



## Support

Buildex® self-drilling screws are designed with features to suit a wide number of applications and materials and it is important that they are used correctly. In many cases, installation problems have been found to be due to simple faults in product use or operator technique. The following chart should assist users to obtain maximum efficiency from Buildex® screws. Always use a TEK gun with a clutch, minimum 600W/1500rpm.

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Problems	Problem Causes	Solutions
<b>Drill Points are difficult to start and keep sliding on metal surface.</b>	The screw is not being held at right angles to the work surface.	Hold the screw at 90 degrees to the work being drilled.
	Insufficient force being applied when starting drilling action.	For most efficient operation approx 10kg of force should be applied.
	Steel being drilled is too hard.	Simultaneously squeezing the trigger of the driver apply extra force to the drill point to assist it to "dig in" as it starts to rotate.
	Screwdriver running in reverse.	Change switch to forward position.
<b>Screws wobble and are difficult to start.</b>	Drive bit broken, worn, clogged.	Clean driver bit or replace with new driver bit. Screw must fit firmly on the drive bit.
<b>Screws drill but will not thread.</b>	Thickness of material being drilled is too thick.	Check overall thickness of materials.
	Insufficient power in screwdriver, drops in power and speed.	Reduce lead length. Use heavy duty screwdriver 380 Watt minimum.
<b>Heads "break off" when tightened.</b>	Screwdriver depth locator not set correctly.	Adjust depth locator further forward so that drive will disengage at correct depth.
	Torque clutch set too high.	Back off driver ratchet to reduce torque.
<b>Drill points commence to drill but have difficulty in completion of drilling.</b>	▪ Steel being drilled is too hard in sections.	Test screws into another piece of steel.
	Materials too thick for gauge of screw. (point length)	Select right gauge screw with correct drilling capacity.
<b>Screw threads stripping in steel.</b>	Steel being drilled is too thin.	Use a coarser thread product.

<b>Drill points breaking.</b>	After drilling through one thickness of materials, drillpoint may be crashing forward onto the second thickness when there is an air-gap in between.	A longer or extended drill point is recommended where the application involves drilling through one material, then passing through air, to drill through and fasten into a second steel member.
	Driver is set in reverse mode.	Change switch to forward position.
	Too heavy on end load.	Let the screw do the work.
<b>Sealing washers squashing out under head.</b>	Depth locater incorrectly set.	Adjust the depth locater forward.
	Excessive force driving fastener.	Use less force setting fastener.
<b>Cross recess driver bits breaking or wearing out prematurely.</b>	Torque or depth on screwdriver incorrectly set.	Re-set to avoid over tightening of the screw, maintain firm pressure setting the screw.
	Incorrect cross recess being used.	Replace with correct type of driver bit. (Phillips)
	Incorrect tool being used.	Use a TEK gun.
<b>Wing Tek® threading in wood - wood lifting up.</b>	Wings breaking off too early.	Reduce pressure to allow wings to counter bore hole.
	Fastening into wood knot.	Move fastener to another position.
<b>Heads of self embedding Tek® not embedding below surface.</b>	Incorrect fastener being used. Drill point must drill fibre cement sheet and before thread engages, otherwise thread connects in fibre cement and counters embedding teeth.	Choose correct fastener.
	Compressed fibre cement sheet too hard.	Pre countersink sheets prior to screw fitting.
	Cross recess damaged.	Ensure drive bit is "Phillips" not "Pozidrive".
	Depth gauge is set incorrectly.	Set Depth gauge to stop when fastener is approximately 1mm below the surface.