

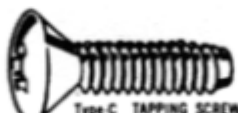
# Common Screw Styles



Type A TAPPING SCREW



Type B TAPPING SCREW



Type C TAPPING SCREW



Type C TAPPING SCREW



MACHINE SCREW



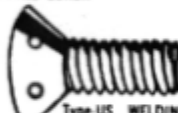
MACHINE SCREW



Type TS WELDING SCREW



Type US WELDING SCREW



Type US WELDING SCREW



Type U DRIVE SCREW



SEMS UNIT

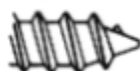


Type F THREAD CUTTING



WASHER HEAD SCREW

## POINT STYLES



### GIMLET POINT

Threaded almost to the point. Type A self tapping screw. Used in punched or drilled holes, particularly in sheet metal assemblies.



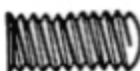
### DIE POINT

Formed at time of heading. Chamfer angle can be 30°-45° . . . with diameter of flat end smaller than root diameter of thread. Economical production.



### CONE POINT

A sharp, round point which can be produced to any specified included angle. Operation leaves a smooth-surface point.



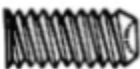
### ROUND POINT

Rounded end area provides friction without cutting into or marring surface against which pressure is to be maintained.



### NAIL POINT

A very sharp point, generally 45°, with surfaces slightly squared. Useful where point is required to lock against soft material.



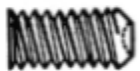
### ROLLED POINT

End chamfer, similar to die point, is produced by rolling over last 1½ threads causing a slightly cupped end section.



### DOG POINT

A straight section to facilitate easy starting and prevent stripping. Diameter is smaller than root diameter of thread.



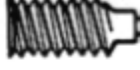
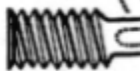
### CUPPED POINT

End has a depression to reduce area in contact with another surface. Provides increased holding power under pressure.



### CUT POINTS

Cut point ends can be produced in a great variety of designs to meet almost any requirement. The straight ends are smaller in diameter than the root diameter of the thread. Ends may be machined to most any contour and can be cupped or grooved. Useful for pressure surfaces, or free turning bearings.



## EXTERNAL THREAD FORMS

### UNIFIED AND AMERICAN STANDARD THREAD (COARSE)

Generally accepted standard for most bolts produced in the United States. Ample clearance between threads with virtually no plating problems.



### UNIFIED AND AMERICAN STANDARD THREAD (FINE)

For general use. Similar to Coarse Thread series but with more threads per inch. Also useful where thin wall precludes use of coarse thread.



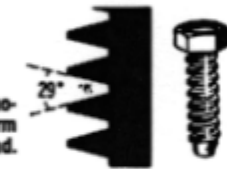
### AMERICAN STANDARD TAPPING SCREW THREAD

Developed over the years as most practical thread form for its purpose. Now regulated by American Standard B18. 6-1947 for Tapping Screw threads.



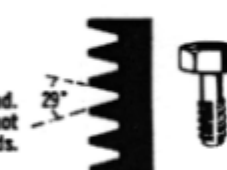
### AMERICAN STANDARD ACME THREAD

Used primarily where a traversing motion is needed. In its present form it is a refinement of the square thread.



### AMERICAN STANDARD STUB ACME THREAD

A coarse pitch, shallow depth thread. Used where material limitation do not allow use of the more common threads.



### AMERICAN STANDARD BUTTRESS THREAD

A thread form designed to resist high axial stress encountered in some special applications.

