



Tool Selection Guide

Considerations for Selecting Screwdrivers

This should be done in a systematic way to ensure no details are overlooked that could have an adverse affect on job function or results. The following are variables that must be considered to ensure proper tool selection.

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| What is being assembled? | What is the production rate? |
| What material is involved? | Are there clearance problems? |
| What type of screw or nut is being driven? What head type? | What handle style is required (straight or pistol)? |
| What screw size (standard or metric)? | Is the tool to be hand held or fixtured? |
| What U.S. grade or metric class? | What type of clutch? |
| What torque (inch pounds or Newton meters)? | Speed required? |
| What torque tolerance (accuracy)? | Is there a need for a reversible tool? |
| What is the run-down torque vs. seating torque? | What type of drive (square, 1/4" hex, quick change)? |
| What type of joint pull-up (hard, medium, soft)? | How is the application being done now? |
| What pull-up conditions (free run-down, sheet metal, wood, or plastic)? | Special consideration? |

What is the size and type of screw or fastener on which the tool will be used?

- No 1 Series Tools** – 2 to 50 in lb of torque. (Fasteners up to 1/4")
- .6 & 1 HP Signature Series Tools** – 5 to 400 in lbs of torque. (Fasteners up to 3/8")
- No 3 Series Tools** – 5 to 50 ft lbs of torque. (Fasteners up to 1/2")

What kind of application and material will the fastener be used on?

The type of material helps to determine which type of clutch is needed.

Application & Material Guide

Screw Size	Clutch	Free Run Down	Soft Pull-Up	Prevailing Torque
No 8 and Smaller				
	Adjustable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
	Stall	Excellent	Good	Excellent
	Direct	Good	Good	Good
	Positive	Fair	Fair	Good
No 10 and Larger				
	Adjustable	Good	Fair	Fair
	Stall	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	Direct	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	Positive "P"	Good	Excellent	Excellent
	Positive "PS"	Good	Excellent	Excellent

What are the torque requirements?

Most air tools share the quality: as the speed increases, the torque decreases. This applies to tools within the same horsepower rating.

- A.** Stall or direct clutch gives the most torque.
- B.** Positive clutch tools are operator influenced.
- C.** Adjustable torque clutches are available on most Sioux fastening tools.
- D.** Torque control is available on No 1

At what angle or position will the tool be used?

This will determine the style of tool best suited from an ergonomics point of view.

- A.** If the fastener is in a vertical position, a straight or lever style tool will be best.
- B.** If the fastener is in a horizontal position a pistol style tool will be best.
- C.** If the fastener is in a tight or constricted area the "2S" series works well in this application.

Is reversing necessary?

Most fastening applications are going to require a reversible tool. Keep in mind that in most cases a non-reversing tool will have more torque than a reversible tool.

Is the application operator influenced or restricted?

- A.** Is the operator male or female? This can be a factor in determining the size of the power tool (weight for example).
- B.** Does the application lend itself to an auto start tool, as in the No 1 series?

An example of applying these questions to an application would be:

Driving a 2" long wood screw into hardwood with a pilot hole. The fastener is in a horizontal position during assembly. A test with a hand torque wrench indicates a prevailing torque of 80 in lbs, and a failing torque of 120 in lbs.

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. 2" long wood screw | 4. Pistol will work best |
| 2. Hard Wood use positive clutch | 5. Need reversing |
| 3. SSD10P20PS – 100 in lbs | 6. Mostly male workers |