## Common Fastener Types



Hex bolts, or hex cap screws, are used in machinery and construction. Can be used with a nut, or in a tapped hole. Fully threaded hex bolts are also known as tap bolts.


Wood screws have large threads and a smooth shank $f$ or pulling two pieces of material together. They can be used in wood and other soft materials.


Sheet metal screws have sharp points and threads, and are designed to be driven directly into sheet metal. They can also be used in softer materials like plastic, fiberglass, or wood.


Machine screws are fully threaded for use with a nut or in a tapped hole. Certain types are sometimes referred to as stove bolts.

Socket screws are machine screws with an internal hex socket (Allen) drive. Longer lengths may have a smooth shank.

Lag bolts, or lag screws, are large wood screws with hex heads. Typically used for wood construction.

Carriage bolts have smooth, domed heads with a square section underneath that pulls into the material to prevent spinning during installation.


Nuts are used to fasten machine threaded fasteners in through-hole applications. Lock nuts help prevent loosening.

Washers spread the load over a greater surface area when tightening a bolt, screw or nut. Lock washers help prevent loosening.

Tip: Find a more comprehensive fastener type chart at http://boltdepot.com/info

## Grade/Class \& Fastener Strength

Fastener Grade (US) or Class (metric) refers to the mechanical properties of the fastener material. Generally, a higher number indicates a stronger, more hardened (but also more brittle) fastener.

For a chart of fastener grades, head markings and mechanical properties, see Bolt Depot's Grade markings and Strength Chart at http://boltdepot.com/info


[^0]
## Fastener Materials

Note: Do not rely on this guide for color-matching. The appearance of these materials sometimes differs significantly from the photos below.
Zinc-plated steel is a low carbon steel for general use. Relatively inexpensive, with the zinc plating providing
 moderate corrosion resistance suitable for indoors or otherwise dry conditions. Color is either a blue-ish tint or
 yellow depending on the exact process.

## Hot-dipped galvanized

steel has a thicker zinc coating for better corrosion resistance, making it suitable for
 outdoor use. Because of the thick plating, only galvanized nuts and washers will fit galvanized bolts. The coating typically has a rough, dull grey finish.

Stainless steel offers good corrosion resistance, making it suitable for outdoor use and marine
 applications, but is more expensive than zinc plated.

Chrome and nickel plated steel are smooth and polished
 for appearance. The plating offers moderate corrosion resistance.

Brass and bronze are copper alloys with good corrosion resistance. More expensive than steel, these materials are typically used for decorative applications. Colors can vary significantly.

Alloy steel is highly hardened and usually black oxide and/or oil coated, offering little corrosion resistance.



## Nut \& Washer Sizes

Nut and washer sizes indicate the screw or bolt they fit. For example:


Different washer patterns have different outside
diameters. For example, hardened US washers are available in USS (wider) and SAE (narrower) patterns. Fender washers have large outside diameters.



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


## Self Drilling SMS

A sheet metal screw with a self drilling point.


## Socket Screws

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


## J-Bolts

$J$ shaped bolts are used for tie-downs or as an open eye bolt.


## Machine Screws

Screws with threads for use with a nut or tapped hole.

Abbreviated MS.


## Hex Bolts

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


## Lag Bolts

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


## U-Bolts

Bolts in $U$ shape for attaching to pipe or other round surfaces. Also available with a square bend.


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


## Carriage Bolts

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


## Eye Bolts

A bolt with a circular ring on the head end. Used for attaching a rope or chain.


## Shoulder Bolts

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


## Eye Lags

Similar to an eye bolt but with wood threads instead of machine thread.


## Elevator Bolts

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

## Fastener Categories (continued)



Sex Bolts
Sex bolts (a.k.a. barrel nuts or Chicago bolts) have a female thread and are used for through bolting applications where a head is desired on both sides of the joint.


## Timber Bolts

Machine threaded fasteners with a wide domed head. The head has fins underneath that prevent the bolt from spinning during installation. Typically used in wood.


## Mating Screws

Mating screws have a shoulder that matches the diameter of the sex bolts they are used with.


## Cotter Pins

Cotter or split pins have two tines which are bent apart to hold them in place.


## Hanger Bolts

Hanger bolts have wood thread on one end and machine thread on the other end


## Rivets

Used to join sheets of metal. During installation the rivet body is deformed to permanently lock in place. Blind rivets can be installed without access to the back side of the material.

## Set Screws

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

## Head Styles



Flat
A countersunk head with a flat top.
Abbreviated FH


Round
A domed head.
Abbreviated RH


Slotted Hex Washer
A hex head with built in washer and a slot.


## Oval

A countersunk head with a rounded top.
Abbreviated OH or OV


## Button

A low-profile rounded head using a socket drive.


Pan
A slightly rounded head with short vertical sides. Abbreviated PN


Hex Washer
A hex head with built in washer.


Socket Cap
A small cylindrical head using a socket drive.


Truss
An extra wide head with a rounded top.


Hex Flange
A hex head with built in flange.

## Drive Types



Phillips and Frearson
An X-shaped drive.
Abbreviated PH.


## One Way

Installs with a normal slotted driver but can not be removed without special tools.


## Slotted

A slot in the head. Abbreviated SL.


## Square

Also known as Robertson drive.
Abbreviated SQ or SD.


## Combination

A combination of slotted and Phillips drives. Abbreviated combo.


## Star

A six-pointed star pattern, specifically designed to prevent cam-out and stripped heads.


## Socket, Hex or Allen

A hexagonal hole for use with an Allen wrench.

## Washer Types



Flat
A flat washer, used to distribute load. Available in SAE, USS and other patterns.


## External Tooth Lock

A washer with external 'teeth'. Used to prevent nuts and bolts from backing out.


Thick, large diameter, cast iron washers with a curved or sculpted appearance.
Typically used in dock and wood construction.


Fender
An oversize flat washer used to further distribute load especially on soft materials.


Internal Tooth Lock
A washer with internal 'teeth'. Used to prevent nuts and bolts from backing out.


Finishing
A washer used to obtain a 'finished' look. Usually used with oval head screws.


Square
A square shaped washer.


Split Lock
The most common style of washer used to prevent nuts and bolts from backing out.


## Dock

Dock washers have a larger outside diameter and are thicker than standard.

## Nut Types



Hex
A six sided nut. Also referred to as a Finished Hex Nut.


## Nylon Insert Jam Lock

A nylock nut with a reduced height.


Flange
A nut with a built in washer like flange.


## K-Lock or Kep

A nut with an attached free-spinning external tooth lock washer.


## Pin Lock

A nut that does not require an high installation torque and can be installed and removed without thread damage.


Heavy Hex
A heavier pattern version of a standard hex nut.


Wing
A nut with 'wings' for hand tightening.


Tee
A nut designed to be driven into wood to create a threaded hole.


## Coupling

Coupling nuts are long nuts used to connect pieces of threaded rod or other male fasteners.


Nylon Insert Lock
A nut with a nylon insert to prevent backing off. Also referred to as a Nylock.


A nut with a domed top over the end of the fastener.


Square
A four sided nut.


Slotted
Slotted nuts are used in conjunction with a cotter pin on drilled shank fasteners to prevent loosening.


Jam
A hex nut with a reduced height.


Acorn
Acorn nuts are a high crown type of cap nut, used for appearance.


Prevailing Torque Lock
A non-reversible lock nut used for high temperature applications.


## Castle

Castle nuts are used in conjunction with a cotter pin on drilled shank fasteners to prevent loosening.

## Anchoring Products



Stud Anchors
A.k.a. Wedge Anchors. One piece expansion bolts for heavy duty fastening into stone or solid concrete.


## Drop-in Anchors

A heavy duty machine thread anchor for concrete or stone.


Plastic Toggle
When these anchors are driven in they expand inside the hole for a secure grip. Drill hole the same size as the anchor. Non-removable.


## Wood Screw Anchors

This anchor is made of lead and can be used with wood screws or sheet metal screws.


## Sleeve Anchors

Heavy duty masonry anchors. Does not require a solid base material for installation.


## Double Expansion Sleeves

Expansion anchor for masonry that ensures contact along the length of the hole.


Kaptoggle ${ }^{\circledR}$
A non removable anchor commonly used for hollow spaces such as drywall and masonry block.


## Hollow Wall Anchors

A.k.a. Molly Bolts. Used for light duty anchoring in drywall or other hollow walls.


## Lag Shields

Medium dury anchors for use in concrete, brick or mortar. Use with a lag bolt.


Concrete Screws
Used in concrete, brick or block. A quick and easy way to fasten in light to medium duty applications


## Conical Anchors

Plastic anchors used with sheet metal screws. Can be used in most materials.


## Nail Drive Anchors

Non removable anchors that expand inside the hole when the nail like pin is driven.


## Machine Screw Anchors

A two-piece machine thread anchor for use in stone, brick, or concrete.


## Spring Toggle Wings

Non-removable fasteners that expand behind the material, e.g. inside a wall, for a secure grip.


Self Drilling Drywall Anchors
Quick-install plastic anchors used in drywall with sheet metal screws.


## Anchor Bolts

L shaped, machine threaded anchors. Typically embedded in concrete when it is poured.



## Metric Thread Pitches

## 2.5 mm thread pitch

MWWMWMWMMM
2.0 mm
1.75 mm миииииииииими
1.5 mm

1.25 mm
1.0 mm

0.8 mm
0.7 mm

## 0.5 mm

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## US Machine Screw Sizes

Length is measured from where the surface is assumed to be, to
the end of the screw. Therefore, pan head screws are measured from under the head, and flat head screws are measured overall.



## 5/16"



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Fastener length is measured from where the material surface is assumed to be, to the end of the fastener.

\#10

\#14

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| $\overline{-}$ in |  |  | Hex | Jam | Nylock | Jam nylock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#0 } \\ & 5 / 32 " \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ | (o) | $\theta$ | N/A | N/A | N/A |  |
| - | \#1 <br> 5/32" wrench | (o) | $\theta$ | N/A | N/A | N/A |  |
| - - - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#2 } \\ & 3 / 16^{\prime \prime} \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ | (o) | $\theta$ | N/A | N/A | N/A |  |
| - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#3 } \\ & 3 / 16^{\prime \prime} \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ | (0) | $\theta$ | N/A | N/A | N/A |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{-} \\ & \bar{y} \end{aligned}$ | \#4 | $0$ | $\theta$ | N/A | $\theta$ | N/A |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#5 } \\ & 5 / 16 " \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\theta$ | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note: Hex nuts with a diameter under $1 / 4$ " are called hex machine screw nuts |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & \bar{z} \\ & - \\ & \hline-\omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#6 } \\ & 5 / 16 " \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\theta$ | N/A | $\theta$ | N/A |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \overline{-} \end{aligned}$ | \#8 <br> 11/32" wrench |  | $\theta$ | N/A |  | N/A |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-}{-} \\ & \frac{-}{-}+ \end{aligned}$ | \#10 <br> 3/8" wrench | $1$ | $\theta$ | N/A |  | H |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & -G \end{aligned}$ | \#12 <br> 7/16" wrench |  | $\theta$ | N/A |  | N/A |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & \vdots \\ & - \\ & \vdots \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1/4" } \\ & \text { 7/16" wrench } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\theta$ |  | $\theta$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{-\sigma} \\ & =- \\ & - \\ & - \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 / 16^{\prime \prime} \\ & 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { wrench } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & -= \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3/8" } \\ & \text { 9/16" wrench } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & \hline-\infty \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7/16" } \\ & \text { 11/16" wrench } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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After printing, measure the ruler in the margin to ensure correct scale. See boltdepot.com/tools for more details. diameter they fit. For example, a $1 / 2$ " washer fits a $1 / 2$ " bolt, and therefore has an inner diameter of just over 1/2".

7/16"

Large USS Washer Sizes

| Size | Diameter |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inside | Outside |
| $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $3 "$ |
| $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $1-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $1-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $4 "$ |
| $2 "$ | $2-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $4-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |


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Washer sizes correspond to the screw/bolt diameter






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## US Socket Flat Head Sizes

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|  | Fastener length is me <br> where the material <br> assumed to be, to the |
| :--- | :--- |
| fastener. |  |



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Fastener length is measured from where


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Shoulder bolt size is determined by the diameter and length of the shoulder.



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Screw eyes are sold by industry trade sizes (e.g. 112),

$\overline{\text { in }}$ | which correspond to a |
| :--- |
| inside eye diameter and |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| - |

.080" wire


214-1/2


.135" wire


## .135" wire continued




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## Metric Hex Bolt Diameters and Thread Pitches Bolt Depot.com

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## Standard Metric Machine Screw Sizes

Length is measured from where the surface is assumed to be, to
the end of the screw. Therefore, pan head screws are measured from under the head, and flat head screws are measured overall.


| 2 mm |
| :---: |
| 4 mm wrench |
| © |
| 2.5 mm |
| 5 mm wrench |
| (0) |

## 3 mm

5.5 mm wrench

## 5 mm

mm wrench


## 6mm



4 mm 7 mm wrench


Hex Jam Nylock

## 7 mm

1 mm wrench

## 8 mm



12 mm
19mm wrench


14 mm
22 mm wrench


16 mm
24mm wrench


## 18 mm

27mm wrench


## 20 mm

30mm wrench


Hex Jam Nylock


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Washer sizes correspond to the screw/bolt diameter they fit. For example, an 8 mm washer fits an 8 mm bolt, and therefore has an inner diameter of just over 8 mm .
1.6 mm
©
2 mm
(
2.5 mm
(O)
3 mm

3.5 mm


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## Metric Shoulder Bolt Sizes



## 6 mm



## 16 mm



## 20 mm



## Metric Socket Cap Sizes

Fastener length is measured from

| $\overline{=}$ in | where the material surface to be, to the end of the fas |
| :---: | :---: |
| - |  |
| - |  |
| - |  |
| - | $\stackrel{\text { Length } \longrightarrow}{ }$ |
| $\square$ | 3 mm |
| $\square$ | $\frac{3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.5}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| - |  |
| $\square$ |  |
| - |  |
| - | 4mm |
| $-$ |  |
| -N - - |  |
| $\square$ |  |
| - |  |
| - |  |
| $\square$ | 5 mm |
| $\bar{\omega}$ |  |
| - |  |
| $\square$ |  |



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Fastener length is measured from where


## 8mm





[^0]:    Note: In addition to these markings, the head will often have a manufacturer stamp.

