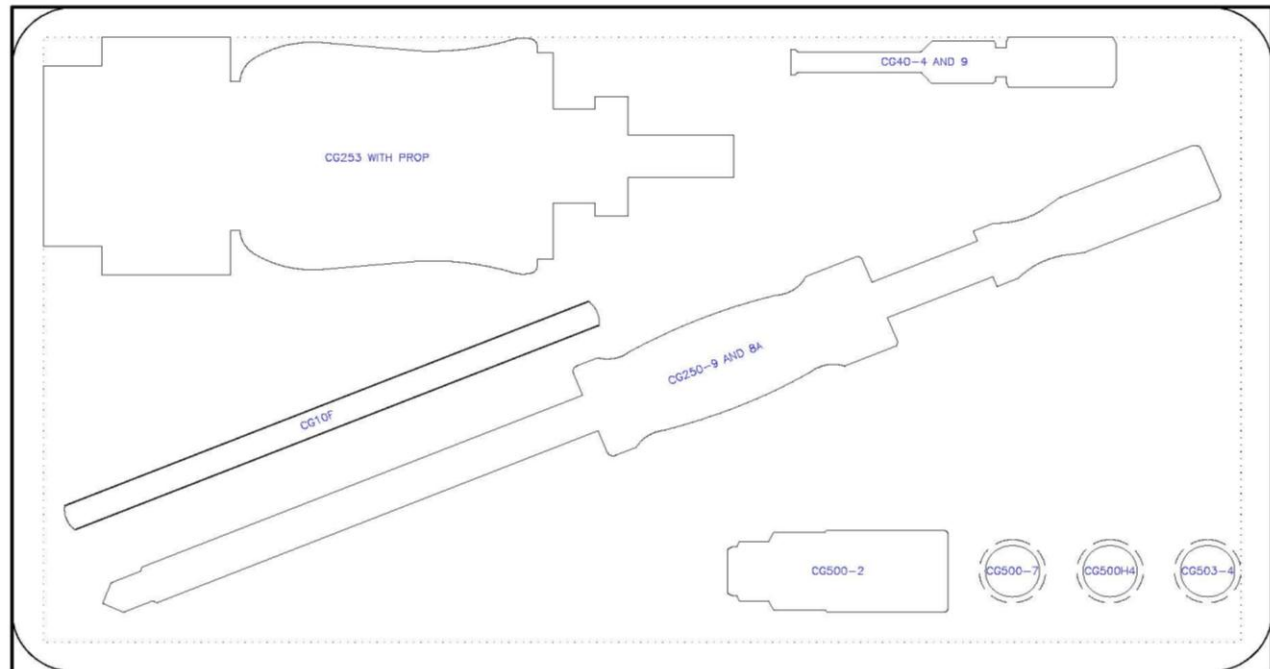




Puller Demonstration Kit

Part # PULLERDEMO

Kit will allow you to demonstrate our inter-changeable jaw (gear), blind hole, stud and dowel pullers.



Puller Demo Kit Content

CG253	Three jaw interchangeable puller
CG10F	Cross bar handle for use with CG250-8A slide hammer
CG250-8A	Slide-hammer screw (5/18" X 18 9/16")
CG250-9	2 LB. Hammer for slide screw
CG40-4	Expansion rod for blind hole puller
CG40-9	Collet (blind hole pull 7/16" – 1/2")
CG500-2	Housing (for CG500 series collets)
CG500-7	Collet (stud remover 3/8" – 16)
CG503-4	Collet (dowel pin remover 3/8")
CG500H4	Collet (9/16" hex bolt remover)
SPP956	Plastic demonstration prop
HIM250000000	Carry case no/foam
IKCFM0000	Foam set black/red

How To Pick A Puller

Determine “reach” & “spread”

Puller’s reach must equal or exceed the same distance on the part. The required puller spread is determined by the width of the part being pulled.

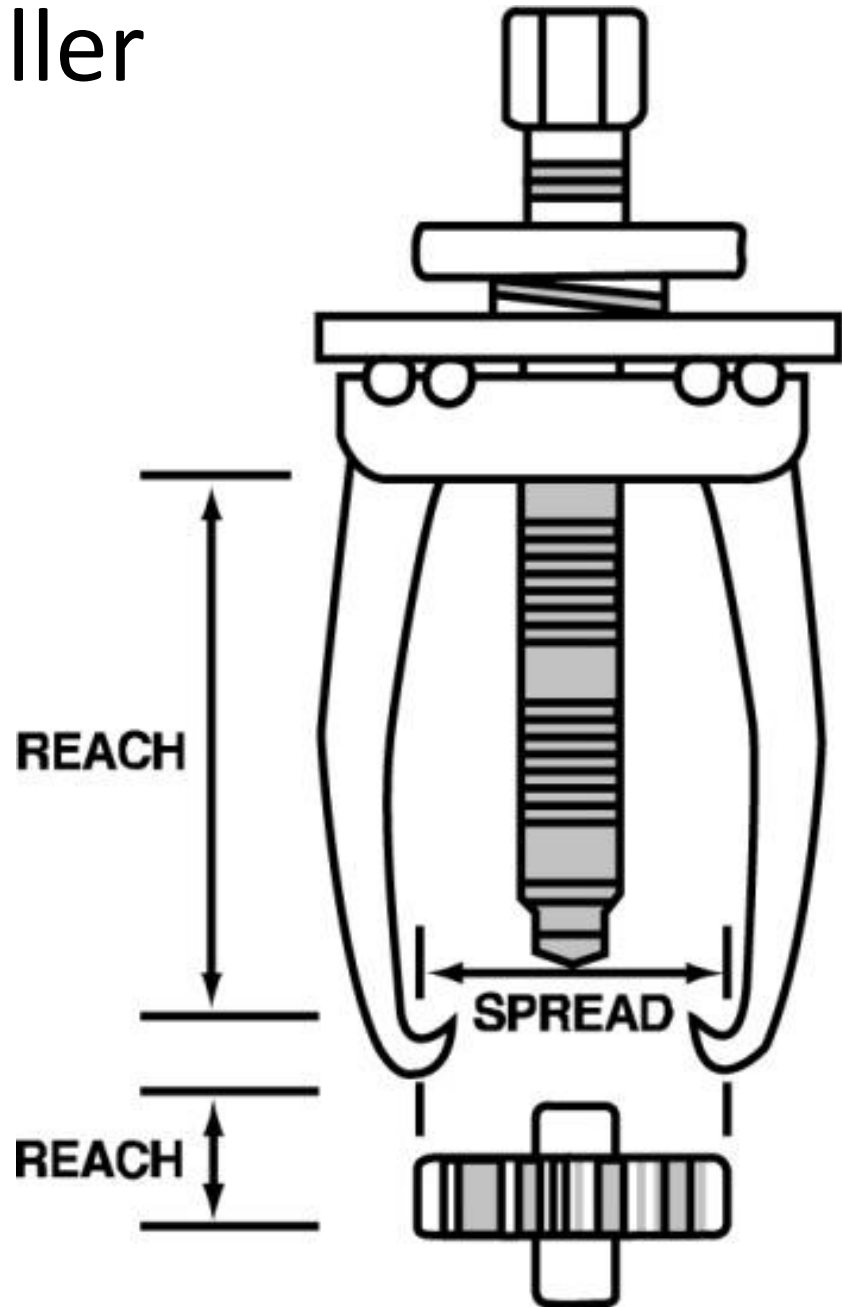
Pressure screw

Screw diameter should be at least one-half the size of the supporting shaft diameter.

Estimate the puller tonnage

Generally if you already have the correct “reach & spread”, you will usually have the proper tonnage. If in doubt use next larger size.

*** NOTE: Use a three jaw puller when ever possible**



External And Internal Three Jaw Puller

Because of the unique design of our puller jaws they can be reversed or changed quickly for outside or inside pulling jobs. There are no nuts and bolts to change , as with many competitive industrial pullers.



Key Features And Benefits

Snap-on® Gear Pullers

ROLLED THREADS – Pressure screws have rolled threads (NF on manual, NC on hydraulic), instead of cut threads, making them stronger and more durable.

REVERSIBLE JAWS – Jaws can be reversed in a simple operation (no nuts and bolts) by pulling up on the locking plate. Different jaws can be used with yoke, thus allowing tremendous variety within the CG line.

YOKE – Yoke is forged and precisely heat-treated for maximum strength and maximum durability.

TWO-JAW POSITIONS – This feature helps avoid stresses created from wedging action to allow straighter pull. One set of jaws and one yoke actually provides capabilities of three pullers.

JAWS – Jaws are forged for maximum strength. Forging is a proven process to control dimensions and provide the basis for precise heat treating.

PARABOLIC CURVED ANVIL HEAD – A feature on the head of the pressure screw for occasional hammer blows to “persuade” frozen gears and pulleys. Designed to reduce mushrooming. Easily redressed with a hand file.

HEX HEAD ON SCREW – This means that the pressure screw can be turned with a standard hex wrench or socket – no special tools needed.

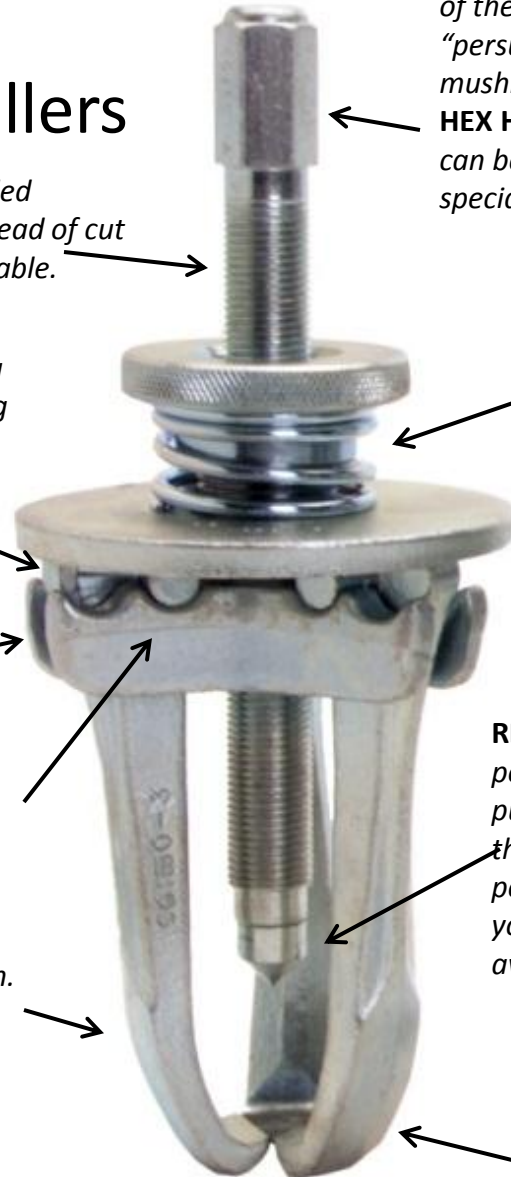
SPRING TENSIONED AND SELFLOCKING JAWS – Spring tension design holds jaws against object being pulled, then adjusting or locking nut is tightened, thus clamping the puller securely - makes puller handling a two-hand operation.

PRESSURE PLATE – Applies locking force to jaws.

REPLACEABLE CENTERING POINT – The centering point directs power to help prevent cocking of the puller. Also allows easy, almost friction-free, turning of the pressure screw. Generally, only the centering point, and not the whole screw, need replacing, saving your customer big dollars. A flat centering point is also available.

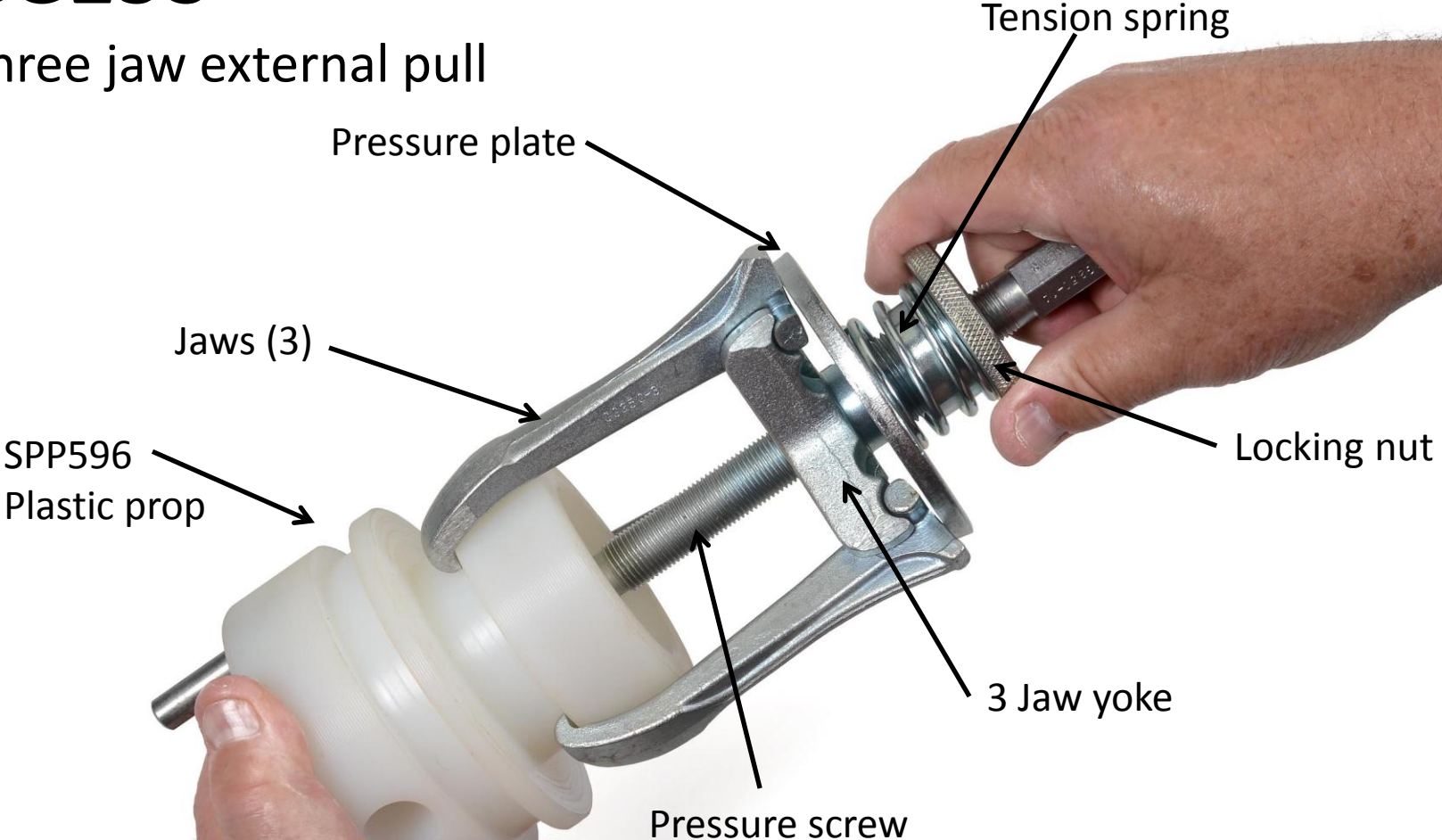


CURVED JAW DESIGN – This allows for a secure grip, flush to the object being pulled.



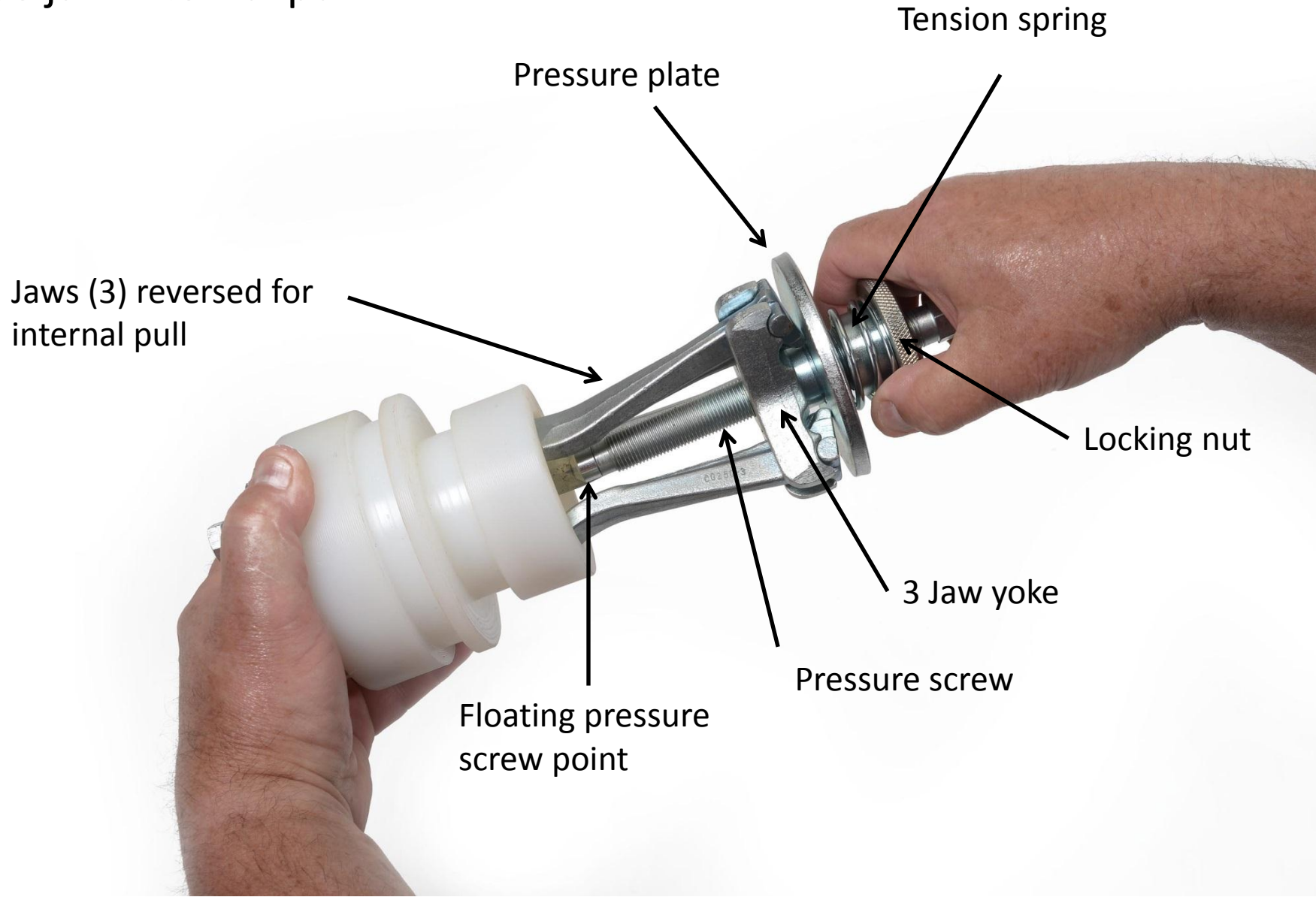
CG253

Three jaw external pull



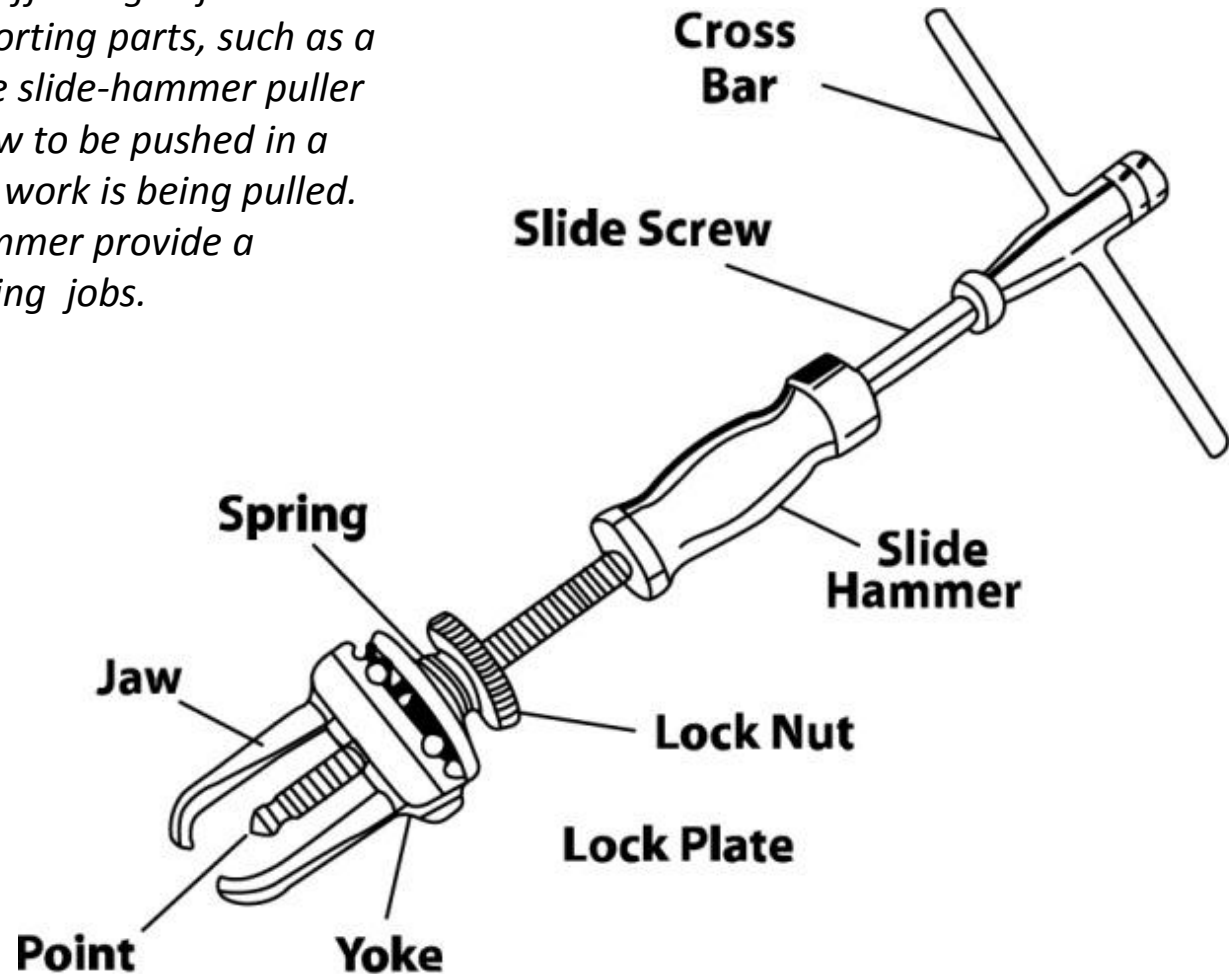
CG253

Three jaw internal pull



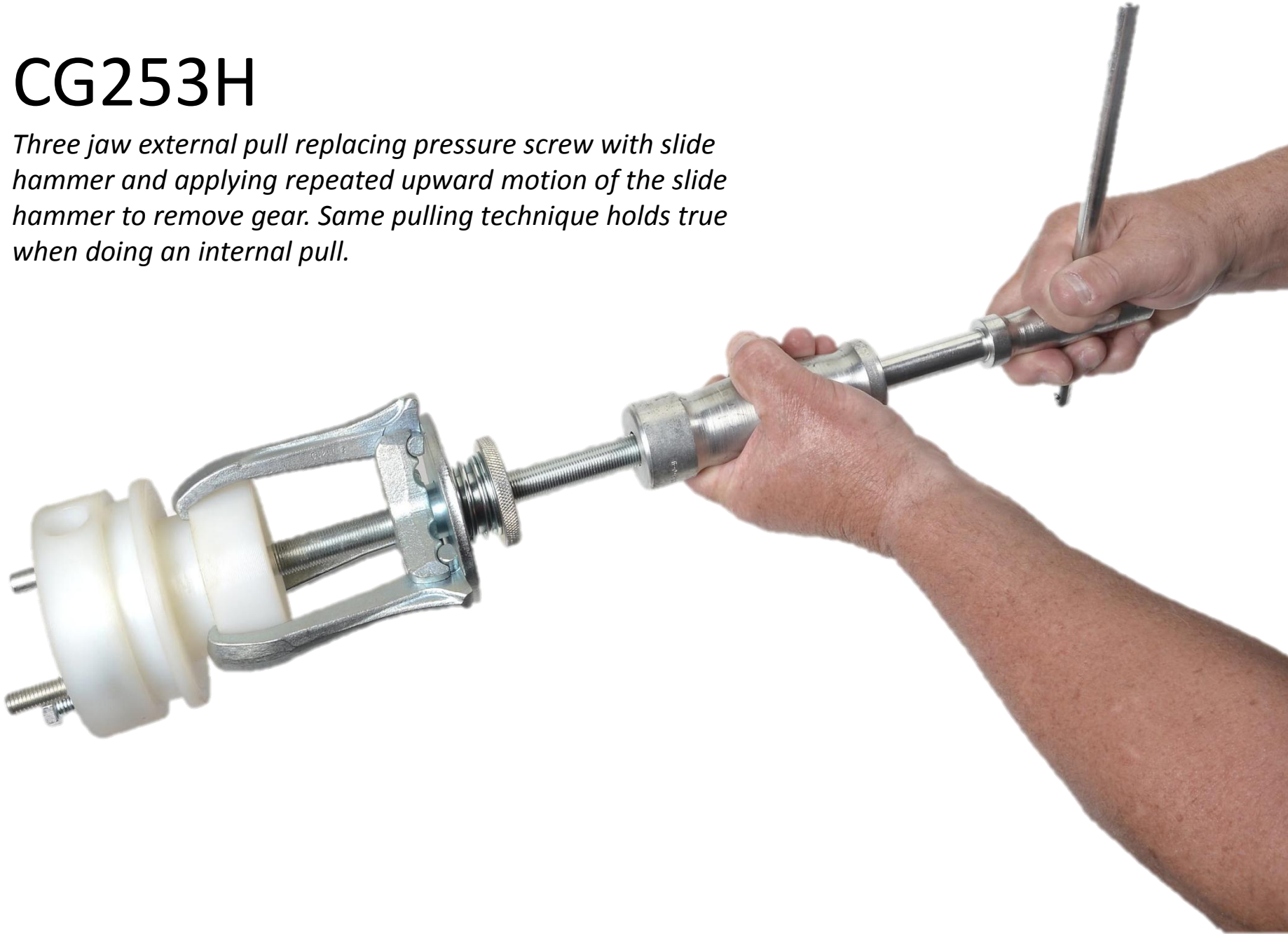
Slide Hammer Pullers

Slide hammer pullers can complete pulling jobs quickly and without adversely affecting adjacent parts. Damage to nearby supporting parts, such as a shaft, is minimized because the slide-hammer puller does not require a forcing screw to be pushed in a direction opposite the way the work is being pulled. Sharp blows from the slide hammer provide a powerful force for difficult pulling jobs.



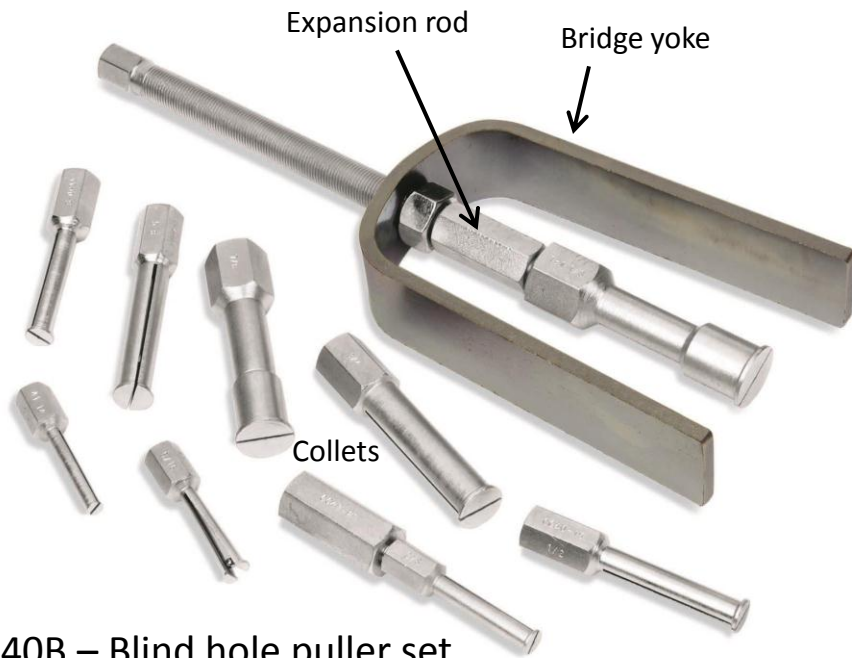
CG253H

Three jaw external pull replacing pressure screw with slide hammer and applying repeated upward motion of the slide hammer to remove gear. Same pulling technique holds true when doing an internal pull.

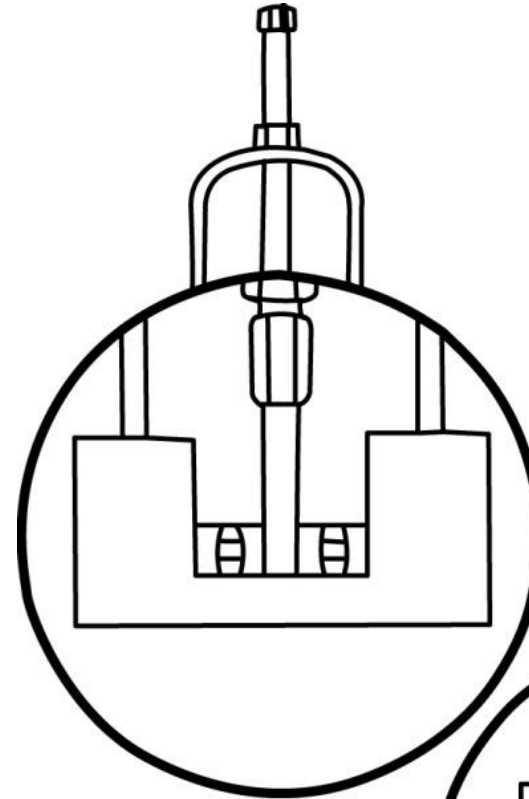


Blind Hole Puller

Used to pull blind hole bearings, bushings and sleeves safely. These special pullers have a range of ¼" to 7" where conventional pullers can't reach.

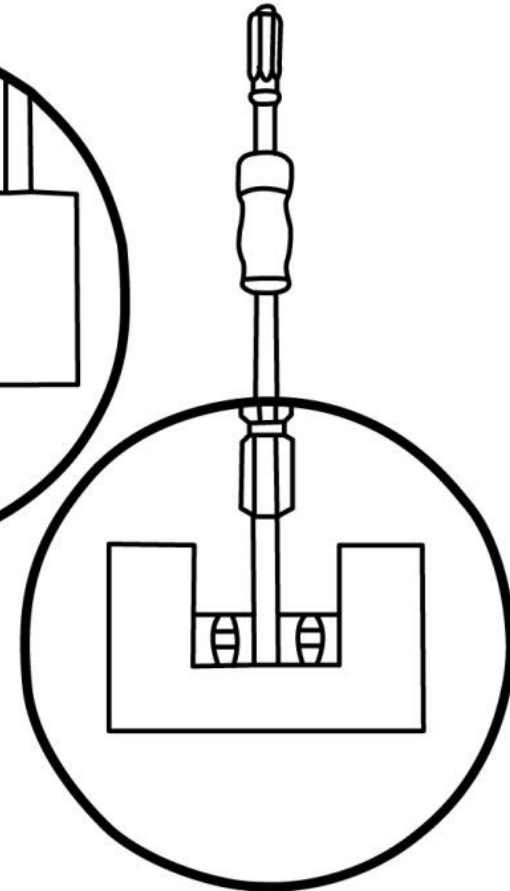


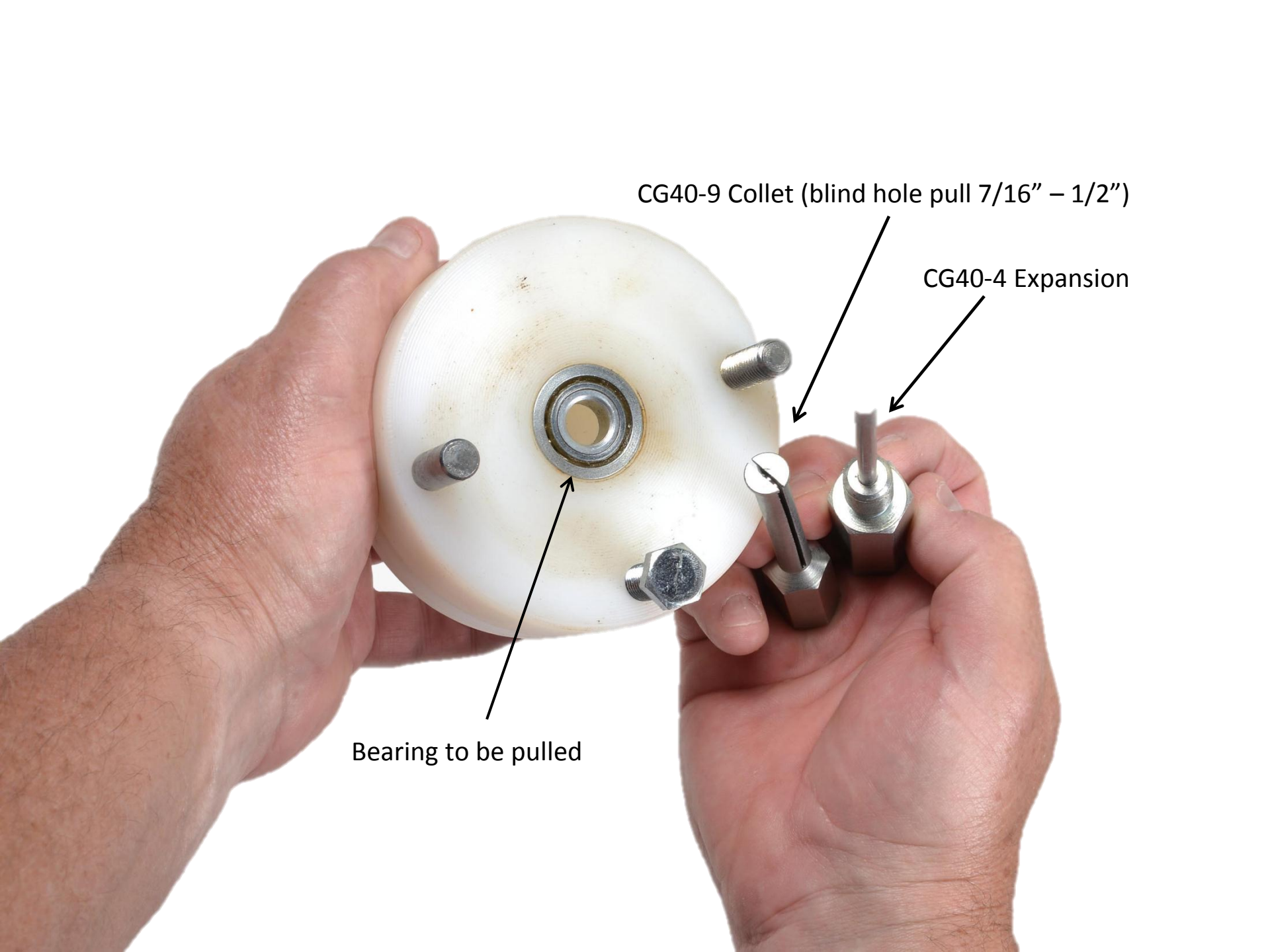
CG40B – Blind hole puller set
nine collets ¼" to 1-1/8"



**Yoke and
Pressure
Screw**

**Slide
Hammer**





CG40-9 Collet (blind hole pull 7/16" – 1/2")

CG40-4 Expansion

Bearing to be pulled

Step 1:
Select collet
size



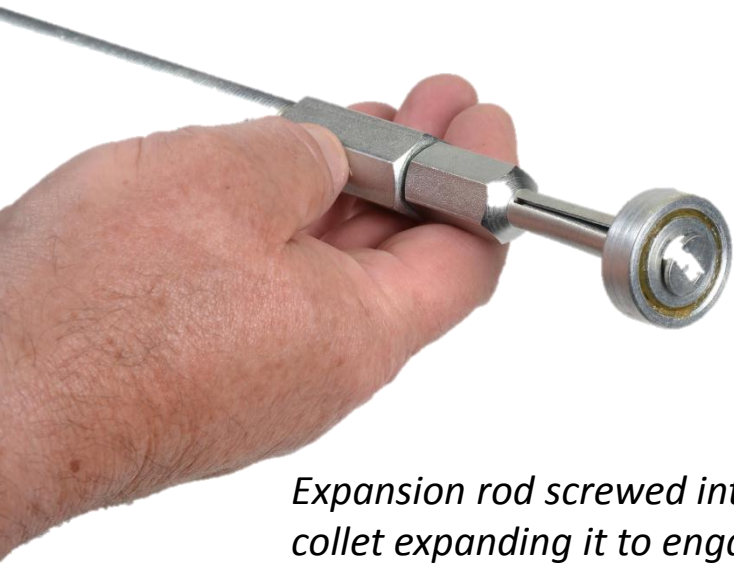
Step 2:
Insert expansion rod and turn
until contacts ball inside collet
and expands collet



Step 3:
Select either a bar yoke or slide hammer
to assist in removing the bearing

View of Collet Expanding Inside Bearing

*The Expansion Rod Pushes A Small Ball As It Is Turned Into The Collet
And Gradually Expands Until It Reaches The Surface Of Bearing Being
Pulled*



*Expansion rod screwed into
collet expanding it to engage
inside race of bearing for
nearly a 360° pull.*



Slide hammer pull

Collet expanded inside of bearing, repeated upward motion of the slide hammer to remove bearing without damaging the shaft.

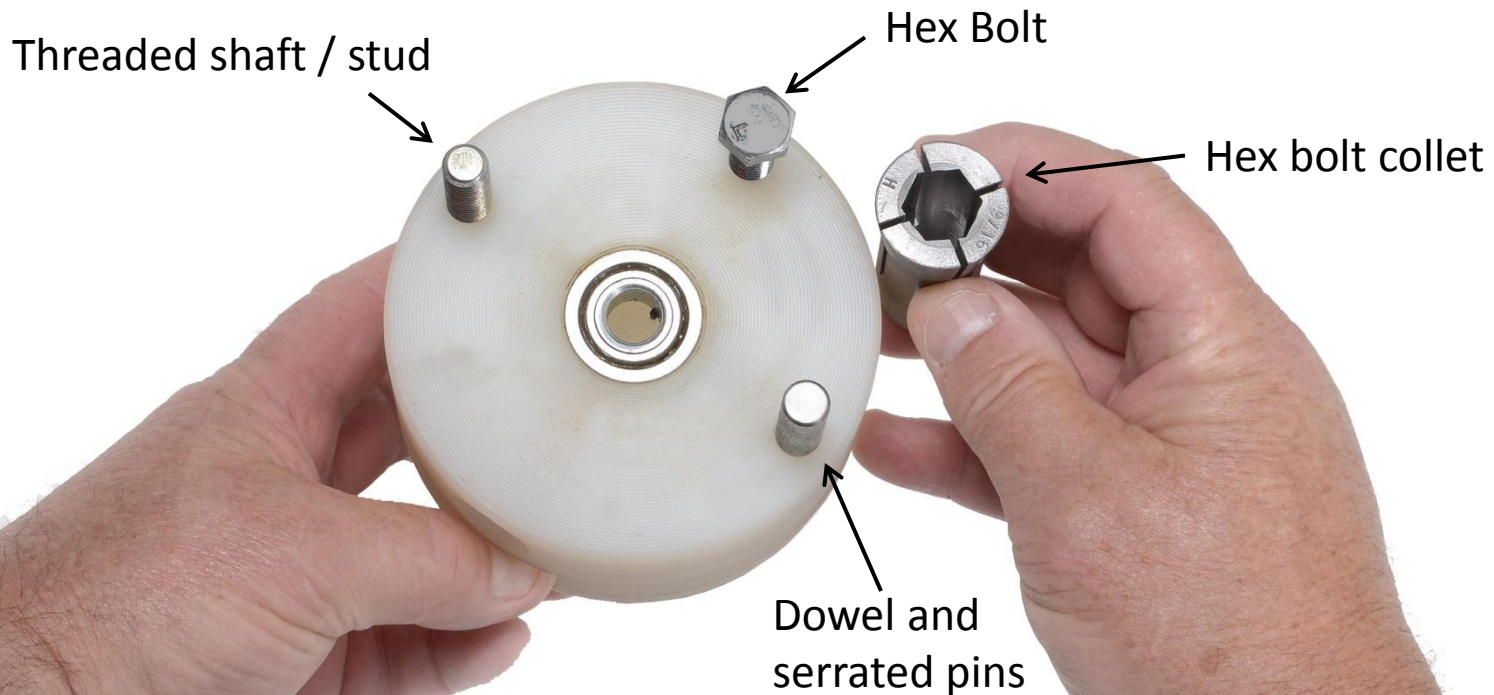


Bar yoke pull

Collet expands inside of bearing as the pressure screw is turned pulling the collet upward while bar yoke exerts a downward force. Continue turning pressure screw until bearing releases.

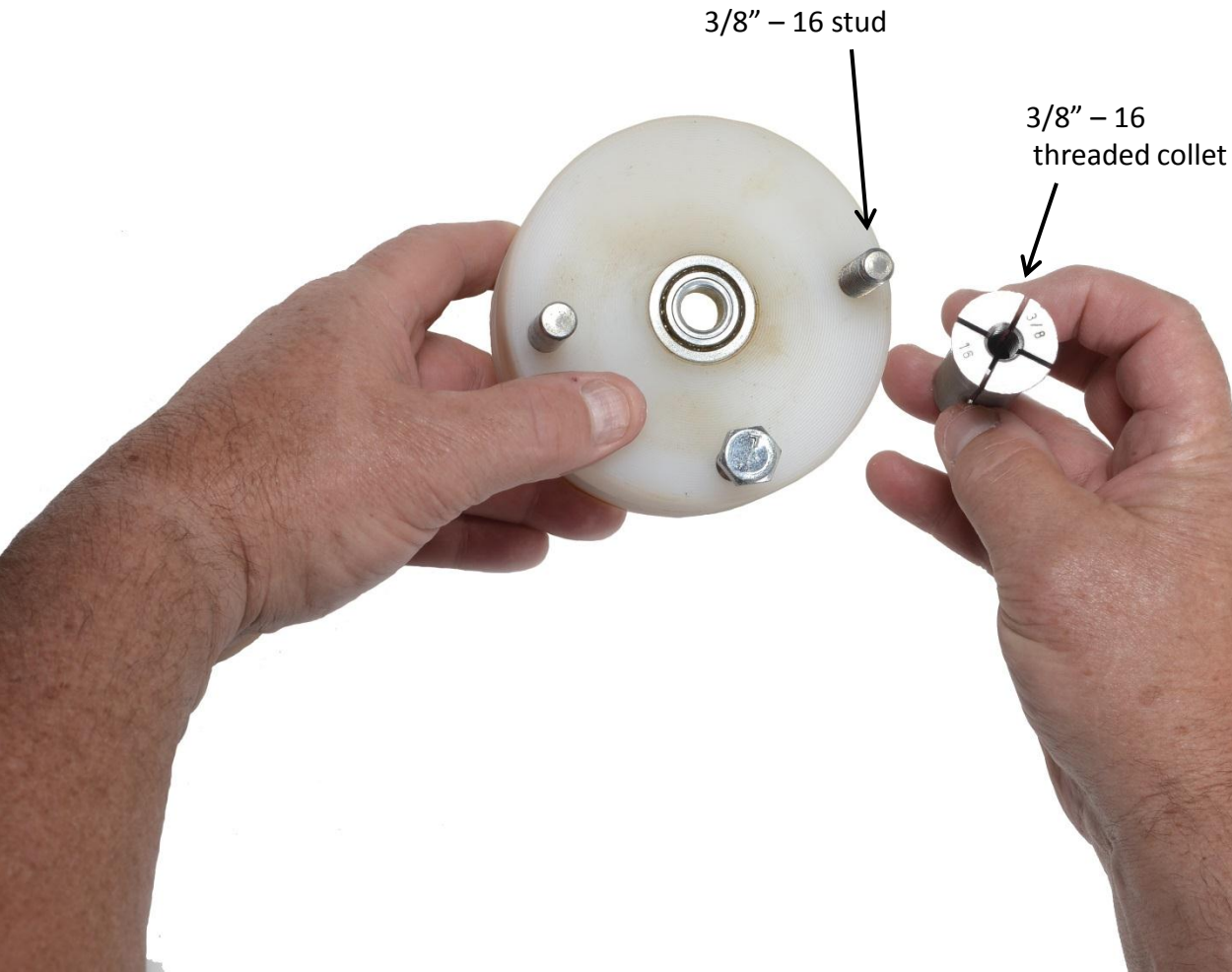


Threaded Shaft / Stud, Hex Bolt and Pin Remover



Threaded Shaft/Stud Removal – 1/4" to 7"

Select Collet To Match Stud And Thread Size



Threaded Shaft/Stud Removal – ¼” to 7”

After selecting the threaded collet that matches the stud thread size. Screw the collet on stud, put removal housing over top of collet. Tighten small hex on top of housing (this will draw down on the collet creating a clamping force). To remove nut begin turning large six sided hex on housing with either a hand or power wrench.



Hex Bolt Removal – Four Sizes 3/8 , 7/16 , 1/2 and 9/16”



Hex bolt removal – four sizes 3/8 , 7/16 , 1/2 and 9/16”

Place hex bolt collet on nut, put removal housing over top of collet. Tighten small hex on top of housing (this will draw down on the collet creating a clamping force). To remove bolt begin turning large six sided hex on housing with either a hand or power wrench.



Dowel and Serrated Pin Remover

Dowels 13 Collets $\frac{1}{4}$ " – $\frac{5}{8}$ " (6 – 16mm) Serrated Five Collets $\frac{1}{4}$ " – $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Serrated Gripping Portions Are Used To Remove Unthreaded Studs That Cannot Be Removed With Standard Collets Due To Lack Of Gripping Surface



3/8" dowel pin collet

Dowel and serrated pins

Dowel and Serrated Pin Remover

Dowels 13 collets $\frac{1}{4}$ " – $\frac{5}{8}$ " (6 – 16mm)

Serrated five collets $\frac{1}{4}$ " – $\frac{1}{2}$ "

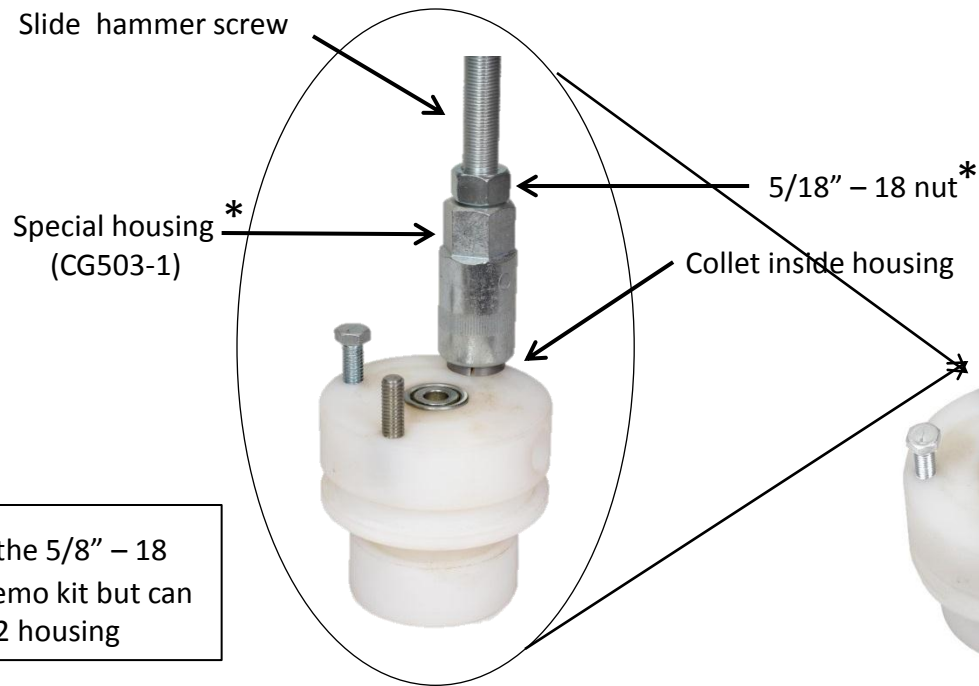
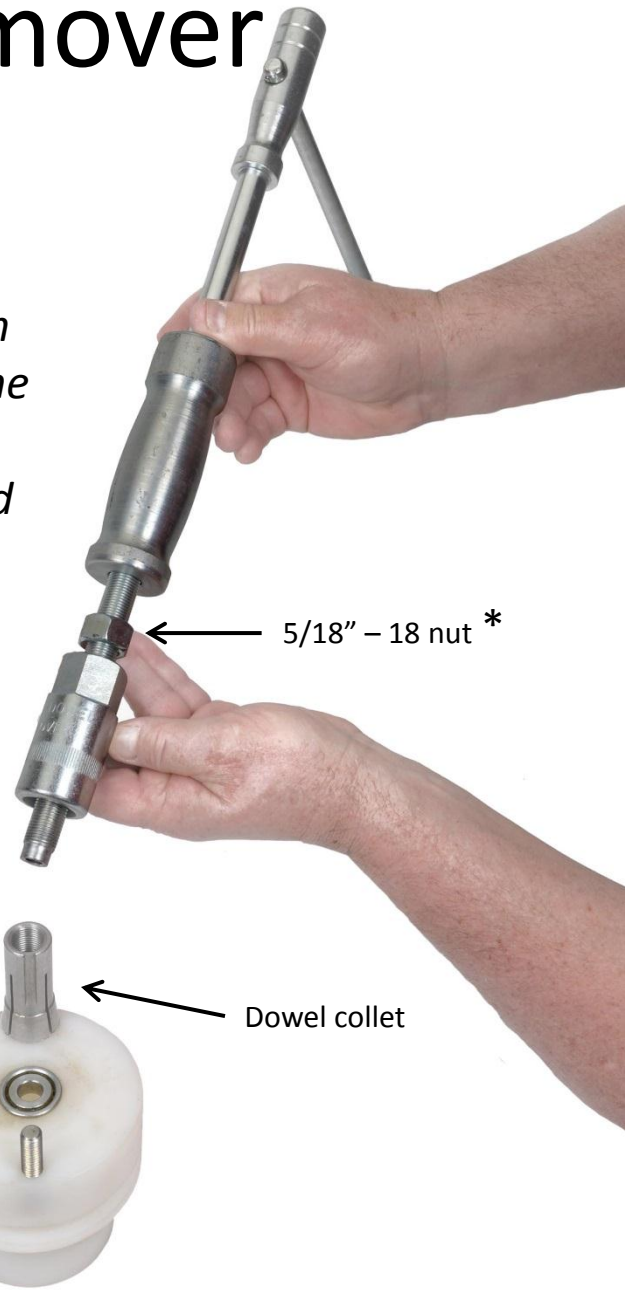
Serrated gripping portions are used to remove unthreaded studs that cannot be removed with standard collets due to lack of gripping surface

Place dowel/serrated collet on dowel, put removal housing over top of collet. Tighten small hex on top of housing (this will draw down on the collet creating a clamping force). To remove bolt begin turning large six sided hex on housing with either a hand or power wrench.



Dowel and serrated pin remover

Place dowel/serrated collet on pin to be removed, put special housing over top of collet. Tighten slide hammer screw into collet. Once slide hammer is securely in collet you begin to turn the 5/8" nut in a clockwise direction (this will draw down on the collet creating a clamping force). Then apply repeated upward motion of the slide hammer to remove pin. Dowel and serrated pins are usually removed using the slide hammer method.



*The CG503-1 and the 5/8" - 18 nut are not in the demo kit but can demo using CG500-2 housing