

How to select the "RIGHT" puller

- Identify exactly what your particular pulling problem is. Which puller type is best for "getting a grip" on the part? Is a combination of puller types required?
- Determine the "REACH" needed. The puller you select must have a "reach" equal to or larger than the corresponding sizes of the part.
- Determine the "SPREAD" needed. The width of the part to be pulled will determine the "spread" required.
- Estimate the force required. A puller with the proper "reach" and "spread" will usually have enough power. When in doubt, always use the next larger size. More power may be needed for rusted parts, or when the "area of resistance" is large.

Once your particular pulling problem has been determined, you're ready to select the right tool to solve it. Whether you need a Slide Hammer, Jaw-Type Puller, Push-Puller, attachments, adapters, or more, OTC has developed the most complete line of pullers available.

1. Pulling something off a shaft.

Removing a gear, bearing, wheel, pulley, etc., to replace it or get at another part.

The tool to use: **Jaw Type Puller**, either manual or hydraulic. For extra force and convenience use a hydraulic puller. Both are available in 2- or 3-jaw versions and are used to grip the outer circumference or an attachment.

2. Pulling something out of a hole.

Internal bearing cups, retainers, or oil seals are usually press-fitted and are difficult to remove.

The tool to use: **Internal pulling attachments** have narrow jaws which extend through the center of the part to be pulled. They provide a straight pull and avoid damage to housings. Designed for use with Push-Pullers or Slide Hammer Pullers.

3. Pulling a shaft out of something.

A transmission shaft or pinion shaft is often hard to remove from a bore or housing. Use a Push-Puller with adapters if you can "get a hold of" the threaded end of the shaft. Sometimes it's possible to push a shaft through a housing, rather than pull it out. In applications of this type, the puller legs must be securely fastened to the housing and the screw may simply bear against the shaft.

The tool to use: **Push-Puller** with threaded adapter. Use mechanical or hydraulic puller, depending on the size of the shaft to be pulled.