

# Fastener Guide

## HEAD GUIDE

<b>FLAT</b>	<b>BUGLE</b>	<b>FLAT WITH NIBS</b>	<b>UNDERCUT</b>	<b>POWERHEAD</b>	<b>CONFIRMAT</b>	<b>FILLISTER</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>PAN WASHER</b>	<b>TRUSS</b>	<b>OVAL</b>	<b>TRIM</b>
Flat top with a countersunk bearing surface.	Drywall style flat top with a smooth radius bearing surface.	Flat top with nibs which allow the head to countersink itself.	Flat top with a shallow countersunk bearing surface.	Extra large flat head with nibs for 4x the holding power.	Flat top with a large shoulder.	Flat top with a deep recess and flat bearing surface.	Semi-elliptical top surface with a flat bearing surface.	Rounded top with a built-in washer for larger bearing surface.	Low-profile semi-elliptical top with a flat bearing surface.	Slightly rounded top with a countersunk bearing surface.	Narrow head for less filling.

### DRIVE GUIDE

**PHILLIPS**  
Most common drive for wood applications

**SQUARE & QUADREX**  
Improves stability, reducing spin-out in power driving

**SLOT**  
Common drive for knobs and pulls

**POZI**  
Designed to provide higher torque in hand driving operations

**How to measure screw length:**

**PAN HEAD**

**FLAT HEAD**

## THREAD GUIDE

<b>REGULAR WOOD THREAD</b>	<b>COARSE THREAD</b>	<b>MACHINE THREAD</b>	<b>EURO THREAD</b>	<b>SHEET METAL THREAD</b>	<b>HI-LO THREAD</b>	<b>FINE THREAD</b>
Used for general woodworking, primarily with solid wood and hardwood.	Used in particleboard and soft woods. Provides the best pull strength. Also known as deep thread.	Used to attach decorative hardware and in RTA applications.	Used for hinge and slide installation, and cabinet assembly.	Regularly used for thin metal. Always fully threaded.	Used in hard and soft woods.	Used for drywall and slow entry in hardwood.

## POINT GUIDE

<b>REGULAR WOOD POINT</b>	<b>TYPE 17 POINT</b>	<b>TYPE B POINT</b>	<b>TYPE TEK POINT</b>	<b>TYPE A POINT</b>	<b>TYPE AB POINT</b>	<b>TYPE S POINT</b>
Used for general wood-working.	Sharp grooved point acts as a drill to eliminate pre-drilling for quicker, faster installation. Prevents wood from splitting.	Requires pre-drilling. A blunt point used in heavier metal .050 to .200 thick.	Tip makes pre-drilling unnecessary. Ideal for fixing wood to steel.	A gimlet point used for piercing into thin sheet metal.	Combines point of Type A with thread size and pitch of Type B. Normal limitations of Type B apply.	Sharp point pierces easily into drywall.