

# Phillips screw and driver

By Michael J. Allen

The Phillips screw and driver, originally invented by Portlander John P. Thompson, dramatically increased the speed of manufacturing and made the Phillips screwdriver a necessity in every toolbox. Thompson applied for the patent rights on a "Screw" (U.S. Patent 1908080) with an innovative "cruciform groove" and a matching "Screw driver" (U.S. Patent 1908081) in 1932. Although not the first screw of its kind—English inventor John Frearson had patented a screw with a "cruciform orifice" some sixty years earlier—Thompson's invention eventually revolutionized assembly lines.

Little information remains about Thompson. Born in Wagner, Iowa, in 1857, he moved to Portland in 1920 or 1921 from Bismarck, North Dakota. His occupations are listed in *Polk's Portland Directory* as "furnished rooms" and "laborer," although census records indicate that he had worked as a bank cashier and in real estate before moving to Oregon. A *Sunday Oregonian* article from 1939 stated that Thompson, who died in Portland on September 4, 1940, had been an auto mechanic when he invented the screw.

When the patents were granted in 1933, the rights were assigned "By Direct and Mesne Assignments" to Henry F. Phillips, the managing director of the Oregon Copper Company, a mining outfit in eastern Oregon. The wording on the patent means that it was awarded directly to Henry Phillips, even though Thompson is credited with the invention. There is no locally available information as to why Thompson transferred the rights to Phillips, but there may have been a relationship between Phillips and Thompson predating the issuance of the patent, and perhaps even the application for the patent.

After obtaining the first two patents, Phillips formed the Phillips Screw Company in Portland in 1933 with the aim of licensing the design to manufacturers and collecting the royalties. He soon persuaded E.E. Clark, the president of the American Screw Company, to manufacture the screw, and in the next four years the Phillips Screw Company had obtained six additional patents modifying the design. By 1936 the screw was available to consumers, and the first industrial customer was General Motors, which used Phillips screws to build Cadillac automobiles in 1937. Soon after, it was adopted by the railroad and aviation industries.

Until the invention of the Phillips screw, American assembly lines, craftsmen, and consumers used regular, slotted-head screws. But that design was problematic for three reasons: it was difficult to align the driver with the screw aperture; the driver tended to slip from the open ends; and the slot required a closely matching bit. The cruciform drive addressed those problems.

Although the Phillips screw became ubiquitous through its usefulness on the assembly line, it is unknown whether Thompson or Phillips originally intended the invention to specifically solve the challenges presented by regular head screws in manufacturing. Thompson's original patent for a "Screw driver" (U.S. 1908081) featured a diagram of a manual screwdriver, with no mention of the specific applications for which the invention was intended, primarily being concerned with the feasibility of manufacturing the design. U.S. patent 2046837, filed by Phillips in 1934 and granted in 1936, mentions driving "either by hand or by power-driven types of tool." The same patent also mentions that the "failure of the slotted screw to retain the blade-driver, especially in power driven operations, is not only dangerous to the operator, but is likewise, always injurious to the work," indicating that by 1934 it had occurred to Phillips that the assembly line was a ripe market.

By 1939, twenty companies had licenses to produce Phillips screws worldwide. In 1940, the Phillips Screw Company grossed \$77,421 (\$1,323,000 adjusted for inflation), almost all of it in royalties. By then the Phillips screw was in use by nearly every major American automobile manufacturer, as well as by railroad and airplane builders.

The wars raging in Europe and the Pacific drove growth in manufacturing, and Phillips's company was able to ride the wave of the war boom. As the war effort gave, however, it also took away. Phillips Screw Company depended on licensing the design to foreign manufacturers to grow, and World War II restricted the countries that the company could reliably do business with. In 1939, for

example, one licensee, the J. Osawa Company, was ramping up production in Kyoto, Japan; but by 1940 Japan had broken off trade relations with the United States, likely making it difficult for Phillips to collect license fees.

Henry Phillips retired in 1945. In 1947, the U.S. government filed suit against the Phillips Screw Company and seventeen manufacturers of Phillips screws and drivers alleging anti-competitive practices dating back to 1933. They were charged with patent pooling, cartel practices, price-fixing, and the suppression of competing technologies. The case, *United States v. Phillips Screw Co.*, was tried in the U.S. District Court of Northern Illinois (Chicago). The case was concluded in 1949 with a consent decree that dissolved the patent pool, likely making it difficult to protect the collection of patents that the company relied upon to protect its intellectual property. In any case, unlicensed companies had earlier begun to produce similar competing designs, some of which were convinced to buy into the licensing agreement. Other manufacturers, however, said that their designs were not based on the Phillips design, but on the older, unprotected Frearson design. In the same year, a final refinement was patented on the Phillips drive system by an engineer from the American Screw Company; that patent expired in 1966.

Henry Phillips died in his home at the Lone Plaza Apartments in Portland on April 13, 1958; he was sixty-eight years old. Although the Phillips drive system remains far and away the most widely used internal screw-driving system—industry estimates indicate that it is used in at least half of all internally driven screws—it is being steadily replaced by newer technologies. From its current headquarters in Burlington, Massachusetts, the Phillips Screw Company continues to develop and license drive systems that are replacing its founding technology.

## Sources

Baketel, Leon B. "Phillips Screw Company Pays Its First Dividend." *The Sunday Oregonian*, January 2, 1938. Accessed May 18, 2016. NewsBank. Bailey, Jeff. "Does Henry Phillips, Bane of Handymen, really Rest in Peace? -- His Phillips Screw Torments Many by 'Camming Out'; Bruises and Broken Tools." *The Wall Street Journal* (Eastern Edition), Sep 15, 1988. ProQuest. "Company Overview of Phillips Screw Company, Inc." Bloomberg.com Accessed May 18, 2016. "Cross-Shaped Slots Help Guide Screws." *Popular Science*, January 1936, 38. Accessed October 19, 2016. Frearson, John. Screw. US Patent 308247, filed December 7, 1883, and issued November 18, 1884. Henry, Phillips F. Screw Driver. US Patent 2046840, filed January 15, 1935, and issued July 7, 1936. Phillips, Henry F. Means For Uniting a Screw with a Driver. US Patent 2046837, filed July 3, 1934, and issued July 7, 1936.

Kahl, Steven J., Brian S. Silverman, and Michael A. Cusumano. *Advances in Strategic Management, History and Strategy*. Vol. 29. Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing, 2012. Accessed May 18, 2016. Google Books. Staehli, Ralph. "From Screws To Taxes...They All Started Here." *The Sunday Oregonian*, November 26, 1939. Accessed May 18, 2016. NewsBank. "Trust Action Faces Firms. Portland Company Named in Suit." *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), January 17, 1947. Accessed May 18, 2016. NewsBank. "Screw Firm Head Dies." *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), April 15, 1958. Accessed May 18, 2016. NewsBank.

---

The Oregon Encyclopedia

[https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/phillips\\_screw\\_and\\_driver/](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/phillips_screw_and_driver/)