

# Self-Drilling (TEK) Screw Point Chart

How thick a steel each drill point self-drills without a pilot

| DRILL POINT | SELF-DRILLS UP TO |         | ~ GAUGE / SIZE | TYPICAL USE                               |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| #1          | 0.06"             | 1.5 mm  | 16 ga          | Thin sheet / wood-to-metal (least common) |
| #2          | 0.11"             | 2.8 mm  | 12 ga          | Thin to light sheet metal                 |
| #3          | 0.21"             | 5.3 mm  | 3/16"          | Sheet to light structural – the workhorse |
| #4          | 0.375"            | 9.5 mm  | 3/8"           | Structural steel and plate                |
| #5          | 0.5"              | 12.7 mm | 1/2"           | Heavy plate – the category limit          |

Self-drilling (TEK) screws need NO pilot hole — a drill-point tip bores its own hole and taps its own threads in one pass. The catch is the limit: a point self-drills only up to its rated steel thickness. Past it the point burns out before it penetrates, the screw spins, and the friction work-hardens the steel.

The figure is the TOTAL steel thickness — all layers being fastened count together. The drill point number is separate from the screw gauge (a #10 screw can carry a #2 or #3 point), so buy by the point. #3 is the everyday point for sheet and light steel; above 1/4" you're into #5 and structural territory.

Boundaries vary a little by manufacturer, so check the product's box. Aluminium and soft metals drill easier than steel, so these steel ratings are conservative there. Sources: Simpson Strong-Tie, the Cold-Formed Steel Engineers Association (TN-565c), SAE J78, Grabber and ITW Buildex/Teks. For structural or load-bearing work follow the screw manufacturer's published drilling capacity.