

How to prepare to fit screws

When fitting screws, it is always best to drill a pilot hole and we recommend wiping the screw across a bar of soap or some beeswax to help prevent binding, this is especially important with aged screws where the threaded part is not so smooth.

Do not over tighten screws you just need a firm pressure on metal parts like bridges and strap buttons (do not use felt washers as these compress and lead to looseness and undue stress on the screw and possible breakage).

With smaller screws like those for tuning machines and pick guards be careful not to over tighten as these small screws can break inside your wood and create dimples in the plastic.

When fitting neck plates fit all screws to contact the plate then go around tightening one at a time until you have a firm even pressure.

Vintage relic screws have been treated and should be kept out of the bag as the aging process can continue in the atmosphere. You can *carefully* rub the screw head on a pair of jeans to lighten the visible head but care should be taken as if you go too far you cannot go back again.

Drills and Drivers needed

#2 Screws as used in the front lip of a tele bridge use a 1/16" or 1.59mm drill.

Drill 1.6mm - Philips Driver size PH-0 – 5cm long shaft.

#3 Screws as used in tuning machines and Gibson's use a 5/64" or 1.98mm drill.

Drill 2.0mm - Philips Driver size PH-1 – 7.5cm long shaft.

#4 Screws as used on pickguards same as #3.

Drill 2mm - Philips Driver size PH -1 – 7.5cm long shaft.

#6 Screws as used in bridges and strap buttons use a 3/32" or 2.38mm drill.

Drill 2.4mm - Philips Driver size PH-2 – 12.5cm long shaft

#8 Screws as used in neck plates and tremolo claws use a 1/8" or 3.18mm drill.

Drill 3mm - Philips Driver size PH-2 – 12.5cm long shaft