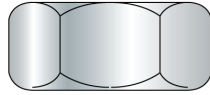


NUT TYPES

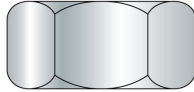
HEX

A standard six-sided nut, often referred to as a finished hex nut.



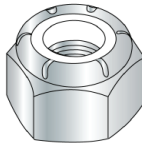
HEAVY HEX

A thicker, stronger variation of the traditional hex nut.



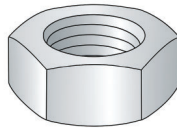
NYLON INSERT LOCK

Features a nylon ring inside to resist loosening; commonly known as a Nylock nut.



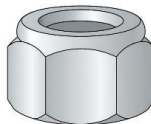
JAM

A hex nut with a lower profile than standard height.



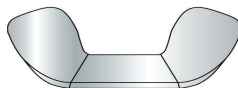
NYLON INSERT JAM LOCK

A reduced-height version of the nylon-insert lock nut.



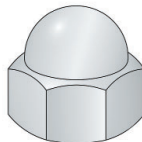
WING

Equipped with wing-like projections for tightening and loosening by hand.



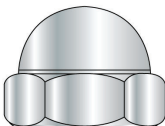
CAP

Designed with a rounded, closed end to cover the exposed threads.



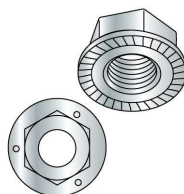
ACORN

A high-crown variation of a cap nut, often chosen for decorative purposes.



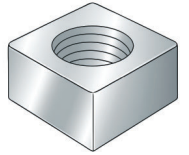
FLANGE

Built with an integrated washer-like base to spread the load.



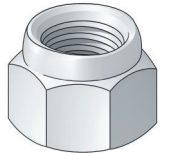
SQUARE

A nut with four flat sides instead of six.



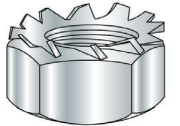
PREVAILING TORQUE LOCK

A non-reversible lock nut designed to withstand high temperatures.



K-LOCK OR KEP

Features a permanently attached, free-spinning external tooth lock washer.



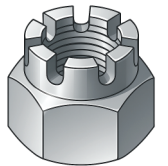
COUPLING

An elongated nut used to join threaded rods or other male fasteners.



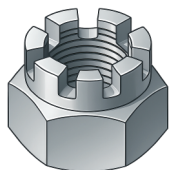
SLOTTED

Used with a cotter pin on drilled shank fasteners to prevent rotation or loosening.



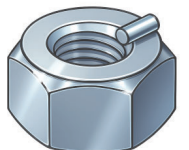
CASTLE

Similar to a slotted nut but with deeper notches; also paired with a cotter pin for a secure locking.



PIN LOCK

A lock nut that installs and removes with low torque, protecting threads from damage.



TEE

Made to be driven into wood, providing an internal thread for fastening.

