

| Model | Input Square | Output Square | Max Input | Max Output |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1300 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{m}$ | $1 / 2^{n}$ | $3 / 4^{n}$ | 260 N.m (190 lbf.ft) | 1300 N.m $(960 \mathrm{lbf} . \mathrm{ft})$ |
| $2700 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{m}$ | $3 / 4^{n}$ | $1^{n}$ | 540 N.m $(400 \mathrm{lbf} . \mathrm{ft})$ | 2700 N.m $(2000 \mathrm{lbf} . \mathrm{ft})$ |

1. The Hand torque multiplier is a precision tool which multiplies the input torque by five (5),

## 2. Reaction:

(a) Select correct socket drive: it is recommended to use power drive sockets.
(b) In use the tool body rotates in the opposite direction to applied drive. It is necessary to allow the torque reaction arm to rest against a solid stop before any useful work can be done.
(c) To prevent undue stress on the gears always take torque reaction as far away
 from drive square as circumstances permit.
(d) An extension driver up to $9^{\prime \prime}(250 \mathrm{~mm})$ long may be used but ensure that:
(i) output torque does not exceed 1000 N.m ( $750 \mathrm{lbf} . \mathrm{ft}$ )
(ii) Reaction forces are taken at the end of the reaction arm/bar.

## 3. Driving Tool

(a) For torque control and even bolt loading a torque wrench is required.
(b) Set torque wrench to one fifth of the desired torque on the nut. Do not exceed maximum input torque.

## DO NOT USE THE MULTIPLIER WITH IMPACT OR IMPULSE WRENCHES.



