> Head shapes

> Pan head

This is the standard screw head profile with an average diameter and average height, it can also be described as being a low disc with chamfered outer edge

> Domed head

Cylindrical with a rounded/curved top

> Countersunk or flat head

Conical in shape, with flat outer face and tapering inner face allowing. This shape allows it to sink into the pre drilled hole in the material

> Oval or Raised head

This is a more decorative screw head with a countersunk bottom and rounded top. This is also referred to as 'raised countersunk'

> Bugle head

Similar to countersunk, but there is a smooth progression from the shank to the angle of the head, similar to the bell of a bugle see 'dry wall screw' range page **13.21**

> Flanged head

A flanged head can be any of the above head styles (except the countersunk styles) with the addition of an integrated flange at the base of the head. This eliminates the need for a flat washer to be used with the screw. See 'flat head bolt' 020.90.137 page **13.31**

> Thread varieties

> Wood

The threads on wood screws usually are coarse and deep to help them grab the wood

> Machine

Machine screws have finer threads than wood screws. They are designed to be used in conjunction with a nut or tapped hole. See page **13.28** 'Machine screw'

> High-low

These screws have two sets of threads with alternating heights. High-low screws are specifically designed for certain plastics and other low-density materials. See page **13.12** 'Hospa Jet screw' range

> Self-tapping

Self-tapping or thread-forming screws feature threads that are designed to tap their own holes. These work well in softer materials such as wood and plastic but are not suitable for harder materials. A great example of this would be the 'Pocket hole screw' 010.99.301 page **13.21**