Screwdrivers

all about those suckers

- 1. to *cam out* when a driver bit jumps out a screw's slot due to a high torque.
 - 1. the bit *cammed out at* 80 in/lbs torque
- 2. the bit lost traction at 80 in / lbs (read like 80 inch-pounds)
- 3. to snap (of screws)
 - 1. When the torque is too much and the bit doesn't cam out the screw will inevitably snap.
- 4. Also a bit can easilly snap
- the quickest way to destroy a driver bit is not applying enough downwards force
- 6. also removing a bit when the driver's still in motion isn't a good idea
- 7. to strip / out to damage or tear a thread or slot in a screw
 - 1. stripped screws
- 8. be careful and don't strip out the hole
- 9. to grip well when a driver bit is fitted well in a screw
- 10. to have **a good fit / to fit well** (same as above)
- 11. to have a good *grip of*(same)
- 12. to wobble / to have some wobble when a bit sits a bit loosely in a screw
- 13. to have some wobble in (jointed parts) when two joined parts get a bit loose
- 14. extreme torque loads
- 15. high torque applications
- 16. the middle part between the blade/tip and the handle of a screwdriver is called a **shank** or **shaft**.
- 17. Some screwdrivers have a metal **striking cap** on the top of the handle for applying a striking tools such as a hammer or mallet .
- 18. The shaft can start moving into the handle when experiences too much heavy hammering .
- 19. After some amount of screwing / unscrewing sessions the flutes of a philips or pozidriv bit can experience a lot of wear, material loss or just bend. Consequently they will require more downward pressure to prevent slipping out of a screw.
- 20. Flat head screwdrivers have a **blade** while philips and others alike have a **tip** on the working end of the shaft .

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Screwdrivers_1.jpeg

Screwdrivers_2.jpeg

Screwdrivers_3.jpeg