

# RIVETS

---

In general, rivets are a type of non-threaded fastener. They are usually cylindrical with round, flat, pan shaped or countersunk heads. They are used for the permanent assembly of metal parts (e.g., in large frameworks, ships and containers).

Generally, the classification of rivets is based on the material of which the rivet is made. In some cases though, rivets must be classified for duty purposes as to the type of rivet that they are.

- Most **Aluminum** Rivets are under HTSUS 7616.10.3000/4.7%
- Most **Steel** Rivets are under HTSUS 7318.23.0000/0.1cent per KG

However, certain rivets, no matter their material makeup must be classified in chapter 83 (heading 8308.20). These rivets are:

- Tubular or bifurcated rivets of all kinds.
- Break mandrel blind rivets\*

Rivets properly classified under heading 8308.20 then are broken down into two sub classifications:

- 8308.20.3000/0.1 cent/KG.  
This is for iron or steel rivets not brightened and not machined.
- 8308.20.6000/0.9  
This is for other rivets not classifiable under 8308.20.3000.

\* The HTSUS defines *Break mandrel Blind* rivets as: where during the setting operation the mandrel is pulled into or against the rivet body and breaks at or near the junction of the mandrel shank and its upset end. Rivets that are only partially hollow may be classified as to their material makeup (Ch 73, 76, etc.).