

What Are Cheese Head Screws Used For?

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Typical applications, the industries that specify cheese head screws, and how to choose the right size, material and finish for the joint.

Cheese Head Screws are used for threaded assemblies where the head drive and seating style matter. They are manufactured to ISO 7048 / DIN 7985, and the choice of size, property class and finish is driven by the load in the joint and the environment it sits in.

Primary duty

Threaded assemblies where the head drive and seating style matter

Governing standard

ISO 7048 / DIN 7985

Thread size range

M1.6 to M10

Category

Screws

Application notes are general engineering guidance. Verify the property class and any approval requirement against your own design calculation.



Cheese Head Screws are selected when an assembly calls for threaded assemblies where the head drive and seating style matter. This application guide to the ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 type covers concrete end-uses, the specification checklist, correct installation, and where an alternative fastener performs better. Stocked across roughly M1.6 to M10, they cover general to heavy-duty work.

Typical Applications for Cheese Head Screws

The most common settings where these are specified:

- **Fabrication & metalwork:** bench and on-site assembly of steel frames, enclosures and weldments.
- **Electronics & enclosures:** mounting PCBs, panels and lids where the drive style and head height matter.
- **Appliances & consumer goods:** high-volume assembly with power tools and consistent seating.
- **Machine guarding & panels:** removable access covers that are opened for service.
- **General machine building:** fastening covers, brackets, motors and sub-assemblies on production equipment.

How to Specify Cheese Head Screws for Your Application

- **Size:** Match the nominal size to the mating thread or hole. This product spans M1.6-M10; check the full table below for the exact dimensions of each size.

- **Drive & head:** Pick the drive (socket, cross, slot) and head style for the tool access and seating surface; a recessed drive resists cam-out under power tools.
- **Environment:** For damp, coastal or chemical exposure prefer A4/316 stainless or a suitable coating; indoors, plated steel or A2 is usually sufficient.
- **Standard:** This product is supplied to ISO 7048 / DIN 7985. Quoting the standard on your order guarantees interchangeable dimensions between suppliers.

Installation & Assembly Practice

- Match the driver exactly to the recess (PH ≠ PZ; hex key sizes per ISO 2936) and keep the tool axial — side load is the main cause of stripped drives.
- In tapped holes, engage a thread length of at least 1× the nominal diameter in steel, 2× in aluminum.
- Set power tools to a torque that seats the head without embedding it into the mating surface.

Common Selection Mistakes with Cheese Head Screws

- Under-sizing the drive for the installation torque — a small recess at high torque strips before the screw is seated.
- Using a countersunk head in thin sheet where the countersink removes most of the load-bearing material.
- Specifying stainless in high-strength duty: A2-70 is roughly class 7 steel, not a 10.9 substitute.

Where Cheese Head Screws Are Not the Right Choice

Not for high-preload structural joints (use a property-class bolt and nut), and not in thin sheet where a self-drilling or self-tapping type suits better.

Technical Drawing

Customize the parameters below — every spec field is editable, and the drawing redraws to match the values you choose. Changing the size will snap the other fields to that size's standard values; you can then override any individual value.

Sends the selected values to the quote form below.

Request a Quote

The form below follows the current technical drawing configuration. Change the drawing values above and the request details update automatically.

Dimensions & Specifications (ISO 7048 / DIN 7985)

Size	Pitch (mm)	Head diameter dk (mm)	Head height k (mm)	Cross recess	Reference standard
M1.6	0.35	3.0	1.6	PH0	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M2	0.4	3.8	2.0	PH1	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M2.5	0.45	5.0	2.5	PH1	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M3	0.5	5.5	3.0	PH1	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M3.5	0.6	6.0	3.5	PH2	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M4	0.7	7.0	4.0	PH2	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M5	0.8	8.5	5.0	PH2	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M6	1.0	10.0	6.0	PH3	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M8	1.25	13.0	8.0	PH3	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)
M10	1.5	16.0	10.0	PH4	ISO 7048 / DIN 7985 (cross) / ISO 1207 (slotted)

Inside the plant

Manufactured in our own plant

This part is cold-formed, threaded, heat-treated and finished in-house. The stages below are where its class and finish are actually decided.

1.



01

Cold heading

Wire rod is drawn to size and cold-formed into blanks. Forming rather than cutting keeps the grain flow continuous around the head, which is where a bolt is most likely to fail.

Head dimensions and under-head radius checked at set-up and per shift.



2.

02

Thread rolling

Threads are rolled between hardened dies rather than cut. Rolled threads are stronger in fatigue than cut threads and hold pitch and flank angle far more consistently across a batch.

Go / no-go ring gauges to ISO 965 tolerance class 6g.

3.



03

Heat treatment

Quench-and-temper brings carbon and alloy steel to the property class ordered — 8.8, 10.9 or 12.9 — with the furnace charge tracked so a finished lot can be traced back to it.

Core hardness and tensile tested per lot to ISO 898-1.

4.



04

Surface treatment

Zinc, zinc-nickel, hot-dip galvanizing, black oxide, phosphate and Dacromet, selected against the service environment rather than against the price list.

Coating thickness and neutral salt spray hours to ISO 9227.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I choose the right size of Cheese Head Screws?

Match the nominal size to the mating thread or hole. This product is available from M1.6 to M10; the full dimension table on this page lists each size.

What drive type do Cheese Head Screws use?

Drive depends on the head style — socket (hex key), cross (Phillips/Pozi) or slot. A recessed drive resists cam-out when driven with power tools; check the product head style on this page.

What material should Cheese Head Screws be for outdoor use?

For damp, coastal or chemical environments specify A4 (316) stainless or a suitably coated steel. For indoor or dry use, A2 (304) stainless or zinc-plated steel is normally adequate.

Are Cheese Head Screws made to a recognized standard?

Yes — they are manufactured to ISO 7048 / DIN 7985, so dimensions are interchangeable between suppliers when you quote the standard on your order.

Can I get a quote for Cheese Head Screws in the size and material I need?

Yes. Use the technical drawing and quote form on this page to set the size and options, then send the exact configuration to our team for pricing and lead time.

Related Pages

Product page: [Cheese Head Screws — specifications & sizes](#)

Cheese Head Screws Specification Guides

- [M1.6 Cheese Head Screws size guide](#)
- [A4 stainless Cheese Head Screws](#)

Related Fastener Applications

- [Button Head Socket Screws applications](#)
- [Countersunk Socket Screws applications](#)
- [Fine Adjustment Set Screws applications](#)
- [Heavy Hex Socket Head Cap Screw — GB/T 1228 / ASTM A325 \(Series 046\) applications](#)
- [Hex Socket Cone Point Set Screw — GB/T 77 / ISO 4026 \(Series 022\) applications](#)
- [Hex Socket Cone Point Set Screw — GB/T 78 / ISO 4027 \(Series 027\) applications](#)