

Snap fits can be either releasing or non-releasing. In this releasing fit note the small groove to facilitate separation of the mating parts.

A separate extrusion can be utilized to join two pieces.

Extrusions pinned together in this manner almost become one piece.

In this application a shaft is used to lock two extrusions together. Useful for vanes, dampers, etc.

These small ball and socket hinge details can be used in roll-up or tambour door applications.

Uni-strut type fasteners and configurations are easily incorporated in extruded assemblies.

A groove with threads for a machine screw is used to hold this mating fit together.

This is a non-releasing snap fit.

Dove tails are an effective method to join extrusions.

A hinge detail plus a snap fit works well for assembly of long lengths.

Retaining grooves keep the the nuts from turning in this application

Small extruded retainers keep these round head screws from turning.

Snap fit

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Slide fit, better used over short lengths.

Here a spline is used to lock two easily assembled extrusions together.

This is a pretty good hinge detail. It works well and is not tolerance critical.

Sheet metal screw using pre-drilled holes

Snap-in cover

Properly designed details can eliminate the need for drilled holes to receive both pop and drive rivets.

Longitudinal screw bosses are the most common type of extruded fastening feature. They can be used to join extrusions at 90 degrees to each other and to fasten end plates and bezels.

