

Mostly ... Nail Facts



Penny Size to Nail Length Conversion Chart			
Penny Size	Nail Length	Penny Size	Nail Length
2d	1"	10d	3"
3d	1 1/4"	12d	3 1/4"
4d	1 1/2"	16d	3 1/2"
5d	1 3/4"	20d	4"
6d	2"	30d	4 1/2"
7d	2 1/4"	40d	5"
8d	2 1/2"	50d	5 1/2"
9d	2 3/4"	60d	6"

**Internet Information for
Retired "Home Improvers"**

Some Types and Sizes of Nails

Common Nail ... used for rough carpentry comes in sizes from 1 to 4 inches have a smooth shank and a diamond shaped tip. The longer the nail, the thicker it is and the bigger the head.



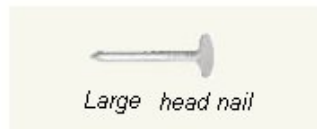
Finishing Nail ... used for finished carpentry head can be recessed and material filled so that the head does not show ... comes in sizes from 1/2 inch to 3 inch ... smaller 1/2 inch to 1 inch are known as brads.



Ringed Nail ... used for items such as flooring and drywall ... act in a similar manner to a fish hook to secure and avoid pulling out.



Large Head Nail ... used when relatively soft materials are being attached to harder lumber ... examples --- drywall and roofing nails.



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Source

Renovation Headquarters

<http://www.renovation-headquarters.com/nail.htm>

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Carpentry Work ... Nails

Here are some examples



Round wire nail. These large round head nails are mostly used for rough carpentry where appearance is not important but strength is essential. They are inclined to split a piece of wood. Sizes from 20- 150 mm (0.75in - 6in).



Oval wire nail. Most suitable for joinery work where appearance is important since they can easily be punched below the surface. They are less likely to split the wood if driven in with the longer sides parallel to the grain. Sizes from 12-150 mm (0.5in - 6in)



Round or lost head nail. Stronger than oval wire nails, they can easily be punched below the surface of the wood. Sizes from 12-150 mm (0.5-6in)



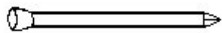
Tack. A short nail with a wide, flat head, the tack is used for fixing carpets to floorboards and for stretching fabric on to wood.



Panel pin. Round lightweight nail used for cabinet-making and for fixing small mouldings into place.



Cut floor brad. Rectangular, they have an L-shaped head and are nearly always used for nailing floorboards to joists. Sizes from 25-150 mm (1-6in).



Masonry Nail. Made of hardened steel, this nail is used to fix wood to brick, breeze block and most types of masonry.



Square twisted nail. Twists into the wood. These comparatively expensive nails offer a more permanent, screw-like grip than plain nails.



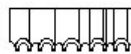
Annular nail. Useful where very strong joints are required. The sharp ridges round the shank become embedded in the wood to give a tight grip.



Cloot head nail. Made of galvanized steel, with a large, flat retaining head, this nail is most suitable for soft materials such as plasterboard and roof felt.



Spring-head roofing nail. For fixing corrugated sheeting to timber. The twisted shank and inverted cup head produces a very strong purchase.



Corrugated fastener. For reinforcing a weak wood joint or for securing mitred or butt joints in rough framing.



Cut clasp nail Rectangular in section, they are difficult to remove and provide a very strong fixing in wood and pre-drilled masonry. Sizes from 25-150mm (1-6in).



Hardboard nail. These have a diamond-shaped head which is virtually hidden when hammered into hardboard. Sizes from 9-38mm (3/8-1.5 in).



Staple. U-shaped round wire nails with two points to hold lengths of wire in position. Some staples have an insulated lining for fixing flex and electric cable.



Sprig. A small nail without a head. They are used mainly to hold glass in window frames before applying putty which covers them up. Sizes from 12-19mm (0.5-0.75in)













Upholstery nail. Available in chrome, brass and other metallic finishes, they are used as a secondary fixing with tacks. The dome head gives a decorative finish when nailing chair coverings into place. Various head sizes are available.

Information About Wood Nails & Screws



Commonly Used Nails










http://www.diyinfo.org/wiki/Wood_Nails-Screws,Types-Uses_Explained

Flat Head/Wire Nail	
	For rough carpentry work: large ugly head ensures a firm grip. Liable to split wood. Blunting the point can help to avoid this.
Bullet Head/Oval Brad	
	Commonly used in carpentry. Oval cross section makes it unlikely to split wood if the long axis follows the grain.
Lost Head	
	General carpentry nail. Head can be punched below surface and the hole filled. Called a "finish nail" in the U.S.
Panel Pin	
	Small nail for securing light pieces of wood ; usually used in conjunction with glue. Called a "brad" in the U.S.
Clout	
	Large headed for fixing roofing felt, sash cords, wire fencing to wood. Galvanized for outdoor work. Called a "roofing nail" in the U.S.
Flooring Brad/Cut Nail	
	Used to hold down floorboards. Good holding power and unlikely to split wood. Good fixing for lightweight insulation block.
Glazing Brad	
	Headless: used to hold glass into picture frames, window sashes and lino to floorboards. Will not grip if driven too far in.
Masonry Nail	
	Hardened steel nail for fixing wood to soft brick, breeze block and concrete.
Hardboard Pin	
	Special head shape countersinks itself in hardboard and can be filled over.
Upholstery Nail	
	Decorative head used to cover tacks in upholstery work.

Information About Wood Nails & Screws



Special Purpose Fixings








Carpet Nail	
	Small nail with broad head. For fixing carpets and fabrics to wood or floorboards.
Annular Ring Nail	
	For fixing plywood, fibreboard and other sheet materials. Very strong grip but difficult to remove.
Roofing Nail	
	For securing corrugated iron or asbestos roofing to wooden rafters. Galvanized for outside work. Called a "spiral nail" in the U.S.
Pipe Nail	
	Used to fix guttering and other rainwater hardware directly onto masonry or brick.
Wire Staple	
	Used to secure wire fencing, upholstery springs and similar hardware to wood. Galvanized for outside work.
Wood Cleat (corrugated fastener)	
	For butt or mitre joining wood, quickly and easily. For light duty work.
Sealing Roof Nail	
	Used on corrugated metal roofing. Has a plastic or lead washer under the head. Drive through the high part of the corrugation.
Duplex Nail	
	Used for assembling concrete boxing or formwork. Lower head grips the timber; upper head facilitates removal.
Flooring Nail	
	Used to nail floorboards to diagonal sub-floors. Holds like a screw, but easier to drive.

Information About Wood Nails & Screws



http://www.diyinfo.org/wiki/Wood_Nails-Screws.Types-Uses_Explained

Commonly Used Screws

Flat Head Screw (Counter Sunk)	
	Used for general woodworking. The head sinks in flush with or slightly below the wood surface.
Cross Head/Pozi Drive Screw (Counter Sunk)	
	Used for general woodworking, but needs a special screwdriver which does not slip from the head. Called a "Phillips Head" screw in the U.S.
Round Head Screw (Counter Sunk)	
	Used for fixing door-handle plates and other decorative fittings with countersunk holes. The head is designed to be seen.
Round Head Screw	
	Used for fixing hardware fittings without countersunk holes. The head protrudes from the work.
Mirror Screw	
	Used for fixing mirrors and bathroom fittings. The chromed cap threads into the screw head to hide the screw. Do not over tighten.
Nut Head/Coach Screw	
	Used for fixing heavy constructions together and heavy equipment to timbers. Tighten with a spanner. Called a "lag screw" in the U.S.
Invisible Screw/Dowel Screw	
	Used for invisible joining of two pieces of timber.