

### WARNING!

### Using impact tools to install self-drilling and self-tapping screws can cause failure to screw, paint, and sealing washer!



This is an example of how an impact tool works. It "hammers" the screw in a rotating fashion during installation.

Impact tools are designed to provide extremely high rotational force (torque) during installation. This force is similar to using a hammer on the end of a wrench when tightening the screw.



#### How can an impact tool break self-drilling and tapping fasteners?

A typical impact tool can generate up to 1,800 in-lb of torsional force! This amount greatly exceeds the amount of force it takes to drill, tap, and tighten a tapping screw; and also exceeds the torsional strength of the screw.

Impact tools generate up to 1,800 In-Lb of torsional force exceeding the strength of the screw!

#### Over-driving a tapping screw can also cause the following problems;

##### STRIP-OUT

This condition can cause failure of the joint by reducing clamping load, pullout, and causing loosening.

(For example, a #12-14 BLAZER-3 self-drilling screw when installed in 14ga will strip-out at approximately 75 in-lb)

##### BROKEN SCREWS

Impact tools generate much greater torsional force than a tapping screw is designed to handle.

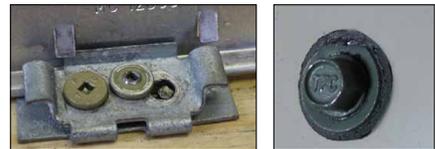
For example, a #10-13 CONCEALOR has a minimum torsional strength of 60 in-lb. An impact tool can generate 1,800 in-lb and fracture the screw.

##### DAMAGE WASHER OR PAINT

Torque generated by impact tools can over-drive screws with sealing washers causing leaks. It can also damage paint on the head of the screw leading to premature corrosion.

| Fastener Diameter & Material | Torsional Strength (In-Lb) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| #10-9 / Carbon               | 60                         |
| #10-13 / Carbon              | 60                         |
| #10-13 / 302SS               | 45                         |
| #10-16 / Carbon              | 61                         |
| #10-16 / 410SS               | 92                         |
| #12-11 / Carbon              | 95                         |
| #12-14 / Carbon              | 100                        |
| #12-14 / 302SS               | 85                         |
| #12-24 / Carbon              | 110                        |
| 1/4-14 / Carbon              | 150                        |
| #14-13 / Carbon              | 115                        |

Examples of how an impact tool can break a screw and overdrive a washer



### WARNING! DO NOT USE IMPACT TOOLS FOR INSTALLATION!

#### SCREW-GUN SELECTION

For the best performance, we recommend the following RPM and DeWalt screw-guns.



##### Corded Tools

- DeWalt Versa-clutch Screwgun
- DW267
- DW268
- DW269



##### Cordless Tools

- DeWalt 20V Versaclutch
- DCF622M2

| Screw Size                | Max RPM | Model |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| #6, #8, #10, #12, #14     | 2,500   | DW268 |
| 1/4", 5/16", all BLAZER-5 | 2,000   | DW267 |
| 304SS Tapping Screws      | 1,000   | DW269 |

| Screw Size | Max RPM   | Model   |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| All Screws | 0 - 2,000 | DC668KA |

Using the proper tooling is important for producing consistent installation. It also reduces the chance for screw or application failure caused by over-driven and under-driven fasteners.

Disclaimer: Hardware should always be installed by a competent professional with a good understanding of interior wall types and mounting fasteners. Please do not attempt to install any hardware unless you know how to safely operate the necessary tools, and have a good understanding of what you are doing. The following instructions are basic guidelines for qualified installers, and should be read through completely before starting your job.

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