



Head Styles available from MSI

Binder	Bugle	Fillister	82° Flat	100° Flat	82° Flat Undercut	Hex	Hex Washer	Oval
Preferred design for making a firm electrical connection.	For use in drywall because it distributes bearing stress over a wider area than a flat head.	Preferred for use in counter bored holes	Used when protrusion of the fastener above the mating surface is unacceptable.	Preferred over the 82° variety when fastening in soft materials.	When flat head is desired on shorter length screws	Used in high volume assembly where pneumatic tools drive the screw	Same advantages of hex head, plus it offers greater protection to mating surface.	Preferred over a flat head when a more decorative look is desired or when fastening onto a conical surface.

Oval Undercut	Pan	Round	Round Washer	Serrated (Hex or Pan)	Trim	Truss	Truss, Modified / K Lath	Wafer Flat
Used when oval head is preferred on screws of short lengths.	A very common style. Can be substituted in most applications for round, truss or binding heads.	Sometimes preferred over a pan head for its smooth surface and appearance.	For designers wanting a larger bearing surface with the appearance of a round head.	Serration geometry is oriented to resist loosening.	Preferred design when attaching base board or trim.	Weaker than pan or round heads but preferred in applications where minimal clearance exists above the head.	Offers low clearance and an extra large bearing surface. Commonly used to attach metal lath to metal studs.	Provides necessary bearing surface and flush fit in wood and softer materials.

Thread and Point Styles available

Graphic	Thread Style	Typical Uses for each Style	Graphic	Thread Style	Typical Uses for each Style
	Sheet Metal Type-A	For self starting in thin (.015 to .050 thick) metal or resin-filled plywood		Thread-Cutting Type-1	Steel: Used in steel sheets, structural shapes, special alloy steels, cast iron, brass or plastics. Stainless: Material into which the screw is to cut threads should have a lower hardness by 10-20 Rockwell hardness points.
	Sheet Metal Type-AB	Designed for use in the thinner sheet metal commonly used today, particularly in appliances		Thread-Cutting Type-23	Provides excellent chip clearance with minimum tightening torques. Steel: Used in cast iron and zinc, aluminum die castings, and plastics. Stainless: Material into which the screw is to cut threads should have a lower hardness by 10-20 Rockwell hardness points.
	Sheet Metal Type-B	For molded or through holes in thin metal, non-ferrous castings		Thread-Cutting Type-25	Provides excellent chip clearance. Steel: Used in molded or through holes in plastics and other soft materials. Stainless: Material into which the screw is to cut threads should have a lower hardness by 10-20 Rockwell hardness points.
	High-Low	For use in plastic, nylon, wood or other low-density materials. Thread design reduces driving torques, enhances resistance to thread stripping, improves pullout strength and lessens the risk of cracking the work piece.		Thread-Cutting Type-F	Steel: Used in heavy gauge sheet metal, aluminum, zinc and lead die castings, cast iron, brass and plastic. Stainless: Material into which the screw is to cut threads should have a lower hardness by 10-20 Rockwell hardness points.
	Speed Point / Self-Piercing	To be used in thin metal (less than .050 thick). Eliminates need for pre-drilled holes. Undercut area beneath the head allows greater length of thread engagement. Twin lead threads reduce driving torque.		Type-17	Used in decking materials including woods with medium density and composite materials.
	Self-Drilling (Type BSD)	This screw drills its own hole in metal. Can attach metal to metal; or composition board, plywood or soft woods to metal.		Masonry Fastener / Concrete Screw	Cuts its own threads when used in concrete, block or brick. Carbide bits are recommended for use in masonry.
	Self-Drilling (Type CSD)	Also drills its own hole; usually preferred over Type-BSD drill screws when fastening thicker materials.		Drive Screw Type-U	For making permanent fastenings in metals and plastics, when forced into the work piece using pressure.
	Thread Rolling Taptite®	For drilled, punched or cored holes in all ductile metals and punch extruded metals. Eliminates chips, requires low drive torque and is resistant to vibrational loosening.		Wood Screw (Full Body)	Will produce a mating thread when assembled into wood or other resilient materials.
	Thread Rolling Plastite® 48-2	Used in thermoplastics, engineering resins and certain thermosets. The 48° thread profile increases holding strength while reducing material displacement.		Machine Screw / Cap Screw	Designed to go through a hole or nut that is pre-tapped to form a mating thread for that screw.