Model TM-290 Torque Multiplier

WARNINGS

- **Always** maintain firm hand control of torque wrench or input handle while using the multiplier, since recoil (wind-up) will be experienced.
- Inspect output square drive for visible sign of fatigue or fracture prior to **EACH** use. Replace if necessary.
- Failure of the output square drive, due to torque overload or fatigue, could result in an immediate torque release, potentially causing the torque multiplier to fall from the fastener, and result in personal injury.
- **Do not** hold torque multiplier or reaction anchor tube while applying torque since normal multiplier deflection might cause fingers to be pinched; especially in confined locations.
- **Do not** use output drive extensions. Increased deflections, caused by the added length could force the socket off the nut, or break the extension or socket.
- Since reaction torque equals OUTPUT torque, be sure to select an anchor point sufficient to withstand the torque reaction forces created.

1. INTRODUCTION

This handbook covers operation and service instructions for the model TM-290 torque multiplier.

2. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Read and understand these operating instructions before using the torque multiplier.

2.2 **DO NOT USE AN IMPACT WRENCH ON THE TORQUE MULTIPLIER. DAMAGE TO TOOL COULD OCCUR.**

2.3 **DO NOT EXCEED RATED INPUT CAPACITY (250 Lbf-Ft or 333 N·m)**

2.4 hen positioning the torque multiplier, be sure socket attached to the output is positioned so that the reaction tube is at a right angle to the fastener. Torque reaction creates a rotational force in the opposite direction from which input force is applied. See Application Tips for additional torque multiplier reaction information.

2.5 Keep couple between the torque multiplier output and the fastener that torque is being applied to as short as possible, and the couple between torque multiplier and anchor tube as long as possible. This will maximize torque multiplier life.

2.6 **Remember**: Breakout torque can be much greater than the make up torque value. Be sure that the multiplier being used has sufficient capacity for torque breakout. Allow a minimum of 50% additional capacity in the tool for breakaway torque. Damaged and corroded fasteners can require even greater breakaway torque capacity.

2.7 When using the torque multiplier without a torque wrench to monitor input torque, remember that the **output torque** is significantly greater than the applied **input torque**. Do not apply more torque than the application can withstand.

2.8 Use only Williams approved replacement parts.

3. DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN FEATURES

3.1 The model TM-290 torque multiplier uses a planetary geared action to tighten and loosen nuts, bolts and cap screws with a continuous 360° rotation in either clockwise or counterclockwise direction. Input and output rotation directions are the same (EXAMPLE: Clockwise input rotation creates clockwise output rotation).

3.2 The reaction anchor tube is held in place by a detent pin, which is easily removed by pushing on the end of the pin.

4. SPECIFICATIONS

Gear Stages	One
Accuracy	±5% of reading from 20% to 100% of full-scale rating
Output Capacity	750 Lbf-Ft (1020 N·m)
Input Capacity	250 Lbf-Ft (333 N·m)
Gear Ratio	1: 4
Torque Ratio	1:3.0
Output Drive Male Square	3/4" (19mm)
Input Drive Female Square	1/2" (13mm)
Overall Dimensions	
A	8.53" (217)
B	2.81" (71mm)
C	3.25" (83mm)
Net Weight	4 lbs (1.82 kg)

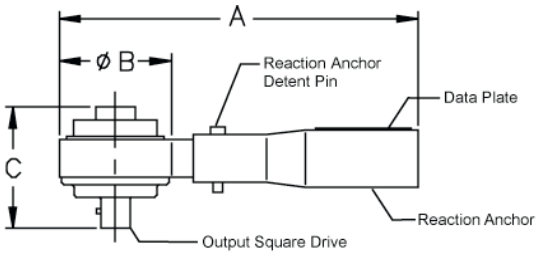


Figure 1. Torque Multiplier Parts and Dimensions

5. TORQUE CONVERSIONS

5.1 A data plate is attached to the torque multiplier which displays the input torque required to obtain the listed output torque values. If you wish to calculate a specific input value that isn't listed on the attached chart, divide the desired output torque by the multiplier's torque ratio (3.0) to determine the input torque required (e.g. 750 Lbf-ft output torque ÷ 3.0 torque ratio = 250 Lbf-ft input torque).

6. OPERATION

6.1 Read and understand safety precautions included at the beginning of this manual. **(See ▲ Warnings)**

6.2 Connect the reaction anchor tube to the torque multiplier using the reaction anchor detent pin.

6.3 Mount a 3/4" (19mm) square female drive socket onto the torque multiplier's output square drive (See Figure 1). Then, position socket and torque multiplier on the fastener to be tightened.

6.4 Butt the reaction anchor tube securely against a suitable object. **Remember:** When socket is properly positioned on fastener, reaction anchor tube must be at a right angle to the fastener to which torque is being applied. See Application Tips for additional torque reaction information.

6.5 Mount a 1/2" (13mm) ratchet adapter and torque wrench into the input of the torque multiplier.

6.6 Before applying torque, determine the input torque required to obtain the desired output by refering to the torque data plate attached to the torque multiplier's reaction anchor tube. Output torque accuracy requires the use of an accurate torque wrench in series with the torque multiplier.

6.7 To tighten: Apply the proper torque with torque wrench (clockwise for right-hand threads, counter-clockwise for left-hand threads) until desired input torque is achieved. Slowly and carefully relax input torque and remove multiplier from application.

6.8 To loosen: Replace the torque wrench with a work handle. Apply torque in the opposite direction until fastener is loose.

7. LUBRICATION AND MAINTENANCE

7.1 To disassemble Torque Multiplier for maintenance, remove the 948182 Retaining Ring and the (2) 925939 Circular Shims from the input side of the Torque Multipler's housing. The Gear Cage Assembly will now slide out of the 291-4 Ring Gear.

7.2 To remove 291-2 Input Pinion from 291-1 Gear Cage Assembly, grab edge of 291-2 Input Pinion with a pair of pliers and slowly twist and pull the Input Pinion from the Gear Cage Assembly. An arbor press is require to remove Dowel Pins which hold 290-5 Planet Gears in the Gear Cage Assembly.

7.3 Before reassembling Torque Multiplier, relubricate all friction points using a high grade molybdimum - disulfide grease.

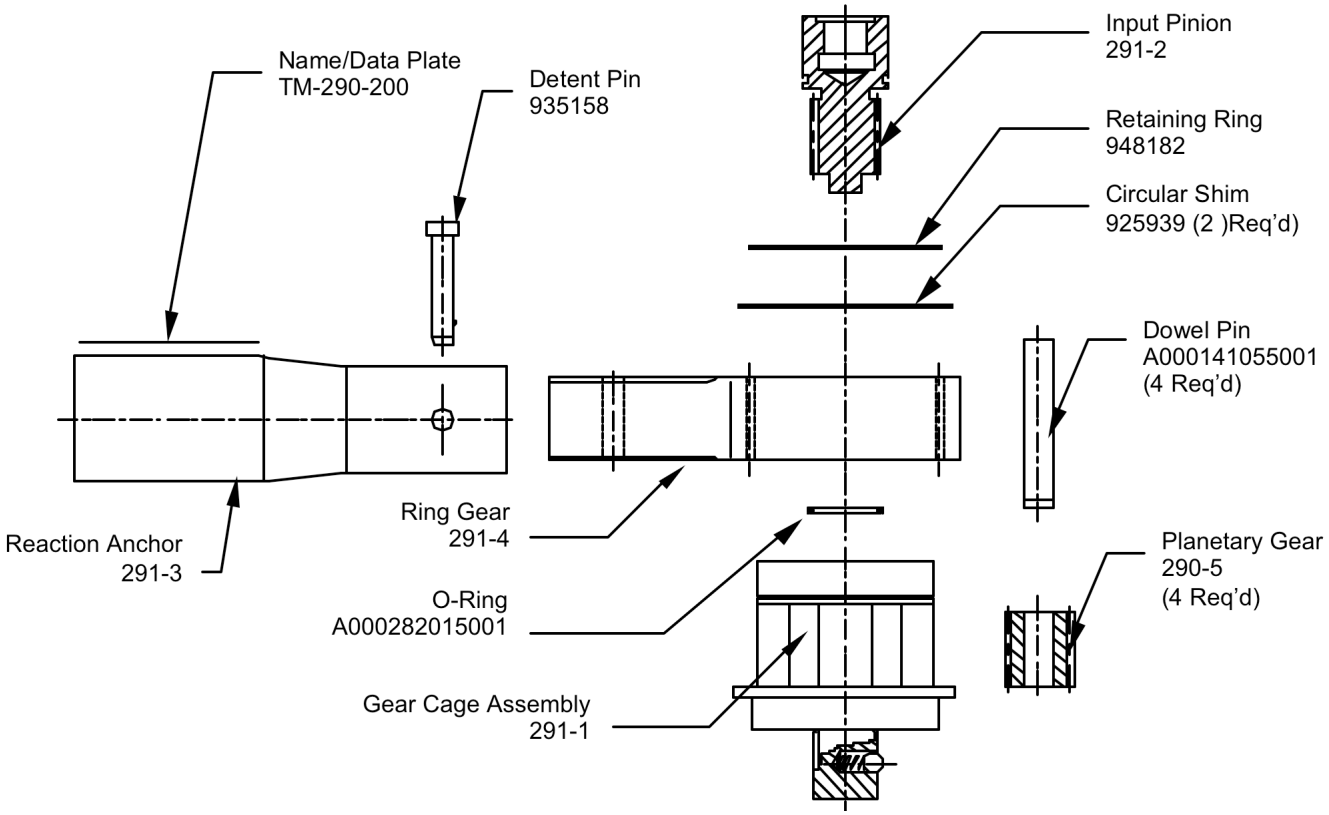


Figure 2. Parts List

CE This tool conforms with the requirements for CE Marking.

TORQUE MULTIPLIER APPLICATION TIPS

1. INTRODUCTION

This handbook covers general torque multiplier usage. Some of the illustrations and information may not apply to your specific torque multiplier or application.

2. TORQUE MULTIPLIER REACTION

2.1 There are many different ways of absorbing torque multiplier reaction forces. Although the methods are as varied as the applications, there are common practices that should be taken into consideration.

2.2 The first item to consider is the size and type of torque tool required for the application. Survey space limitations as well as the maximum torque needed. Be sure to allow a minimum of 50% additional capacity in the tool for breakaway torque. Damaged and corroded fasteners can require even greater breakaway torque capacity. Allow a minimum of 100% over the make-up torque for these conditions. **Example:** A heat exchanger with corroded studs and a 1,500 Ft-Lbs. make-up torque. Choose a tool with a capacity of at least 3,000 Ft-Lbs. for breakaway.

2.3 Be sure that the anchor point is solid and has minimum deflection.

2.4 Determine where the reaction anchor forces are going to take place (e.g. against a flange or over an adjacent bolt). Make sure that this point can withstand the torque tool's reaction forces. For example consider a 3,200 Ft-Lb. torque multiplier, with reaction near the end of its anchor stub (figure 1). This will produce a reaction force of about 6,400 pounds. By moving the reaction to the end of the anchor tube, the force is reduced to about 2,400 pounds. Keeping the reaction point tangent to the rotation of the torque output is necessary to prevent the resultant forces from increasing even more (figures 2 and 3).

2.5 Keep output torque rotation as pure as possible by reducing bending moments. Bending moments decrease torque efficiency, reduce the torque applied to the application and are hard on the tool and sockets. This can be done by taking torque reaction as far out on the reaction anchor as possible. Also keep the distance between the tool's output and the fastener as short as possible (figure 2).

2.6 Keeping these factors in mind when devising a torque reaction system will help increase tool life and create a much safer working environment.

3. POWERED APPLICATION

3.1 When using air, electric or hydraulic tools to power torque multipliers, many variables must be considered before accurate results can be expected.

CAUTION: Impact type air tools should never be used with torque multipliers. Torque multiplier damage could occur.

3.2 Air tools operate best when clean, dry, well-lubricated air is used. The use of an air filter, lubricator and regulator are a must for reliable operation. It is also important to maintain enough airflow from the compressor's receiver. If the airflow (CFM) rating drops below that expected by the air tool, lower than anticipated torque output may result.

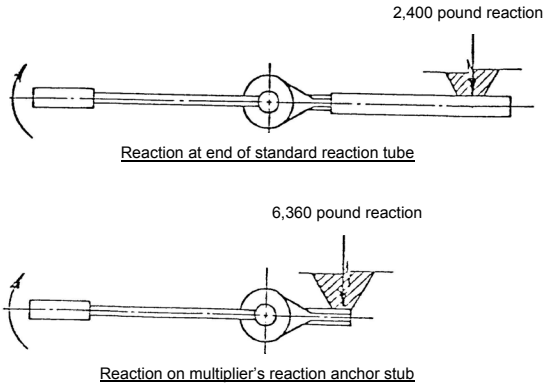


Figure 1
Reaction forces increase the closer the reaction point is to the multiplier.

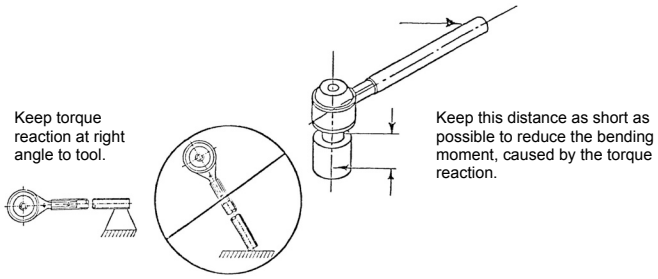


Figure 2
Minimize bending moments created by the torque multiplier's reaction.

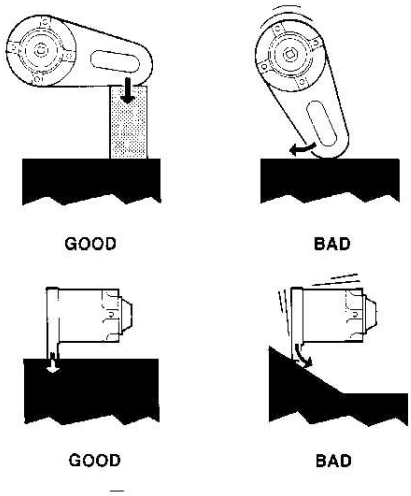


Figure 3
Keep reaction anchor perpendicular to the reaction point.

3.3 The simplest way to control the torque output is by regulation of the air pressure supplied to the air motor. The more accurate the air pressure control, the more reliable the torque control.

3.4 Attach an air pressure regulator as close to the air tool as possible. This will reduce pressure variations due to changes in air hose length & diameter or changes in quick disconnects and pipe fittings.

3.5 Dirty or corroded fastener threads can cause large fluctuations in the applied torque. It is recommended that a high quality lubricant be applied to the fastener threads as well as all other surfaces that rub. This will reduce losses in torque efficiency.

3.6 Changes in momentum of the air tool are the greatest cause of output torque variations. The higher the tool speed the greater the effects of momentum.

3.7 A soft stack-up has a large amount of application run-down time due to long studs, flat/lock washers, gaskets, etc. This will cause the air tool to run a longer time before reaching the desired torque. This decreases air motor momentum and decreased the applied torque. Conversely, a hard stack-up has a short run-down time due to short studs, very rigid application, etc. This will reach the desired torque very quickly, applying a greater torque to the fastener.

3.8 Angle nutsetters and inline air tools each have distinct advantages and disadvantages.

3.9 An inline air tool has the advantage of being fastened to the torque multiplier rigidly by bolting. This allows the operator to handle a single piece of equipment and the input torque reaction is absorbed by the bolted connection. The chief disadvantage is the tools height.

3.10 An angle nutsetter has the advantage of a lower tool profile but requires the tool operator to react the angle nutsetter's torque output. This reaction torque can be quite large (up to 200 Lb-Ft of torque) The reaction torque and the size of the air tool required can be reduced to under 40 Lbf-Ft by the use of an optional accessory gear box attached to the input of the torque multiplier. Although this does increase the tool height slightly, it is still lower in height than an inline tool.

3.11 If the angle nutsetter and torque multiplier are sized for the make-up torque required, a medium output (85 - 110 Ft-Lb.) angle nutsetter can be used. This combination will maximize the air tool speed while reserving some torque multiplier capacity for higher breakout torques. If necessary the fasteners can be broken loose manually, then run off can be completed using the air tool.

4. ANGLE OF TURN PROTRACTOR

4.1 Some torque multipliers include an Angle of Turn Protractor, which allows the operator to accurately measure a specific number of degrees of rotation of the fastener.

The torque / angle of turn method of tightening fasteners require a pre-torque value, and a specific additional rotation of the fastener, that is engineered into the application. This data will be supplied by the original equipment manufacturer's engineering department if angle of turn torquing is applicable.

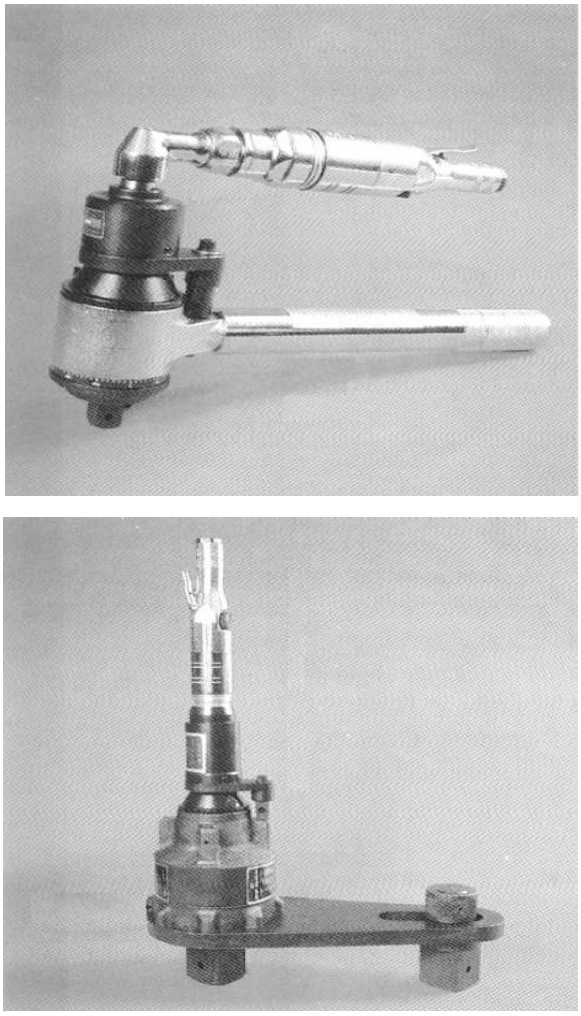


Figure 4
Torque multipliers with air motors attached for powered application.

J.H. Williams Tool Group
2801 80th Street
Kenosha, WI 53143
Toll Free USA: 800-446-7404
Canada: 800-296-4787
Fax: 800-877-5687