

# SCREWDRIVERS

## 7 How to choose a Screwdriver

### WHICH HANDLE?

**MOULDED PLASTIC** – Ideal for woodscrews and high torque applications.



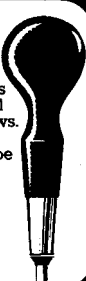
**EXTRUDED PLASTIC** – Ideal for restricted areas and where hands may be greasy.



**MOULDED** – A general economical alternative handle shape.



**WOOD** – Traditional cabinet makers pattern – ideal for wood screws. This pattern should never be struck with a hammer or mallet.

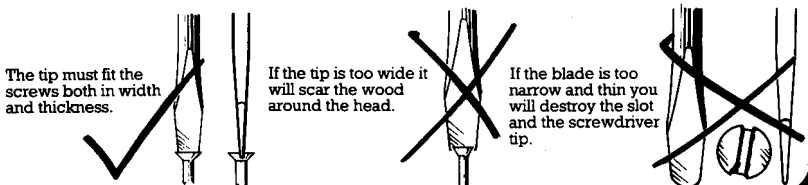


**NO MATTER WHAT THE JOB THERE'S A STANLEY HANDLE SHAPE TO SUIT EVERYONE!**

All the above handles are virtually unbreakable

### WHAT LENGTH BLADE TO CHOOSE?

Use the longest screwdriver convenient for the work. More power can be applied to a long screwdriver than a short one, usually because the longer screwdriver has a larger handle.



The tip must fit the screws both in width and thickness.

If the tip is too wide it will scar the wood around the head.

If the blade is too narrow and thin you will destroy the slot and the screwdriver tip.

### WHICH PATTERN OR TIP TO USE?

#### FLARED

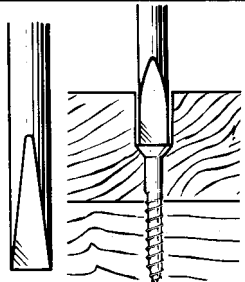
Use a flared tip for all normal and heavy duty work.



#### PARALLEL

Use for lighter work and where the screw is hidden below the surface e.g. countersunk screws (as illustrated) and contact screws in plugs, switches and electrical accessories.\*

\* N.B. Disconnect power source.



### CROSS POINT



PHILLIPS SUPADRIV POIZDRIV

Use a Phillips screwdriver on a Phillips screw. Use a Stanley Poizdriv/Supadriv screwdriver on the others. Each pattern comes in 4 main sizes, these are referred to as point sizes.

Screw Gauge	3 - 4	5 - 10	12 - 14	16 +
Driver Point	1	2	3	4

For every day use a No.2pt. covers most work. For small electrical work there are special 0pt. & 1pt. electronic patterns available. Supadriv and Poizdriv are regd. trade marks of OIKN Fasteners.

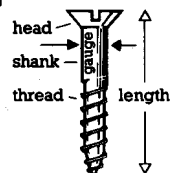
### USEFUL HINTS

1. Where possible use two hands to drive a screw.
2. Use the correct length and tip size for the work.
3. Never use a screwdriver near a live wire.
4. Use an old screwdriver for prying, punching, chiselling, scoring, scraping or opening tins of paint.
5. Never expose a screwdriver to excessive heat.
6. Never use a screwdriver for stirring paint.
7. A little candle grease/soap on the thread will allow the screws to be turned easily.
8. If using brass screws – first insert a steel one of the same size – remove and replace with brass – this will prevent damage to the softer brass screw.
9. In oak, use brass screws (see point 9) steel ones will rust.
10. Use screw cups on thin materials – this will help prevent splitting.

# SCREWDRIVERS

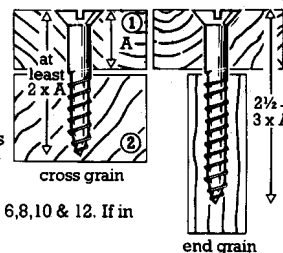
## 8 How to screw two pieces of wood together

### Parts of a screw

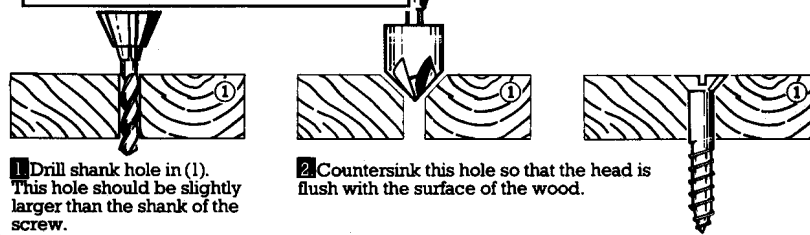


**SIZE OF SCREW** – length and gauge no. which is the diameter of the shank.

Screw the thinner piece of wood (1) to the thicker piece (2). Select a screw length to penetrate (2) to at least as much as the thickness of (1). For a very strong job use a larger screw. Choose a thickness of screw (known as the gauge) to be appropriate for the job. The most common gauge sizes for normal use around the house are 6,8,10 & 12. If in doubt use an 8 or 10 gauge.

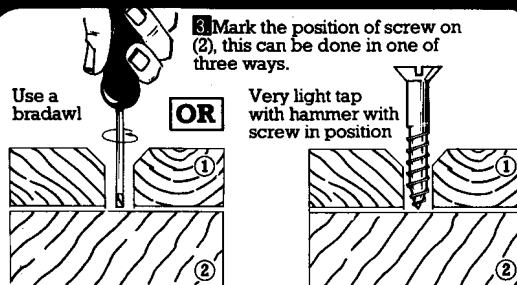


### PREPARING THE WORK



**1** Drill shank hole in (1). This hole should be slightly larger than the shank of the screw.

**2** Countersink this hole so that the head is flush with the surface of the wood.

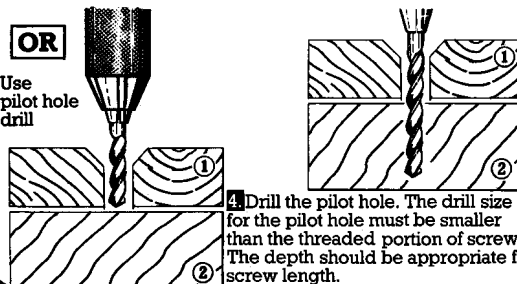


**3** Mark the position of screw on (2), this can be done in one of three ways.

Use a bradawl

OR

Very light tap with hammer with screw in position



Use pilot hole drill

**4** Drill the pilot hole. The drill size for the pilot hole must be smaller than the threaded portion of screw. The depth should be appropriate for screw length.



**5** Insert screw and fix. A little candlegrease or soap will help you do this.

**Tools you require**  
Screwdriver  
Hand drill  
Twist drills  
Countersink  
Bradawl