

## Wera bits overview

### What type of bits are needed for different types of work?

#### Impaktor bits



are needed when using a powerful tool (e.g. impact wrench). Impaktor bits are specially produced to withstand very high forces.

#### Stainless steel



use of stainless steel bits prevents rust forming on stainless steel screws or surfaces. Rust on stainless steel material generally occurs as a result of wear particles left after tightening screws with ordinary steel tools. These wear particles adhere to screws and begin to rust from the effect of oxygen and moisture. The bits are easy to recognise by their ice-blue band.

#### BDC bits



are absolutely first-rate products. They have a softer BiTorsion zone that reduces the hardness of the shaft by roughly 20% compared with the tip of the unit. This means that peak loads that cause breakage and wear are absorbed in this zone - which increases the service life of the bit. The diamond coating reduces the risk of pulling the screw out, as the small diamond particles literally "bite" into the screw head. B stands for BiTorsion. DC stands for diamond-coated.

#### Z bits



are shaped, tough bits for hard material such as sheet metal or other metal.

#### TZ bits



are Z bits with a torsion zone. Torsion bits absorb the harmful loads from high torque in the torsion zone. This prevents wear and increases the service life of the bit.

#### BTZ bits



have an extra-hardened BiTorsion zone that reduces the hardness of the shaft by roughly 20% compared with the tip of the unit. This means that peak loads that cause breakage and wear are absorbed in this zone - which increases the service life of the bit.

#### H bits



are extra-hard bits for semi-hard material like wood.

#### TH bits



are H bits with a torsion zone. Torsion bits absorb the harmful loads from high torque in the torsion zone. This prevents wear and increases the service life of the bit.

#### BTH bits



have an extra-hardened BiTorsion zone that reduces the hardness of the shaft by roughly 20% compared with the tip of the unit. This means that peak loads that cause breakage and wear are absorbed in this zone - which increases the service life of the bit.

#### TS bits



are torsion bits of stainless steel. S stands for stainless. Suitable for all tightening and loosening of stainless steel screws.

#### A bits



A stands for aviation. A bits are extra-hard bits with a sharp profile that penetrates paint-covered screw profiles (e.g. fuselage panels), for example, and thus ensures reliable power transfer between bit and screw.

#### J bits



J stands for Japan. J bits have been optimised to fit Asian PH screws. They are particularly suitable for very small sizes as indicated in Japanese camera standards.

#### ACR® bits



ACR® bits ACR® stands for "anti-cam-out ribs". ACR® bits have ribs on the tip to prevent the bit slipping out of the screw head. Use ACR® bits with ribbed ACR® screws for maximum effect. ACR® is a registered trademark owned by the Phillips Screw Company.

#### TIN bits



TIN stands for titanium nitrite. An extremely hard coating that can stand up to permanent loads such as continuous screwing in a mass production process.