

A mech pulling PM and his torque especially when it comes to the low torque ranges. Some mechs go overboard tightening hardware beyond limits. This damages parts and sidelines aircraft.

Take the T53-L-13 engine, for example. During inspections you eyeball and clean the power turbine oil strainer.

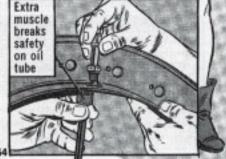
It's no sweat to remove the oil line with an open-end wrench on the "B"



But removing a strainer housing adapter that was tightened beyond limits is something else. If a mech did not use a torque wrench during strainer installation, you've got an engine change in your future.

How come? Well, to remove the wrench should never be parted . . . strainer adapter takes extra muscle. As a result the unseen safety on the oil tube (under the fireshield) breaks and the oil tube becomes loose, giving you an oil leak





You wouldn't believe the work your support types do to take off the fireshield, main fuel manifold and other parts . . . all because a torque

I'M HEADIN' FOR THE CRIB,

LOW ROAD

TORQUE WRENCH FIELD

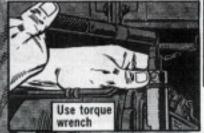
IAPPY BIRDS

Road!

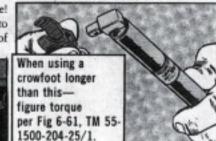
Course, you would use a torque wrench when you put the strainer back in the engine, right? Because that's the word in Para 5-90 of TM 55-2840-229-24 (Apr 71).

wrench was not used.

The T53-L-13 engine strainer gets tightened to 80-90 lb-in-no more! Only the torque wrench is calibrated to give a mech the right amount of muscle



Of course, the engine pub also says the "B" nut on the oil line also gets tightened with a torque wrench to only 50-100 lb-in to prevent stripping threads on the strainer housing. A crowfoot on the torque wrench does the trick.



So, head for the tool crib and pick up those torque wrenches. It's the only road to take.