Fastener Categories

**Wood Screws**
Screws with a smooth shank and tapered point for use in wood. Abbreviated WS

**Machine Screws**
Screws with threads for use with a nut or tapped hole. Abbreviated MS

**Thread Cutting Machine Screws**
Machine screws with a thread cutting (self tapping) point.

**Sheet Metal Screws**
Fully threaded screws with a point for use in sheet metal. Abbreviated SMS

**Self Drilling SMS**
A sheet metal screw with a self drilling point.

**Hex Bolts**
Bolts with a hexagonal head with threads for use with a nut or tapped hole. Abbreviated HHMB or HXBT.

**Carriage Bolts**
Bolts with a smooth rounded head that has a small square section underneath.

**Lag Bolts**
Bolts with a wood thread and pointed tip. Abbreviated Lag.

**Socket Screws**
Socket screws, also known as Allen Head, are fastened with a hex Allen wrench.

**Set Screws**
Machine screws with no head for screwing all the way into threaded holes.

**Shoulder Bolts**
Shoulder bolts (also known as stripper bolts) are used to create a pivot point.

**Elevator Bolts**
Elevator bolts are often used in conveyor systems. They have a large, flat head.

---

**Finish**

- **Black Oxide:** A chemically induced, uniform conversion coating for steel that will not chip or rub off. Not for use in corrosive environments.
- **Furnace Black:** A coating of carbon powder produced by incomplete combustion of liquids or gases at high temperatures.
- **Natural:** The normal surface finish on a material.
- **Passivated:** A process of treating the surface of stainless steel to help resist corrosion. An oxidizing solution such as nitric acid is applied to the surface, which helps remove any foreign substances and strengthens the fastener's normal protective film.
- **Plain:** A term used to describe carbon steel as produced, with no corrosion protection or finish.
- **Zinc:** Features a thin coating of zinc applied either mechanically or by electroplating. Provides excellent salt spray protection.

---

**Material**

- **10.9 Steel:** For metric fasteners; equivalent to Grade 8 fasteners.
- **12.9 Alloy Steel:** Specified for the strongest off-the-shelf metric fasteners available. Used where superior tensile strength is required.
- **18-8 Stainless Steel:** 300-series stainless steel containing approximately 18% chromium and 8% nickel. Provides excellent protection against rust and moderate atmospheric corrosion during prolonged outdoor use.
- **316 Stainless Steel:** Contains a minimum of 2% molybdenum for superior corrosion resistance and reduced risk of pitting.
- **8.8 Steel:** For medium-strength metric fasteners; equivalent to Grade 5 fasteners.
- **A2 Stainless Steel (Comparable to 18-8 Stainless Steel):** For metric fasteners; provides excellent protection against rust and moderate atmospheric corrosion during prolonged outdoor use.
- **A4 Stainless Steel (Comparable to 316 Stainless Steel):** For metric fasteners; provides superior corrosion resistance and reduced risk of pitting.
- **Alloy Steel:** Contains enough alloying elements (other than carbon) to affect properties such as tensile strength; generally more responsive to heat and mechanical hardening treatments.
- **Nylon:** Durable, ductile plastic used in fastener applications where temperature is not critical. Resists corrosion and chemicals and has excellent insulating properties. Can absorb moisture.

---