

Which type of bit is needed for which job?

Impact-Bits



are needed when a strong power tool (e.g. 18 volt impact screwdriver) is used. Impact bits were specifically developed to withstand high power tool forces.

Stainless



By using stainless steel bits, the formation of rust on stainless steel screws or surfaces is prevented. Rust on stainless steel mainly occurs from wear particles remaining after screwdriving work with conventional steel tools. Such steel wear particles adhere to the screw and begin to rust under the influence of oxygen and moisture. They are easily recognisable with their ice-blue banderole.

BDC-Bits



are absolutely premium products. They have a softer BiTorsion zone which reduces the hardness of the shaft by about 20 % in comparison to the drive tip. This means that the peak loads that cause bit breakage and premature wear are absorbed in this zone – something which enhances the service life of the bits. The diamond coating lowers the danger of slipping as the minute diamond particles literally "bite" themselves into the screw head. B stands for BiTorsion. DC stands for diamond coated.

Z-Bits



are ductile, tough bits for hard materials such as sheet steel or metal.

TZ-Bits



are Z bits with a torsion zone. Torsion bits absorb the damaging peak torque loads in the torsion zone. This prevents premature wear and enhances the service life of the bits.

BTZ-Bits



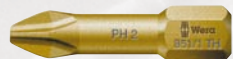
have an additional tempered BiTorsion zone, which reduces the hardness of the shaft by about 20 % in comparison to the drive tip. This means that the peak loads that cause bit breakage and premature wear are absorbed in this zone – something which enhances the service life of the bits.

H-Bits



are particularly hard bits for semi-hard materials such as wood.

TH-Bits



are H bits with a torsion zone. Torsion bits absorb the damaging peak torque loads in the torsion zone. This prevents premature wear and enhances the service life of the bits.

BTH-Bits



have an additional tempered BiTorsion zone, which reduces the hardness of the shaft by about 20 % in comparison to the drive tip. This means that the peak loads that cause bit breakage and premature wear are absorbed in this zone – something which enhances the service life of the bits.

TS-Bits



are torsion bits made from stainless steel. S stands for stainless. Suitable for all screwdriving jobs with stainless steel screws.

A-Bits



A stands for aviation. A bits are particularly hard bits with a sharp-edged profile which e.g. penetrates screw profiles full of paint (such as on fuselage panels) ensuring a dependable transfer of force between the bit and the screw.

J-Bits



J stands for Japan. J bits have been optimised to suit Asian PH screws. In particular, they are for use with very small dimensions as set out in the Japanese Camera Standard.

ACR®-Bits



ACR®-Bits: ACR® stands for "anti-cam-out ribs". ACR® bits have ribs at the drive tip that protect against slipping out of the screw head. It is recommended that ACR® bits are matched with ribbed ACR® screws for maximum effect. ACR® reg. trademark of Phillips Screw Company.

TiN-Bits



TiN stands for titanium-nitrite. An extremely hard coating to withstand permanent loads such as during continual screwdriving operations in series manufacturing.

