



NOTE: Parts are no longer available for this tool.

The manual will continue on the next page.

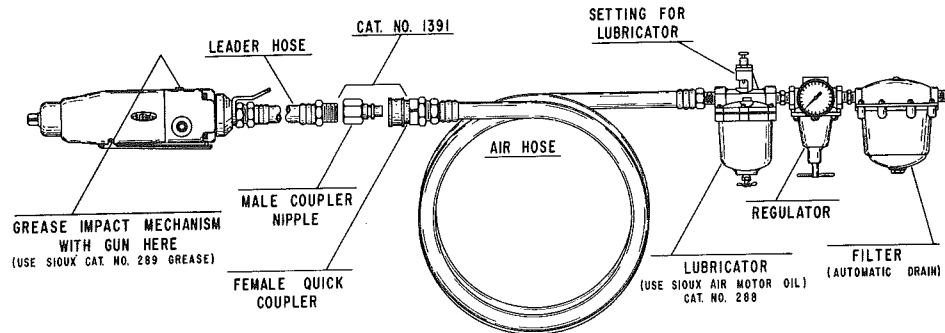


INSTRUCTIONS



Sioux Air Impact Wrench

Nos. 493, 494, 495



OPERATION

These wrenches are designed to give maximum torque output with the greatest air consumption efficiency at 90 P.S.I. air pressure at the tool.

Wet and dirty air will seriously affect air tool performance and life. Therefore air line lubricators, pressure regulators, and filters are necessary for good tool performance.

Before using and twice daily thereafter, pour a small quantity of air motor oil in the air inlet.

HOSE AND HOSE CONNECTION

Hose and hose couplings should **not** be smaller than 7/32" (5.5 MM) inside diameter, 5/16" (7.94 MM) inside diameter hose is preferable. Smaller hose and hose couplings will restrict the flow of air and reduce the power of impact wrench. If quick couplers are used do not fasten them directly to the tool, use No. 1370 6 ft. leader hose between the tool and quick couplers.

LUBRICATION

- A. The hammer case mechanism is lubricated at the factory with Sioux Special Grease Type A. Every 40 hours of operation add three to four shots of grease using grease gun packed with tool, Using Sioux Special Grease Type A, Cat. No. 289. Add grease through grease fitting in the back cap. When greasing Impact mechanism after service or when completely regreasing unit, from 1/8 to 1/4 oz. grease should be added.
- B. The Air Motor is lubricated independently from the impact mechanism. Sioux Air Motor oil is recommended for air motors. Sioux air motor oil, Cat. No. 288 is a special oil for air motors. It has the ability to adhere to the motor parts thereby increasing lubrication life and protects parts from rusting. Air line lubricators are recommended and when used set flow to deliver 2 to 3 drops of oil per minute to the Impact Wrench. When air line lubricators are not used pour oil in the air inlet several times daily.

OUTPUT CONTROL

A screwdriver is used to adjust the output control which is found in the back cap opposite the side having the lever and being marked "Output Control." One quarter turn gives full control of output.

LOSS OF POWER

1. Hoses or fittings too small.
2. Excessive amount of moisture in air line.
3. Loose, worn, or cracked sockets. Extension Bars reduce torque output somewhat.
4. Dirt or sludge in wrench.
5. Lack of lubrication.
6. Air compressor not of sufficient size for air tool being used.

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This pdf incorporates the following model numbers:

493, 494, 495