets.
- In the clinching process, the sheet materials are partly pushed through each other and then pressed together to plastically form an interlock between two or more sheets.

Versatile technology
Customised punch and die combinations allow for the clinching of workpieces made from different materials and of different thickness. To determine the most suitable tool combination, ECKOLD performs extensive trial runs to ensure optimum joint quality.

Corrosion resistance
Corrosion tests commissioned by ECKOLD show that clinched joints are no more susceptible to corrosion than the joined materials themselves. This has also been proven for galvanised sheet metal elements and clinching without cutting.

Fatigue strength
Studies comparing the fatigue behaviour of clinched and resistance spot welded joints confirm that clinching elements can withstand significantly greater dynamic loads. This is due to the fact that quick melting and solidification during spot welding leads to a brittle structure and a much greater notch sensitivity, and thus a lower fatigue strength.

Durability and strength
The retention strength of a joint depends on the geometry of the clinched connection (bar-shaped or round) and the direction of stress forces relative to the connection.

As clinched connections are made from the materials of the joined workpieces, there is a direct correlation between the mechanical properties of the workpiece materials, the thickness of the workpieces and the achievable retention forces. The retention strength is of course also determined by the clinching point diameter and the actual bottom thickness.

To optimise the retention strength when clinching workpieces of the same material but different thickness, the thicker element should face the punch side.
Cost-effective method
Cost comparisons by customers and independent bodies show that ECKOLD clinching is significantly cheaper than any other joining technique.

Depending on the actual task and taking into account both capital and running costs, the total costs for the production of clinched components are up to 55% lower than with spot welding.

Sustainability
Everybody who has been exposed to toxic welding fumes, or knows how welding and personal protective equipment weigh down on the body appreciates the many advantages of ECKOLD clinching for workers. ECKOLD clinching protects the health of workers as there are no hazardous fumes, or heavy equipment to be transported. In addition, ECKOLD clinching is energy-efficient and does not produce industrial waste water. ECKOLD clinching is thus a truly clean, safe and user-friendly joining method.

Stainless steel and non-forming materials
- Austenitic stainless steel is difficult to join in a cost-effective manner.
- To join sheets made from brittle aluminium alloys or non-forming materials (e.g. spring steel) with sheets made from a forming material, we recommend the CONFIX type.

Special clinching technology requirements for the automotive industry
- High joining rates → short process times
- No negative effect of workpiece finish on joining result
- No negative effect of workpiece quality on joint quality
- Method must be suitable for various material combinations (composite workpieces)
- Method must cater for hybrid joining (combined gluing and clinching)
- Clinching elements must be able to withstand high mechanical and thermal stress as well as corrosion
- Option to integrate clinching tool into press
- Reproducible joint quality
Unrivalled range of options for customer-specific applications

Clinching type S-DF

- Low-cost tools
- Torsion-proof element
- Also suitable for joining three or more sheet metal layers
- Recommended for workpieces of different forming behaviour (e.g. steel / aluminium)

Steps with clinching option S-DF

Clinching type R-DF

- Circular, medium-tight clinching element
- Suitable for various material thickness combinations
- Symmetric of shear strengths
- Particularly recommended for workpieces of different forming behaviour (e.g. steel / aluminium) and hybrid joints (metal / adhesive)

Steps with clinching option R-DF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation of workpieces to be joined</th>
<th>Clinching element geometry</th>
<th>Requirements regarding tool holders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-DF</td>
<td>Both workpieces cut</td>
<td>Beam-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-DF</td>
<td>No workpiece cutting</td>
<td>Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-DF</td>
<td>No workpiece cutting</td>
<td>Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIX</td>
<td>One workpiece prepunched</td>
<td>Round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinching type G-DF

- Circular, medium-tight clinching element
- Symmetric of shear strength
- Minimum workpiece deformation
- More compact than opening tools (R-DF)
- Particularly recommended for workpieces of different forming behaviour (e.g. steel / aluminium)
- Particularly recommended for workpieces of poor forming behaviour (e.g. die-cast aluminium)

Clinching type CONFIX

- Round element with small or no die-side protrusion
- Symmetric of shear strength
- Joining of workpieces where die-side element is made from material with poor forming properties (e.g. spring steel)
- Joining of workpieces of different thickness (e.g. 1.0 mm in 4.0 mm)

Shear strength, transverse | Shear strength, longitudinal | Cross tension strength | Permissible single layer thicknesses | Permissible total thicknesses
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
S-DF punch width
2 mm | 1.4 kN | 1.1 kN | 0.8 kN | 0.5 - 2.0 mm | 1.0 - 3.0 mm
3 mm | 1.8 kN | 1.5 kN | 0.8 kN | 0.5 - 2.5 mm | 1.0 - 4.5 mm
4 mm | 2.2 kN | 1.7 kN | 0.9 kN | 0.5 - 3.0 mm | 1.0 - 6.0 mm

R-DF die-side element diameter
6 mm | 1.7 kN | 1.7 kN | 1.5 kN | 0.5 - 2.0 mm | 1.0 - 3.5 mm
8 mm | 3.0 kN | 3.0 kN | 1.7 kN | 0.5 - 2.5 mm | 1.0 - 4.5 mm
10 mm | 3.9 kN | 3.9 kN | 2.0 kN | 0.6 - 3.0 mm | 1.2 - 5.5 mm
12 mm | 4.9 kN | 4.9 kN | 2.3 kN | 0.8 - 3.5 mm | 1.6 - 6.0 mm

G-DF die-side element diameter
4 mm | | | | |
6 mm | 1.8 kN | 1.8 kN | 1.6 kN | 0.4 - 1.5 mm | 0.8 - 2.5 mm
8 mm | 3.1 kN | 3.1 kN | 1.8 kN | 0.5 - 2.0 mm | 1.0 - 3.5 mm
10 mm | 4.0 kN | 4.0 kN | 2.1 kN | 0.6 - 3.0 mm | 1.2 - 5.5 mm
12 mm | 5.0 kN | 5.0 kN | 2.4 kN | 0.8 - 3.5 mm | 1.6 - 6.0 mm

CONFIX anvil diameter, depending on prepunched hole diameter or standard series

Punch side: 0.3 - 5.0 mm to be determined for each application

The max. total thickness refers to steel and aluminium alloys with good forming properties, a total elongation A80 ≥ 12 % and a yield ratio Rp0.2 / Rm ≤ 0.7. Examples: steel: DC04 • DX56 • CR180BH; aluminium: AlMg3 • AlMg4.5Mn0.4 • AlMg0.4Si1.2(T4). Deviations from these workpiece thickness combinations might be possible. For details, contact ECKOLD.
Quality assurance and process monitoring

For quality assurance, ECKOLD offers a manual method as well as an online process monitoring tool. For the manual assessment of the clinching element quality, the bottom thickness and the element width need to be examined.

The online process monitoring system allows for seamless and continuous 100% quality control, for instance in series production plants. The special software developed by ECKOLD visualises both the machine control and all processes that need to be monitored on a single human machine interface (HMI). For process monitoring, the system compares the current machine signals with reference monitoring signals.

The results of these comparisons are visualised in three different ways for in-depth analysis. The monitoring system detects process and machine errors, e.g. use of incorrect workpieces or incorrect machine settings. The process monitoring system allows operators to configure, parameterise, monitor and document the clinching process online. This makes production much more efficient and cheaper, as problems can be detected and eliminated promptly to prevent downtimes and reduce the number of rejects.

- Well-designed, user-friendly interface
- .NET application runnable on any conventional industrial PC
- One software package catering for multiple clinching systems
- Various user levels (e.g. operator, maintenance technician / expert)
- Interlinked control and visualisation software developed and configured by ECKOLD
- Archiving of measurements
- Profiles for various joining tasks can be saved for future use
- Backup and restore of current settings and configuration

All machines and tools are shipped with clinching parameter sheets stating the recommended parameter values for the envisaged clinching task.

Visualisierung

Process monitoring methods: Envelope (1), window (2) and trend monitoring (3)
There are many good reasons that speak for ECKOLD clinching

Advantages and characteristics

- No thermal stress at joining point
  → No interference with workpiece material properties
  → No deformation in workpieces
- Joining of workpieces of different thickness and made from different materials
- Flexibility with regard to joining direction
- Various workpiece thickness combinations can be machined with a single tool set
- Suitable for hybrid joining (combination of gluing and clinching)
- No need to prepare workpiece surfaces
- Joining of coated workpieces (metallic, organic coats) without damage to coating
- No need for preparation or reworking of joints (drilling, deburring, grinding)
- Irregular sheet metal thickness is not a problem
- Excellent conductivity of joining point
- Quality control by means of non-destructive testing of bottom thickness and outside diameter with gauges, and online process monitoring
- Cost-effective method for the joining of austenitic stainless steel

Comparison with thermal methods (e.g. welding)

- No need to prepare workpiece surfaces
- No thermal stress at joining point
  → No interference with workpiece material properties
  → No deformation in workpieces
- No hazardous gases and fumes
- Workpiece contact resistance has no effect on joining quality
- Changing process conditions do not affect result
- Low energy consumption
- Low capital expenditure and running costs
- Cost savings of up to 55 % over spot welding

Comparison with self-piercing riveting (semi-tubular and solid rivets)

- No need for auxiliary material
  → No time-consuming rivet handling
  → No risk of contact corrosion between rivet and workpieces
  → Fewer quality assessment parameters (rivet foot compression, cracks in rivet, etc.)
- No need for slug removal
- Beam-shaped clinching elements prevent rotation; with riveting, this requires two rivets
- Low capital expenditure and running costs
Service from A to Z

• Test runs and analyses for customers
• Production of sample sheets / workpieces
• Feasibility studies for tool dimensioning
• Process planning and implementation of technical solutions
• Production at own factory
• Commissioning at customer premises
• Routine maintenance service
• Customer support for process optimisation
  – Assistance in teach-in process for robot positions
  – Production of microsections / assessment of clinching point quality
  – Online support
• Continuous assistance from commissioning to SOP
• Training of operators / maintenance technicians / machine experts

Facts & figures

• Founded 1936
• Products in operation in more than 100 countries
• More than 25 sales partners worldwide
• Sales offices in Great Britain, Hungary, Switzerland, Japan and the Czech Republic
• Certified according to ISO 9001:2015