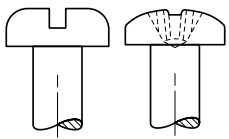
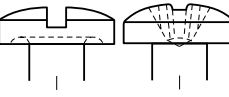
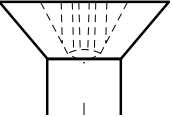
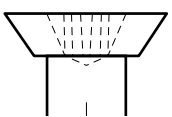
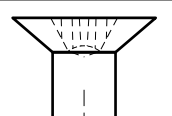
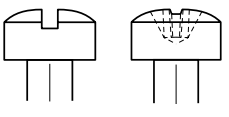
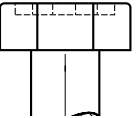
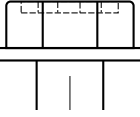
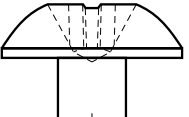
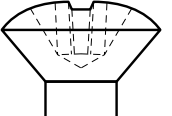
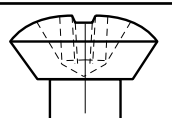
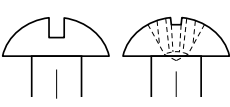

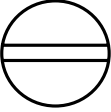
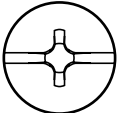
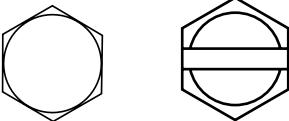
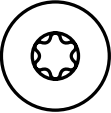

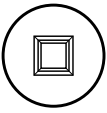


Schematic	Head Style	Description	Applications/ Advantages
	Pan	Slotted pan heads have a flat or gently rounded top surface, cylindrical sides and a flat bearing surface. Phillips and Torx® pan heads have a rounded top, cylindrical sides and a flat bearing surface.	Has a general purpose bearing area. Can be substituted in most applications for round, truss or binding heads.
	Binding	Has a rounded top surface and slightly tapered sides. The bearing surface is flat with the slotted variety having an annular undercut adjacent to the shank.	Preferred design for making a firm electrical connection.
	Flat 82°	A countersunk head with a flat top surface and a cone-shaped bearing surface with a head angle of approximately 82°.	Used in applications where protrusion of the fastener above the mating surface is unacceptable. Use a protrusion gage when measuring head height.
	Flat Undercut	Similar to an 82° flat head except that the head is undercut to 70% of its normal side height.	Standard for short lengths because it allows greater length of threads. Also avoids transition fillet and assembly interference.
	Flat 100°	A countersunk head with a flat top surface and a cone-shaped bearing surface with a head angle of approximately 100°.	Preferred over an 82° flat head when fastening in soft materials--the 100° countersunk head distributes pressure over a larger surface area.
	Fillister	Has a rounded top surface, cylindrical sides, and a flat bearing surface. The greater side height is what distinguishes a fillister head from a pan head.	Preferred style for use in counterbored holes.
	Indented Hex	Has an indented top surface, six flat sides, and a flat bearing surface.	Preferred in high volume assembly where pneumatic equipment is used to drive the screw. Can transmit significantly higher tightening torque levels than other head styles.
	Indented Hex Washer	Has an indented top surface, six flat sides and a flat washer which projects beyond the sides and provides a flat bearing surface. The washer and hex head are formed together as one piece.	Offers greater protection to the mating surface than a standard indented hex head. Increased bearing area reduces likelihood of crushing mating surfaces.
	Truss	Has a low rounded top surface with a flat bearing surface greater in area than a round-head screw of the same nominal size.	Weaker than pan or round heads but preferred in applications where minimal clearance exists above the head. Truss profile provides a trim, finished assembly appearance.
	Oval	A countersunk head with a rounded top surface and a cone-shaped bearing surface of approximately 82°.	Preferred over a flat head in conical applications, or when a more decorative finished look is desired. Countersunk surface nests into mating countersunk application sites.
	Oval Undercut	Similar to an 82° oval head except that the head is undercut to 70% of its normal side height.	Standard for short lengths because it allows greater length of threads.
	Round	Has a semi-elliptical top surface and a flat bearing surface.	Sometimes preferred over pan head for its smooth surface and appearance.

DRIVE TYPES FOR MACHINE SCREWS		
Schematic	Drive Type	Uses
	Phillips	Most recommended drive type. Provides good control in driving. Always use a driver bit in good condition.
	Slotted	Accepts standard blade screwdrivers. Requires less downward pressure to drive slotted parts than it does those with cross-recessed openings. Use proper fitting blade to minimize slippage.
	Combination: Phillips/Slotted	Accepts phillips and standard blade screwdrivers. Often used when fastener is expected to be driven and backed-out several times.
	Hex / Slotted-Hex	Accepts hex wrench. Slotted drive is added to make it easier to remove the fastener.
	Torx®	Positive-engaging, fast-locating method of transmitting torque and optimizing worker efficiency.
	Pozidriv®-Alternative (Type 1A)	Design offers even greater control in driving than Phillips drive. Used in automotive and appliance manufacturing.
	Square Socket	Increases productivity with excellent torque transmission and resists cam-out. Distinctive appearance which discourages tinkering.

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®Pozidriv is a registered trademark of the Phillips Screw Company. Kanebridge's fasteners with a 1A-drive are not manufactured by or connected with the producers of Pozidriv® fasteners.