



Wright sockets feature the patented Wright Drive,
which provides more torque with less fastener damage.

Wright's wide range of ratchets meet your every need:
double-pawl ratchets in 3/8" and 1/2" drives provide
ruggedness, extra strength, durability and fine tooth
action. We also have the handles and attachments you're
looking for—from extensions and spinners to universals
and flex handles.



SOCKETS, RATCHETS & ATTACHMENTS.





W A R N I N G !

HAND SOCKETS, HANDLES & ATTACHMENTS

- Users and bystanders must wear safety goggles.
- To avoid possible eye injury from flying objects, safety goggles or equivalent protection conforming to ANSI Z87.1 shall be worn and kept clean by the user and all persons in the immediate area where any tool is being used.
- Comfort or plastic grips on handles are not intended to give any degree of protection against electric shock and shall not be used on or near live electric circuits.
- Never use hand sockets or hand attachments on power drivers, impact drivers or hydraulic drivers. Black industrial sockets, torx sockets and torx bit sockets are designed and finished to be hand sockets – not impact.
- Never use cheater bars to increase handle leverage.
- Never hammer on a ratchet or handle.
- Never use ratchets or other handles as a hammer or pry bar.
- Hand sockets are to be attached to ratchets and handles and used by hand to turn fasteners.
- Users shall apply a controlled force with a stance adjusted and braced to prevent rapid bodily movement or a fall if sudden release occurs.
- Use the correct size socket, do not use metric sockets on inch fasteners or inch sockets on metric fasteners, because the fit is not good enough. Do not use hex sockets on square fasteners or square sockets on hex fasteners.
- Place the socket all the way on the fastener.
- Adaptor strength is limited to the smallest drive square member.
- Never use sockets as a driver for hex or square bits or shafts.
- Inspect and discard bent, worn or cracked sockets, handles or attachments.
- Socket opening configurations shall be inspected before each use and their use discontinued at the first sign of significant wrenching surface deterioration.

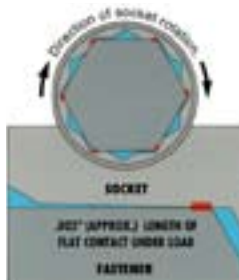
IMPACT SOCKETS

- Users and bystanders must wear safety goggles.
- To avoid possible eye injury from flying objects, safety goggles or equivalent protection conforming to ANSI Z87.1 shall be worn and kept clean by the user and all persons in the immediate area where any tool is being used.
- Do not hold impact sockets, universal joints or extensions while an impact tool is running. Serious hand injury can occur.
- 3/4" drive and larger drive size impact sockets require the use of a ret ring or a Pin & O-ring to secure the socket to the driving square.
- Never use a nail or homemade pin for holding a socket in place.
- Never exceed the manufacturer's gun pressure rating.
- Impact sockets are to be used to turn (tighten or loosen) fasteners while being driven by a power, impact or hydraulic driver.
- Never dwell on a socket after it has stopped running. This can damage both the socket and the fastener.
- Place the socket all the way on the fastener before starting the gun.
- Adaptor strength is limited to the smallest drive square member.
- Mind the joints between the gun and fasteners for less loss of torque and less wear.
- Use the correct size socket, do not use metric sockets on inch fasteners or inch sockets on metric fasteners, because the fit is not good enough. Do not use hex sockets on square fasteners or square sockets on hex fasteners.
- Never use sockets as a driver for hex or square bits or shafts.
- Large drive impact sockets are inherently heavy and care needs to be taken during handling.
- Socket opening configurations shall be inspected before each use and their use discontinued at the first sign of significant wrenching surface deterioration.
- Inspect and discard worn or cracked sockets.

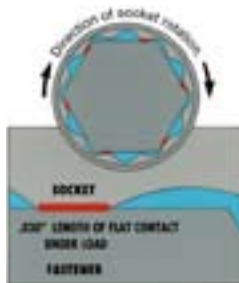


WRIGHT DRIVE... More Strength. More Torque. Longer Tool Wear.

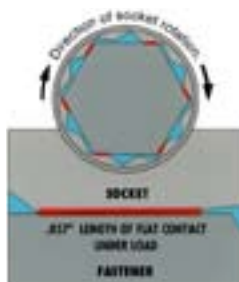
12-pt. Wright Drive tools give you ten times more fastener contact!



Conventional.



First Generation.



Wright Drive.

The Wright Drive® 12-point design distributes contact stress more effectively than any other wrench system available. It spreads stress evenly over a larger contact area and away from the fastener corners. The result is up to ten times more tool-to-fastener contact area than conventional wrenches. This design improves fastener torque load while decreasing rounding and distortion of the fastener. To better understand the advantages of the 12-point design, one must look at the designs that led to the introduction of the Wright Drive.

Conventional designs put all of the load too close to the fastener corner. Extra fasteners were used to share the load. This was fine when over-engineered products required low-torque fasteners. But industry moved away from over-engineering. As the demand for high-torque fasteners increased, so did the demand for a new generation of high-torque tools. Today, every fastener should be fully tightened. Installation is more demanding and removal is more difficult.

Approximate .005" length of flat contact at engagement under load with 5/8" conventional design and SAE Grade 5 fastener.

Early First Generation designs concentrated on reducing the rounding of fastener corners by moving the stress zone farther away from the corner. However, these modifications— known as First Generation AS954 tools—result in a reduction of leverage. While First Generation designs reduce the tendency to round fastener corners, the relatively limited flat contact area still tends to mark, indent and distort fasteners and fittings made of soft steel and brass.

Maximum .030" length of flat contact at engagement under load with 5/8" first generation AS954 design and SAE Grade 5 fastener.

The Wright Drive was created and patented by the Wright Tool Company, taking full advantage of advanced CAD/CAM technologies. It actually improves the torque load capabilities of every fastener, whether it's a soft stove bolt or a hardened aerospace fastener.

- Torque loads are moved away from fastener corners to prevent rounding.
- Stress is distributed over a much larger area of the fastener.
- Leverage is improved, eliminating fastener rounding and increasing tool strength.
- Tool-to-fastener contact area is ten times greater than with a conventional design, and almost twice that of a First Generation AS954 tool.

Maximum .057" length of flat contact at engagement under load with 5/8" Wright Drive design and SAE Grade 5 fastener.



Conventional. This Finite Element Analysis display shows that ordinary sockets create extremely high stress loads at the fastener corner and at the socket's inside corners. The illustration shows that this stress is concentrated in a very small area.



First Generation. While stress is relieved on the fastener corner, there is no significant improvement in relieving concentrated stress on the inside surfaces of the socket.



Wright Drive. The Wright Drive distributes stress evenly across the socket and fastener faces, away from the fastener corners, and over a larger flat contact area than ordinary sockets allow. There is a significant improvement in distribution of stress at the socket's inside surface.

6-pt. Wright Drive tools have greater strength & torque, plus better gripping power!



The patented 6-point Wright Drive is, in effect, a careful blending of Wright's 12-point design with the heavy-duty gripping characteristics of a traditional 6-point wrench opening. It offers many of the same advantages of the 12-point design, including greater strength, more torque and reduced rounding of the fastener corners. Patent No. 5,284,073.

The main advantage of the 6-pt. design is its gripping power. The Wright Drive's minor circle diameter, which is a measure of the ability to grip an undersized fastener, is exactly the same as a traditional 6-point opening. The smaller the diameter, the better the grip on undersized fasteners and fasteners with badly rounded corners.

