



"We BARCODE Difficult Stuff"™

Attachment Techniques for INFOTAG®

Attachment methods vary according to the surface quality and the substrate of the product that the tag will be attached to. All attachment techniques can be performed manually, and many can be automated. InfoSight also cooperates with customers to develop unique techniques to meet specific needs!

Common Attachment Techniques



Nail Pneumatic or powder charged nailing equipment may be purchased off the shelf. InfoTag® tags are ideally suited for magnetic holders commonly used in nailing equipment.

Stud Weld requires a pre-manufactured hole to be present in the tag. To perform Stud welding, a stud is placed through a hole in the tag and then the stud is pressed up against the metal product. The stud is then weld fused to the product. The head on the stud then captures the tag preventing the removal of the tag. Stud welded tags tend to “spin”.



Resistance/Spot Weld utilizes a coated tag that has bare edges. The bare edges of the tag, usually top and bottom, allow for a resistance spot weld to be achieved between the tag and the surface of the product. The product is typically steel or aluminum with light to no scale. The products may be hot or cold. This method is ideally suited for coils, plates, and sections.

MIG Weld is used for hot or cold steel products that have rough surfaces (flame cut) and scale, such as billets blooms or slabs. MIG Welding is a very cost effective method of attachment typically costing less than \$.02 per tag.



Band Attach method utilizes a tag that has a slot in each end. These slots then have the band that is holding the product or products together placed through them. The band is then cinched or tightened and the tag is secure.

Wire-On and Chain-On utilizes a pre-manufactured hole in the tag for attachment. The Wire-On has a clip or wire tie placed through the tag and then the clip or wire tie is placed around a band to attach the tag to that bundle.

Hog Rings are similar to the Wire-On method and resemble key rings. A tag is wound into one end of the hog ring and the other end is wound onto the product.



Nut and Bolt - requires a pre-manufactured hole to be present in the tag, as well as the product for simple yet secure attachment.

Rivets require a pre-manufactured hole to be present in the tag, as well as the product. The rivet will be placed through the aligned holes before the shop head is deformed.



Adhesive – Various adhesive backings, depending on the surface to which the tag will be applied, can be applied to tags

Examples of Custom Solutions:



Angle Weld – Developed specifically for a customer to attach tags to steel beams that are galvanized before the end use. The tag survives and remains a part of the beam. One end of a band is welded to the beam, the tag is slid onto the band, and then the other end is welded to the same spot on the beam.

Push Pin – Similar to a rivet, this was also developed specifically for one customer. The products are molded with studs on which the tag will be placed. The tags are permanently attached by applying pressure to caps on the studs.

