Drywall Screw Types Comparison

Tip: Set your PDF viewer to "**Actual size**" before printing to maintain scale.

Type	Thread Design	Best For	Key Features
Coarse Thread (Type W)	Wide-spaced threads 6-8 TPI	Wood studs Wood furring	• Sharp point penetrates wood • Fast installation • Most common for residential • Black phosphate coating
Fine Thread (Type S)	Close-spaced threads 20-24 TPI	Metal studs 20-25 gauge	• Self-tapping into metal • Higher thread engagement • Requires slower drill speed • Standard for commercial
Self-Drilling (Tek Point)	Fine thread with drill point	Metal studs 18-25 gauge	• Drill point eliminates pre-drill • Faster than standard fine • Works on thicker metal • Premium price point
Trim Head	Coarse or fine Small head	Repairs Visible areas	• Half-size bugle head • Less visible after compound • Requires careful depth • Both wood & metal versions
Cement Board	Coarse or fine Ribbed shank	Cement board Tile backer	• Corrosion-resistant coating • Enhanced holding power • Moisture-resistant • Available for wood or metal

Quick Selection Guide:

- Wood framing (2x4, 2x6 studs) → Coarse thread screws
- Metal framing (light gauge steel) → Fine thread screws
- Metal framing (thicker gauge) → Self-drilling (Tek point) screws
- Repair work or visible fasteners → Trim head screws
- Tile underlayment (Durock, Hardiebacker) → Cement board screws
- Most residential drywall → #6 x 1-1/4" coarse thread (most common)

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