



TIM'S TECH TIPS



Bolt Maintenance

Wear and tear from the extreme forces attachments endure in scrap and demolition applications is usually obvious on components such as blades and teeth, serving as a reminder to perform regular and proper maintenance.

But the stress placed upon other less visible components, such as bolts, might not be so top of mind. Thermal expansion, twisting, flexing and material hanging up between blades during processing can all loosen bolts, which allows the mating components to wear and bolts to break.



Here are some tips for keeping bolts in one piece.

Check bolt torque only with a torque wrench that is verified to be in calibration. Calibration should be done annually or sooner if it's suspected there may be an issue with bolts being too loose or too tight.

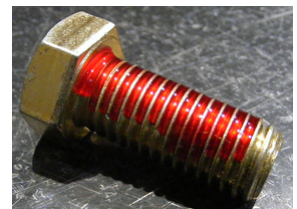
It's far more common for bolts to be over tightened than to not be tight enough. Overtightened bolts will sometimes stretch and "hourglass" where the threads meet the shank. When this happens, the bolt has gone past its yield and must be replaced.



Never use a torque wrench to loosen bolts, as this can very quickly take the wrench out of calibration.

Correct calibration is extremely imperative when using a torque multiplier, which will increase the amount of torque wrench error by the multiplication value.

Fasteners may be specific to dry or wet values based upon their function and type. The [Genesis Fastener Manual](#) is your best resource for bolt information including torque specifications, cleaning, and procedures for applying anti-seize, Loctite and other products.



Have specific questions about bolts that are not covered in the [Fastener Manual](#) or [product safety and operator's manuals](#)? Contact Tim at 218-349-5755, talseth@genesisattachments.com