## TOHNICHI power torque tools tighten screws accurately when they are used correctly.

## Calculating the compressor capacity.

The compressor capacity necessary to drive a power torque tool can be determined by the volume of air required to tighten each screw (m<sup>3</sup>/piece) and the number of screws requiring tightening (piece/h). Provide some allowance, however, for leakage and future system expansion.

Volume of air = consumption	Volume of air required to > tighten each screw	<ul> <li>Number of screws to be tightened</li> </ul>	$\times \text{Thread ratio} \times \frac{1}{60}$
[m³/min]	[m³/piece]	[Piece/h]	[Thread/10]

Volume of air required to tighten each screw : Volume of air (standard air) necessary for tightening one screw (number of threads tightened = 10). Values are given in the specification column for each tool.

Number of screws to be tightened : Number of screws to be tightened per hour. Thread ratio : The number of threads to be tightened divided by 10, the standard number of threads. For example, when the number of threads is 6, the ratio is 0.6.

## Example:

When four thousand M5 screws (number of threads: eight) are to be tightened using several U500CN tools. (volume of air required to tighten each screw:  $0.0031 \text{ [m}^3/\text{piece]}$ )

Volume of air consumption = $0.0031 \times 4000 \times 0.8 \times \frac{1}{60}$  [m<sup>3</sup>/min]

=0.165 [m<sup>3</sup>/min]

Compressor output

=0.165×6.5 [kW]

=1.07 [kW] (The motor output necessary for the compressor to discharge 1 [N] is 6.5 [kW] at a gauge pressure of 0.7 [MPa])

Cost of tightening power = $0.0031 \times 4$  [yen/piece]

=0.0124 [yen/piece] (Cost of compressed air is 4 [yen/piece] at a gauge pressure of 0.7 [MPa], including the costs of electricity, compressor depreciation, etc.)