



INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO. 2 1/2 SERIES TOOLS

Form A854
Date 3-02/A
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BE SURE TO LUBRICATE

All Sioux Air Tools are manufactured to extremely close tolerances. Reasonable care and preventative maintenance will greatly prolong their service life.

This line of tools is designed for a long life of continuous duty on assembly lines, with a minimum of service and maintenance. Rotating parts are mounted on extra-capacity ball bearings, rotors and spindles are finished to extreme accuracy for power and low air consumption, gears and pinions are oversize and correctly hardened for quietness and long life.

Special attention has been given to ease of servicing. These tools can be disassembled and reassembled with ease.

Before connecting the tool, blow the air line to remove water and dirt which may have accumulated. This is especially important for a new line or when the line has not been used for some time.

GEARS

The gears are lubricated at the factory. Every 100 hours of operation add 1/4 oz. of Sioux Grease No. 289A.

AIR MOTORS

Sioux Air line lubricators are recommended. When used, adjust lubricator to deliver 2 to 4 drops of Sioux Air Motor Oil No. 288 per minute to the air tool. If tool is not used with a lubricator, place 10 to 15 drops of Sioux No. 288 oil into air inlet twice daily.

SCREW DRIVER AND NUT RUNNER CLUTCHES

Lubricate every 40 hours using No. 1232A Sioux Grease on the clutch jaws and bearing surfaces.

OPERATION

The air motor is started by depressing the operating lever or trigger. Motor speed may be controlled by adjusting the slotted head control which is located on the tool housing or, on some models, on the trigger surface.

If the tool is equipped with reversing button, always depress the button fully to obtain maximum power.

Air supply hose should not be less than 3/8" I.D. If extension hose is necessary, use 1/2" I.D. hose, with couplings not less than 3/8 I.D.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Keep Work Area Clean: Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
2. Wear Proper Apparel: No loose clothing or jewelry to get caught in moving parts.
3. Use Safety Glasses: Protect your eyes.
4. Secure Work: Use clamps or vise to hold work. Its safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.
5. Don't overreach: Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
6. Maintain Tools With Care: Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
7. Disconnect Tools: When not in use, before servicing, when changing accessories such as blades, bits and etc.
8. Remove Adjusting Keys and Wrenches: Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
9. Caution: The use of an accessory with this tool not provided or specified by SIOUX TOOLS INC. may be hazardous.

⚠ WARNING



Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

⚠ ADVERTENCIA



El polvo generado al lijar, aserrar, afilar, taladrar y realizar otras tareas de construcción contiene sustancias químicas que podrían causar cáncer, malformaciones congénitas y otras alteraciones del aparato reproductor.

SIOUX TOOLS INC.

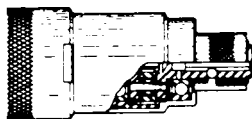
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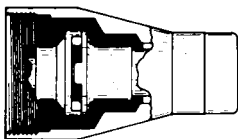


Clutch Selection Information Screw Drivers And Nut Runners

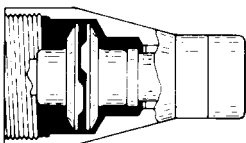
HOW TO SELECT PROPER CLUTCH



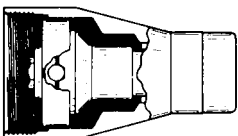
STALL DRIVE—Spindle turns with motor. Motor stalls when fastener is tight. For soft pull up, machine, wood or self tapping screws.



DIRECT CLUTCH—Spindle doesn't turn with motor. Pressure on spindle engages straight jaws to turn spindle. Motor stalls when fastener is tight. Excellent stall type tool when tightening group of fasteners without turning off motor.



POSITIVE CLUTCH-ANGULAR JAW—Spindle doesn't turn with motor. Pressure on spindle engages angular jaws to turn spindle. Clutch ratchets when certain tightness is reached. Tightness determined from pressure by operator. For wood screws, sheet metal screws, lag screws, machine screws.



POSITIVE CLUTCH—Similar to angular jaw except 4 rollers engage angular teeth. Ratchets faster and blow not as hard. Life increased on light applications.



ADJUSTABLE CLUTCH—Spindle doesn't turn with motor. Pressure on spindle causes spindle to turn. When fastener is tight clutch will ratchet. Adjusting spring pressure will change torque. For consistent torque control, little operator reaction.

		Application		
		Free Run Down With Sudden Solid Stop	Soft Pull Up and Run Down, Soft Compression	Long, Continuous Run Down, Drag, Wood Screws
Screw Size	Clutch			
Small Screws # and Smaller	Adjustable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
	Stall	Excellent	Good	Excellent
	Direct	Good	Good	Good
	Positive	Fair	Fair	Good
Large Screws #9 and larger	Adjustable	Good	Fair	Fair
	Stall	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	Direct	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	Positive	Excellent	Good	Good

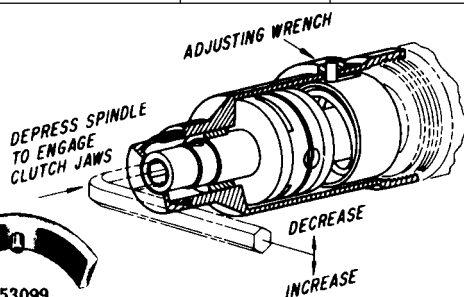
ADJUSTMENT OF ADJUSTABLE CLUTCH

Above 25 Inch Pounds

To adjust clutch place adjusting wrench (No. 53099) with pin through opening in the clutch case. Place 1/4" HEX (Allen type) wrench in the Bit Holder, press in and turn until adjusting wrench falls into the slot of the Nut of the Clutch. Keep Bit Holder depressed in with HEX Wrench and turn clockwise to **increase** and counterclockwise to **decrease** Torque.

Below 25 Inch Pounds Change to Green Spring No. 41284

Again place adjusting wrench in position as for the higher Torque, but place a screw driver blade through the bit holder opening until in contact with the slot at the far end. Rotate screw driver until adjusting wrench falls into place, again rotate screw driver clockwise to **increase** and counter-clockwise to **decrease** Torque.



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