

S-BT VISUAL INSPECTION CATALOGUE

02.2024



HILTI S-BT VISUAL INSPECTION CATALOGUE

The visual inspection and assessment for Hilti S-BT studs is split in two parts. First, the examination of the drilling operation (Table 1, 2 and 3) before the setting process.

Second, the examination for the S-BT stud setting itself (Table 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The purpose of the examination catalogue is to help the user assess visually and decide whether each instillation step is acceptable or not acceptable for use. The Hilti S-BT examination catalogue should be used during the whole stud instillation process.

No.	Schematics	Example images	Assessment	Recommended corrective action
1	Shiny ri	ng: 100%	Correct drilling angle and depth.	
2	Shiny ri	ng: > 50%	 Acceptable drilling angle and depth . 	
3	Shiny ri	ng: < 50%	Control of the test of	Finish drilling till the shiny ring reaches >50% but do not wobble the tool during drilling. The drill must stay perpendicular to surface.

Table 1: Surface perparation of coated parent material - drilling the pilot hole

No.	Schematics	Example images	Assessment	Recommended corrective action
1	Shiny ri	ng: 100%	 Correct drilling angle and depth. 	
2	Shiny ri	ng: > 50%	Acceptable drilling angle and depth.	
3	Shiny ri	ng: <50%	Control of the terms of terms	Finish drilling till the shiny ring reaches >50% but do not wobble the tool during drilling. The drill must stay perpendicular to surface.
4	Shiny	ring: 0%	C Drilling is either too inclined or not deep enough.	Finish drilling till the shiny ring reaches >50% but do not wobble the tool during drilling. The drill must stay perpendicular to surface.

✓ OK S Not OK 02.2024



Table 3: Cleanliness of pilot hole

No.	Example images	Assessment	Recommended corrective action
1	Clean	✓ All drilling chips has been removed from the surface.	
2	Not cleaned	Operator did not clean the drilling area.	Remove drilling chips from pilot hole and proximity.
3	Water contamination	Solution under wet conditions.	Remove water and keep pilot hole dry before installing S-BT.

Table 4: Setting at the correct depth – Visual inspection

No.	Example images	Assessment	Recommended corrective action
1	Underset – Stainless stud	8	
		Operator stoped setting before SBT 6 finished the setting.	Trigger again the SBT 6- in BT mode and gear 1 to finish the setting. The tool will automatically detect that the stud is underset and only do ¼ turn to complete the setting.
2	Correctly Set – Stainless stud	✓	
		Stud has been set to the correct depth.	Remove drilling chips from pilot hole and proximity.
3	Overset – Stainless stud	8	
		Operator applied too much pushing force during the setting operation or operator did not use BT mode.	The fastening point cannot be used.
4	Underset – Carbon stud	8	
		Operator stoped setting before SBT 6 finished the setting.	Trigger again the SBT 6- in BT mode and gear 1 to finish the setting. The tool will automatically detect that the stud is underset and only do ¼ turn to complete the setting.
5	Correctly Set - Carbon stud	✓	
		Stud has been set to the correct depth.	Remove drilling chips from pilot hole and proximity.
6	Overset – Carbon stud	8	
		Operator applied too much pushing force during the setting operation or operator did not use BT mode.	The fastening point cannot be used.



Inspection card Description Assessment Using the Inspection card for checking the correct setting of the stud is not required for every stud. Under most circumstanced the visual inspection highlighted above is sufficient. However, in case of uncertainty we offer the possibility to check the setting of the stud with the Inspection card. Below you find a detailed description Coating: 0 mm 🗸 Coating: 0.5 mm 📀 The coating is 0mm, When the coating is therefore we need to 0.5mm, we would need check if the card shows to check the window S-IC BT green with the X is 0 in where the X is 0.5mm the coating. shows orange. detailed description. Example Scenario The X shows the thickness of the coating. Depending on which coating you use will determine which X value you are reading from. 0.0 0.5 1.0 mm x 0.04" 0.0 0.02 2563863 M8/15 M10/15 Coating: 0 mm Coating: 0.5 mm W10/15 M8/7

Table 5: Setting at the correct depth – Inspection card (Schematic explanation)

Table 6: Setting at the correct depth - Inspection card (Example scenarios)

No.	Exam	Example scenario			Assessment		Recommended corrective action	
1	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 🔇	Coating: 0.5 mm 😵	Double check inspection card IFU otherwise the fastening point	
	X ⊏ 0.0		0.02"	0.04"	Either the inspection or the stud is either u	card is incorrectly used underset or overset.	cannot be used.	
2					Coating: 0 mm 📀	Coating: 0.5 mm 📀	Trigger again the SBT 6 in BT mode	
	0.0 X		0.5	1.0 mm	Underset – operator SBT 6 finished the se	stopped setting before etting.	and gear 1 to finish the setting. The tool will automatically detect that the stud is underset and do ¼ turn to complete the setting.	
3	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 🗸	Coating: 0.5 mm 🕴	Depending on coating thickness refer to the corresponding colour	
	X		0.02"	0.04"	If the coating is > 0.4 is underset. Else con		example.	
4	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 🗸	Coating: 0.5 mm 🗸		
	X		0.02"	0.04"	The correct setting h within in the correct			
5	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 🕴	Coating: 0.5 mm 🗸	Depending on coating thickness refer to the corresponding colour	
	X		0.02"	0.04"	If the coating is < 0.4 is overset. Else corre		example.	
6	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 🕴	Coating: 0.5 mm 🕴	Depending on coating thickness refer to the corresponding colour	
	X	+ +	0.02"	0.04"	If the coating is < 0.9 is overset. Else corre		example.	
7	0.0		0.5	1.0 mm	Coating: 0 mm 😵	Coating: 0.5 mm 📀	The fastening point cannot be used.	
	× =		0.02"	0.04"	Overset – Operator a pushing force during or the operator did n	the setting operation,		



No.	Example images	Assessment	Recommended corrective action
1	0° to the perpendicular	✓ Perfect stability when setting.	
2	≤ 5° to the perpendicular	✓ Acceptable level of misalignment in positioning or minimal loss of control during setting.	
3	> 5° to the perpendicular	Ounacceptable loss of control during setting. Also, can be misalignment while positioning the stud.	The fastening point cannot be used.

Table 7: Setting the stud at the correct angle



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