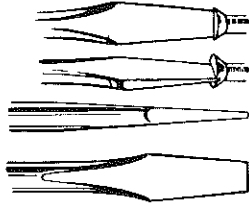


**STANLEY**

HOW TO USE

# THE STANLEY SCREWDRIVER AND INFORMATION FOR DRIVING SCREWS

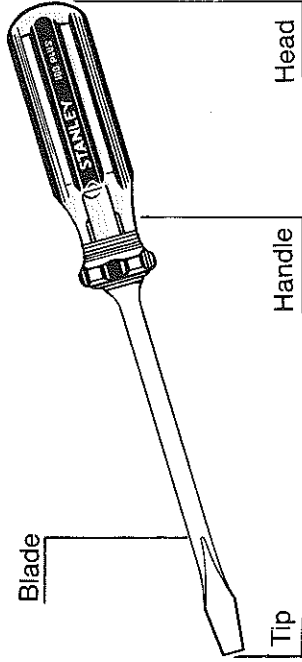
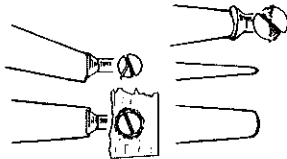
**STANLEY**



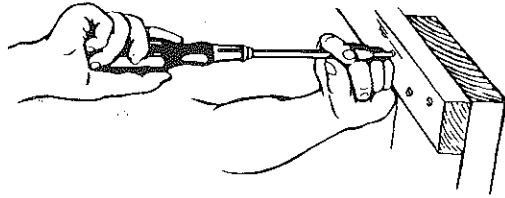
Select a screw driver of length and top fitted to the work. Screw drivers are specified by the length of the blade. The tip should be straight and nearly parallel sided. It should also fit the screw slot and be not wider than the screw head.

If the tip is too wide it will scar the wood around the screw head. If the screw driver is not held in line with the screw it will slip out of the slot and mar both the screw and the work.

If the tip is rounded or beveled it will raise out of the slot spoiling the screw head. Regrind or file the tip to make it as shown above.



Stanley Screw Driver No. 66-166 — 6" blade

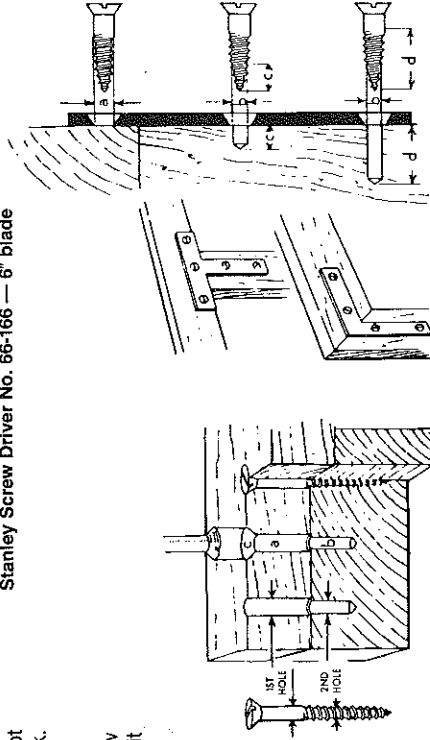


Use the longest screw driver convenient for the work. More power can be applied to a long screw driver than a short one, with less danger of its slipping out of the slot. Hold the handle firmly in the palm of the right hand with the thumb and forefinger grasping the handle near the ferrule. With the left hand steady the tip and keep it pressed into the slot while renewing the grip on the handle for a new turn.

If no hole is bored for the threaded part of the screw the wood is often split or the screw is twisted off. If a screw turns too hard, back it out and enlarge the hole. A little soap on the threads of the screw makes it easier to drive.

To fasten hinges or other hardware in place with screws:

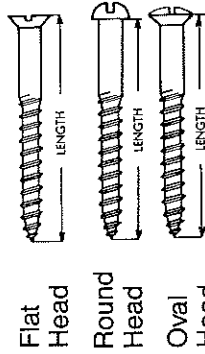
1. Locate the position of the piece of hardware on the work.
2. Recess the work to receive the hardware, if it is necessary.
3. Locate the positions of the screws.
4. Select screws that will easily pass thru the holes in the hardware, as at a.
5. Bore the pilot holes (second hole) slightly smaller than the diameter of the threaded part of the screws, as at b.
6. Drive the screws tightly in place. If the wood is soft, bore as deep as half the length of the threaded part of the screw, as at c. If the wood is hard (oak). The screw soft (brass), or if the screw is large, the hole must be nearly as deep as the screw, as at d. Holes for small screws are usually made with brad awls.



Sizes of Bits or Drills to Bore Holes for Wood Screws

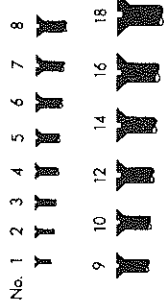
NUMBER OF SCREW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18
BODY DIAMETER OF SCREW	.073	.086	.099	.112	.125	.138	.151	.164	.177	.190	.216	.242	.268	.294
FIRST HOLE	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	15/16	1 1/16	1 1/8
SECOND HOLE	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	15/16	1 1/16	1 1/8
AUGER BIT NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TWIST DRILL SIZE	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	15/16	1 1/16	1 1/8
AUGER BIT NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TWIST DRILL SIZE	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	15/16	1 1/16	1 1/8
AUGER BIT NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Exact sizes cannot be given for the holes for wood screws. The above are approximately right for average needs. Variations in hard and soft wood, moisture content and snug or loose fits, if desired, should be considered. Number and letter sizes of drills are available, if more exact sizes are wanted. A trial fit in scrap wood is practical.



Flat Head  
Round Head  
Oval Head

Determine Screw Shank Sizes by Comparison Below



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CHART NO. 25  
BY R. O. REGER

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WORK SAFELY WITH TOOLS BY WEARING SAFETY GOGGLES