

| Type | Description | Typical uses | Features and benefits |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Nails | | As with screws, specification of the proper nail for each application is extremely important, particularly for fire-rated construction where nails of the specified length and diameter only will provide proper performance. | Less expensive than screws |
| Screws | Steel, typically self-drilling, self-tapping, and corrosion-resistant | Various head and thread designs available for specific uses including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drywall to wood framing • Drywall to steel studs and runners • Drywall to drywall • Steel components to poured concrete and concrete block • Plywood to steel joists and studs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer screws than nails are generally required • Speed of installation using electric screwguns compares favorably with nailing • Design of screw head gives increased holding power over nails and helps prevent damage to the gypsum core and paper face of drywall • Threads cut into wood stud to hold tightly, while nails held in place by friction loosen hold as wood shrinks, possibly creating nail pops |
| Adhesives | | Drywall to wood framing for walls and ceilings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatly reduces number of nails or screws needed, which saves labor on spotting and sanding and minimizes nail pops and other fastener imperfections • Provides up to 100% more tensile strength when compared to conventional fasteners |