

READ THIS FIRST



MODEL SB1027F

IMPORTANT UPDATE

Applies to Models Mfd. Since 09/24, Manual Insert Printed 06/11, and SB1027 Owner's Manual Printed 04/10



The following changes were recently made since the owner's manual was printed:

- Inverter changed.
- Wiring and parts changed.

Aside from this information, all other content in the owner's manual applies and **MUST** be read and understood for your own safety. **IMPORTANT: Keep this update with the owner's manual for future reference.**

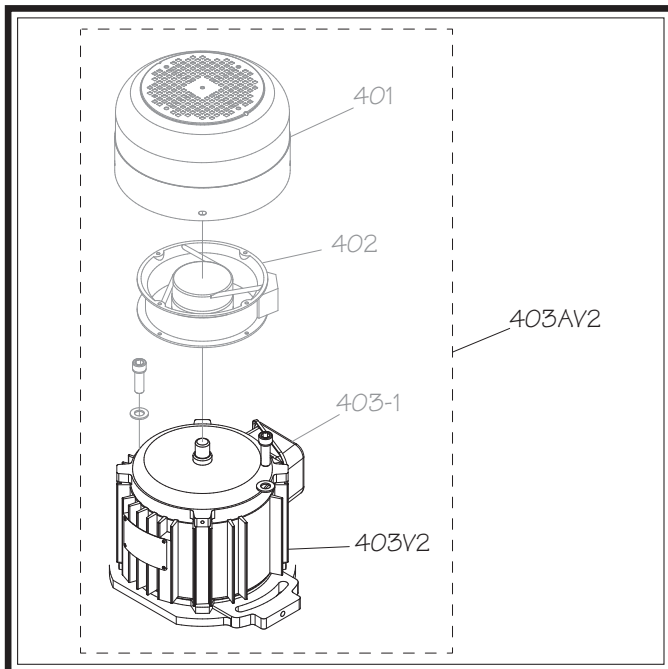
If you have any further questions about this manual update or the changes made to the machine, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-1540 or email www.southbendtools.com.

Revised Specifications

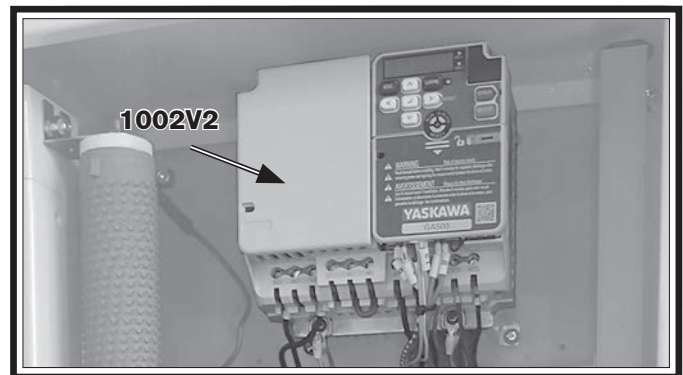
Electrical

Inverter (VFD) Type..... Yaskawa GA500

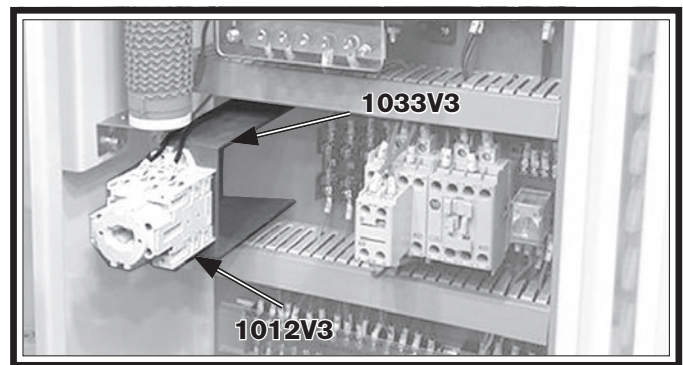
Revised Parts



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
403AV2	PSB1027F0403AV2	MOTOR ASSEMBLY V2.03.12
403V2	PSB1027F0403V2	MOTOR 3HP 220V 3-PH V2.03.12



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1002V2	PSB1027F1002V2	INVERTER YASKAWA GA500 V2.09.24



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1012V3	PSB1027F1012V3	MAIN POWER SWITCH AB 194L-A20 V3.08.23
1033V3	PSB1027F1033V3	SWITCH BRACKET V3.08.23

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#JP23407 Printed in Taiwan

(Replaces Page 56 in Manual)

Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are accurate at the time of printing. In the constant effort to improve, however, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this section carefully. If you see differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (360) 734-1540 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine.

Shock Hazard: It is extremely dangerous to perform electrical or wiring tasks while the machine is connected to the power source. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. For your own safety, disconnect machine from the power source before servicing electrical components or performing any wiring tasks!

Wire Connections: All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

Modifications: Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.

Motor Wiring: The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

Circuit Requirements: Connecting the machine to an improperly sized circuit will greatly increase the risk of fire. To minimize this risk, only connect the machine to a power circuit that meets the minimum requirements given in this manual.

Capacitors/Inverters: Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

Wire/Component Damage: Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.

Experiencing Difficulties: If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-1540.

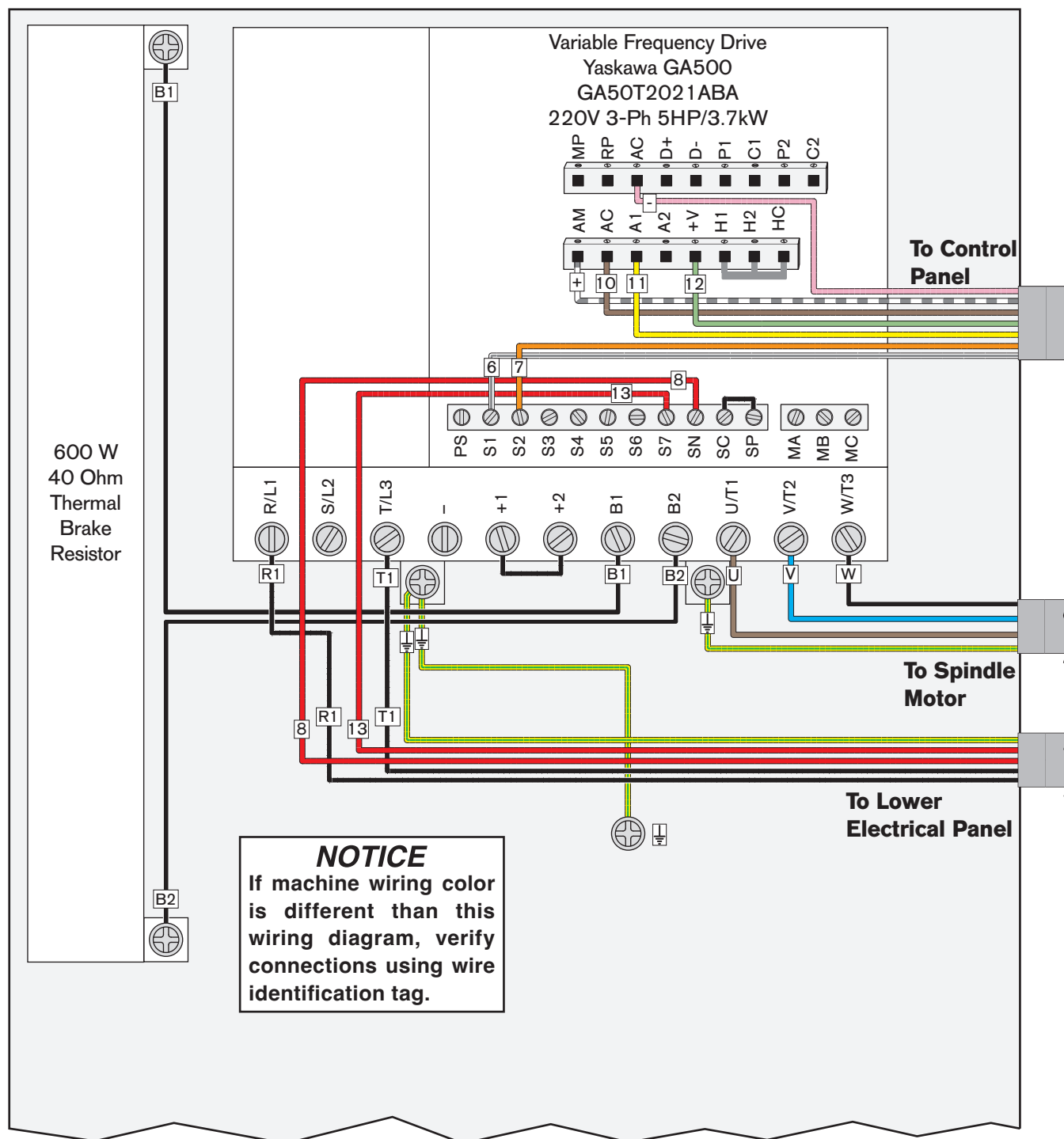
WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

BLACK — Bk	GRAY WHITE — Gw	RED — Rd	PINK — Pk	WHITE — Wt
BLUE — Bl	GREEN — Gn	LIGHT GREEN — Lg	PURPLE — Pu	YELLOW GREEN — Yg
BROWN — Br	GRAY — Gy	ORANGE — Or	GRAY DASH — Gd	YELLOW — Yl

NOTICE: The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can see them in color at www.southbendtools.com.

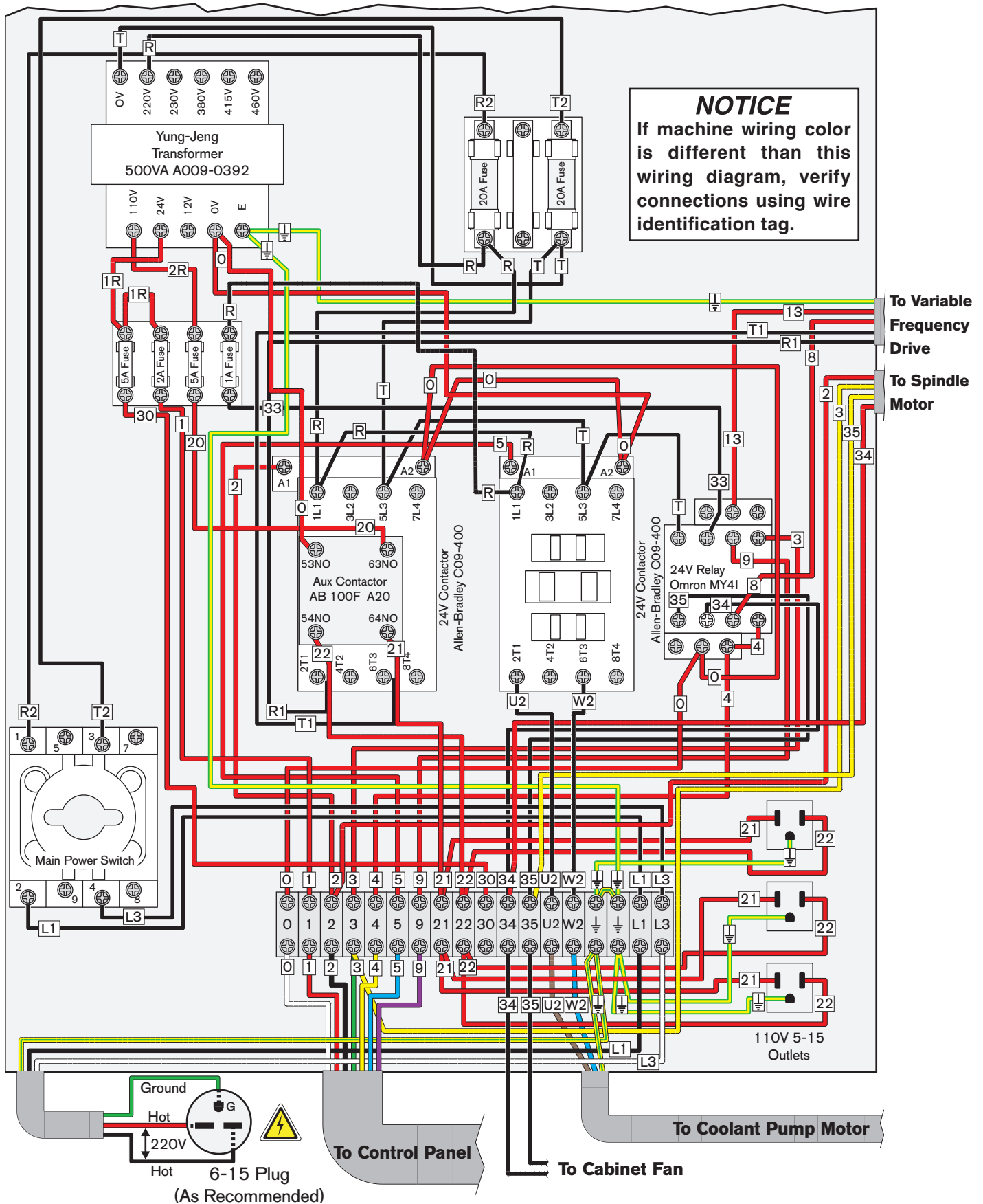
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Upper Electrical Panel Wiring



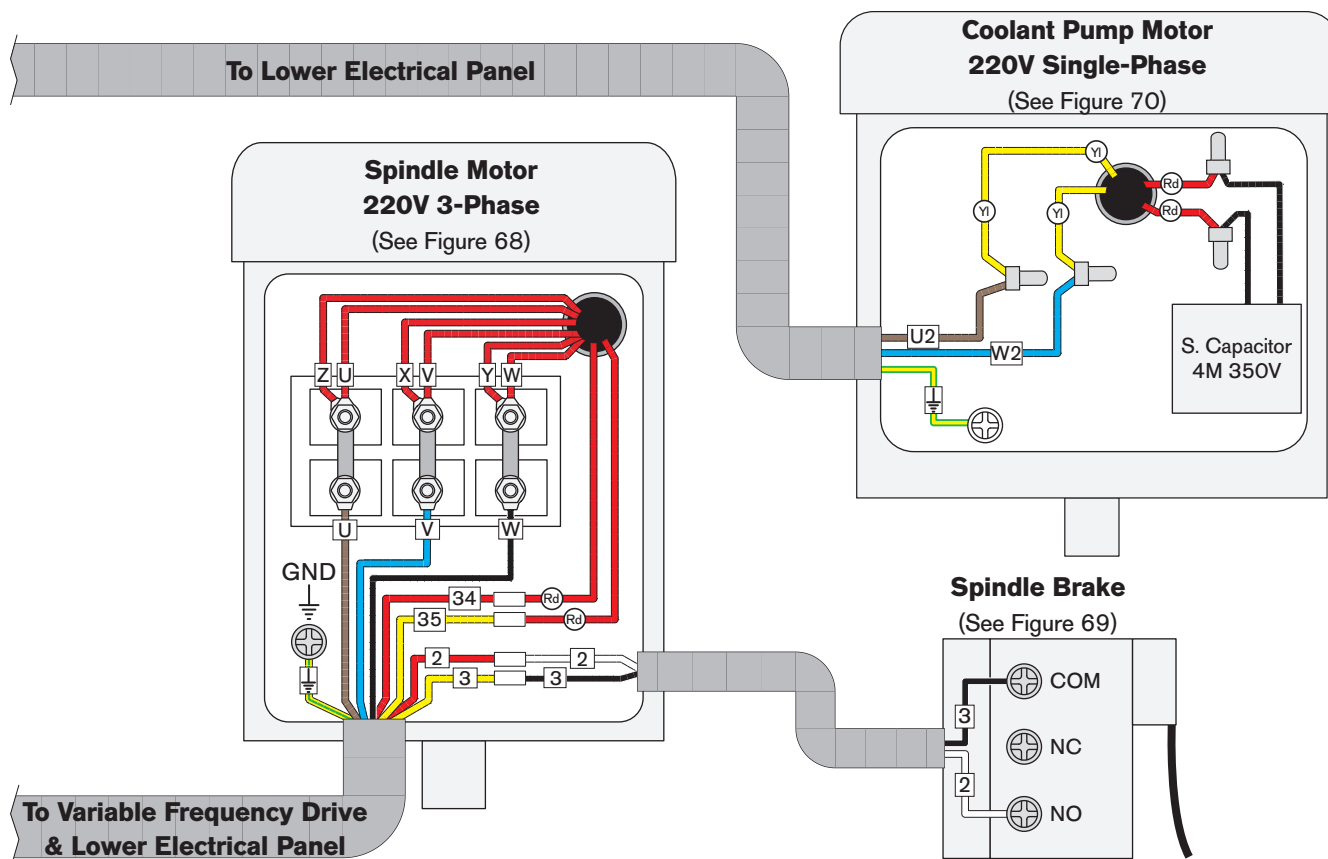
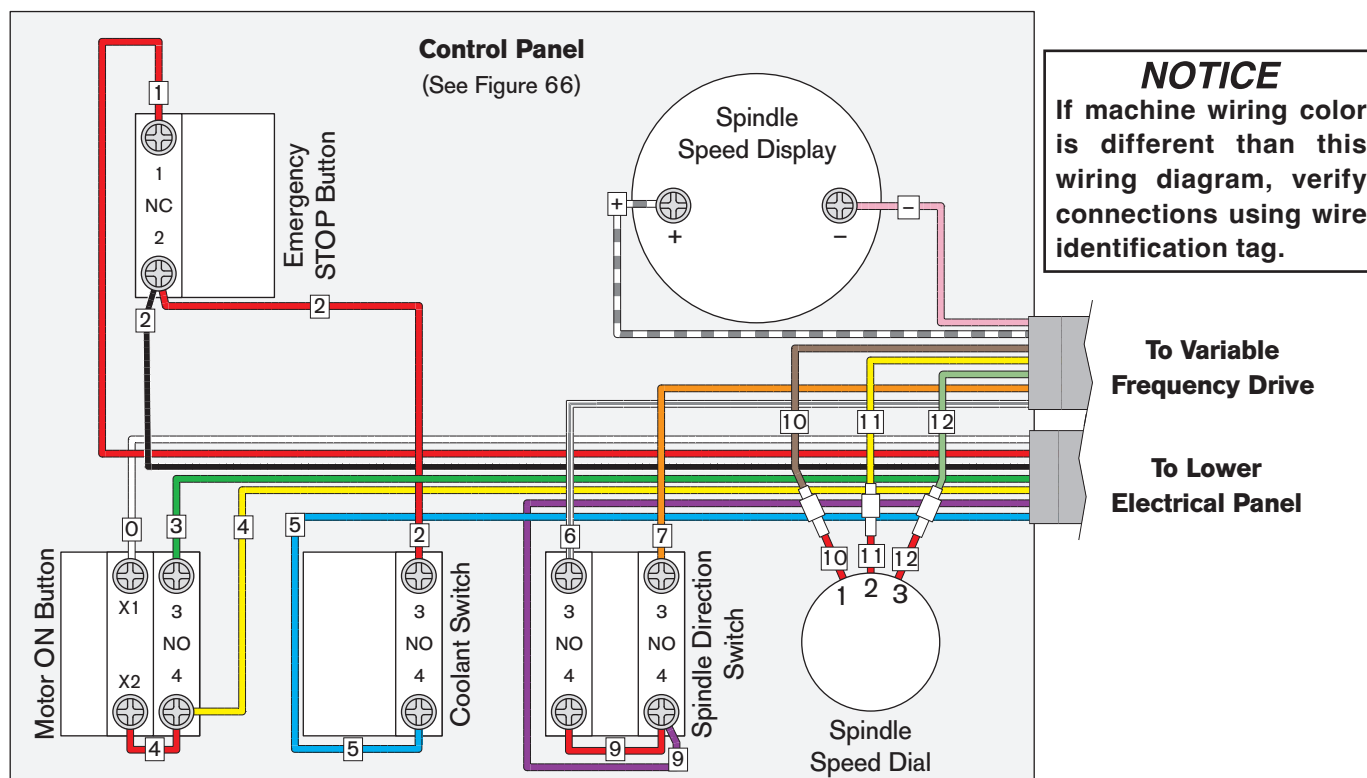
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Lower Electrical Panel Wiring



(Replaces Page 59 in Manual)

Control Panel Wiring



(Replaces Page 60 in Manual)

Electrical Component Pictures

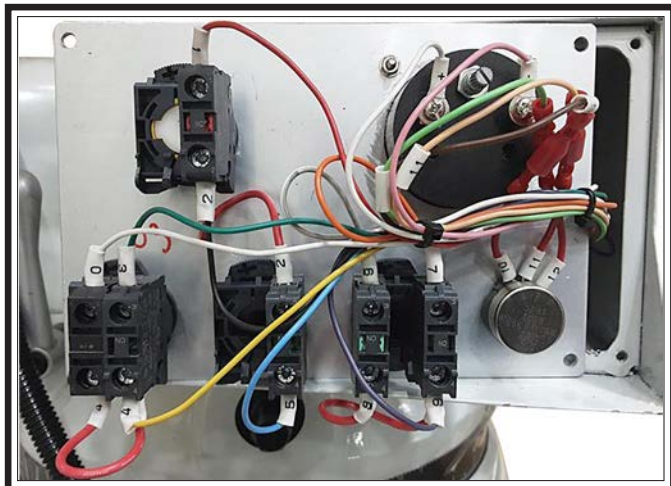


Figure 66. Control panel wiring.



Figure 68. Spindle motor wiring.



Figure 67. Electrical panel wiring.



Figure 69. Spindle brake switch wiring.

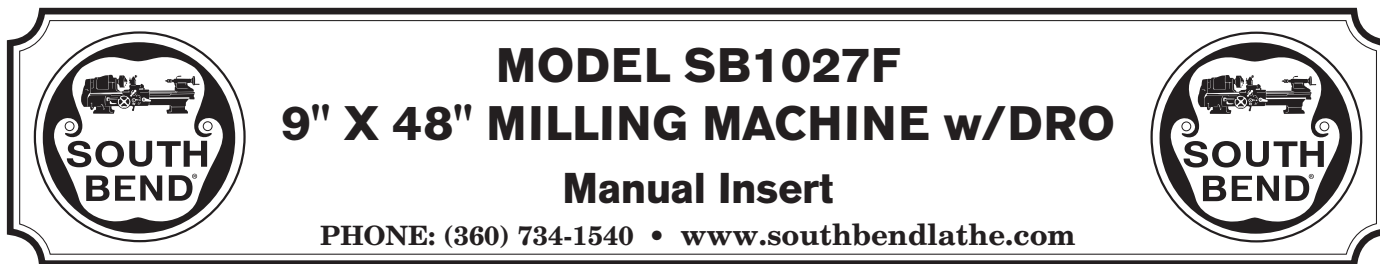


Figure 70. Coolant pump motor wiring.



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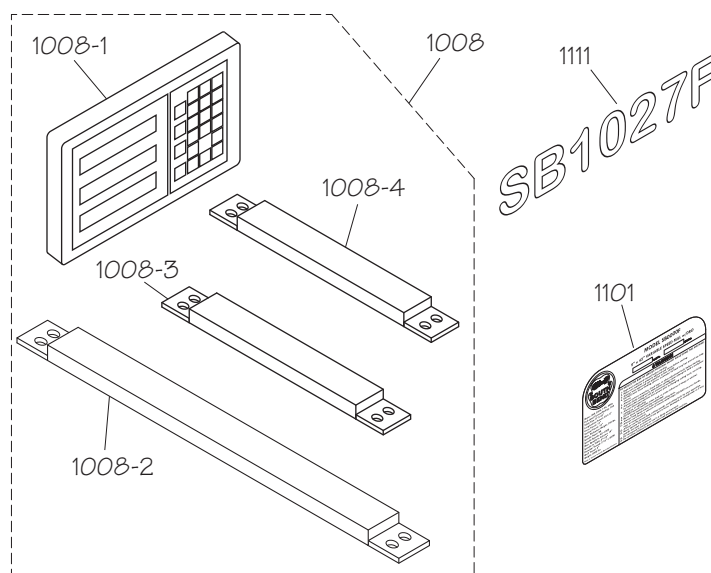
The Model SB1027F Milling Machine is the same machine as the Model SB1027 except for the following:

- Added a 3-Axis Fagor Digital Readout (DRO).

Except for the differences noted in this insert, all other content in the Model SB1027 Owner's Manual applies to this machine. Before operating your new milling machine, you **MUST** read and understand this insert, the entire Model SB1027 Owner's Manual, and the Fagor DRO Owner's Manual to reduce the risk of injury when using this machine.

If you have any further questions about this manual insert or the differences between the Model SB1027F and the Model SB1027, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-1639 or email sales@southbendlathe.com.

New & Changed Parts



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1008	PSB1027F1008	DRO ASSEMBLY FAGOR 3-AXIS
1008-1	PSB1026F1008-1	DRO DISPLAY FAGOR 30iM
1008-2	PSB1027F1008-2	DRO X-AXIS SCALE FAGOR MKT-82
1008-3	PSB1026F1008-3	DRO Y-AXIS SCALE FAGOR MKT-37

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1008-4	PSB1026F1008-4	DRO Z-AXIS SCALE FAGOR MKT-47
1101	PSB1027F1101	MACHINE ID LABEL
1111	PSB1027F1111	MODEL NUMBER LABEL

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Model SB1027F

South Bend Mill 9" x 48" with DRO

Product Dimensions

Weight..... 2173 lbs.
Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 57 x 71 x 87-1/2 in.
Footprint (Length x Width)..... 36 x 24 in.

Shipping Dimensions

Type..... Wood Crate
Content..... Machine
Weight..... 2440 lbs.
Length x Width x Height..... 58 x 54 x 73 in.

Electrical

Power Requirement..... 220V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Full-Load Current Rating..... 8.95A
Minimum Circuit Size..... 15A
Inverter Type..... Yaskawa V1000
Switch..... Magnetic Switch w/Thermal Overload Protection
Switch Voltage..... 220V
Recommended Power Cord..... 14 Gauge, 3 Wire, 300 VAC
Plug Included..... No
Recommended Plug/Outlet Type..... NEMA 6-15

Motors

Spindle

Type..... AEVF Induction
Horsepower..... 3 HP
Voltage..... 220V
Phase..... 3-Phase
Amps..... 8.5A
Speed..... 1720 RPM
Cycle..... 60 Hz
Number of Speeds..... 1
Power Transfer Belt Drive
Bearings..... Lubricated and Permanently Sealed

Coolant Pump

Type.....	TE Induction Class F
Horsepower.....	1/8 HP
Voltage.....	220V
Phase.....	Single-Phase
Amps.....	0.45A
Speed.....	3440 RPM
Cycle.....	60 Hz
Number of Speeds.....	1
Power Transfer	Belt Drive
Bearings.....	Lubricated and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications**Operation Info**

Spindle Travel.....	5 in.
Longitudinal Table Travel.....	30 in.
Cross Table Travel.....	12 in.
Vertical Table Travel.....	16 in.
Ram Travel.....	13 in.
Ram Swivel Angle.....	180 deg.
Head Swivel (Left-to-Right).....	90 Right, 90 Left deg.
Head Swivel (Front-to-Back).....	45 Forward, 45 Back deg.
Maximum Distance Spindle to Column.....	6 – 19 in.
Maximum Distance Spindle to Table.....	0 – 18 in.
Drilling Capacity for Cast Iron.....	1 in.
Drilling Capacity for Steel.....	3/4 in.
Number of Vertical Spindle Speeds.....	Variable
Range of Vertical Spindle Speeds.....	60 – 5000 RPM
Number of Longitudinal Feeds.....	Variable
Feed Rate.....	0 – 3-1/3 FPM
Quill Diameter.....	3.375 in.
Quill Feed Rates.....	0.0015, 0.003, 0.006 in./rev.

Table Info

Table Length.....	48 in.
Table Width.....	9 in.
Table Thickness.....	3 in.
Number of T-Slots.....	3
T-Slots Width.....	5/8 in.
T-Slots Height.....	1 in.
T-Slots Centers.....	2-1/2 in.
Stud Size.....	1/2 in.

Spindle Info

Spindle Taper.....	R8
Spindle Sleeve Diameter.....	1-13/16 in.
End Milling Capacity.....	1 in.
Face Milling Capacity.....	4 in.
Drawbar Diameter.....	7/16 in.
Drawbar TPI.....	20
Drawbar Length.....	18-1/2 in.
Spindle Bearings.....	Angular Contact P4 (ABEC-7) & Double-Shielded Ball Bearing

Construction

Spindle Housing/Quill.....	Chromed Steel
Table.....	Hardened & Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Head.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Column.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Base.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Paint.....	Urethane

Other

Country Of Origin	Taiwan
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	Machine ID Label On Column Right Side
Assembly Time	1 Hour
Sound Rating	54 db no load @ 5000 RPM

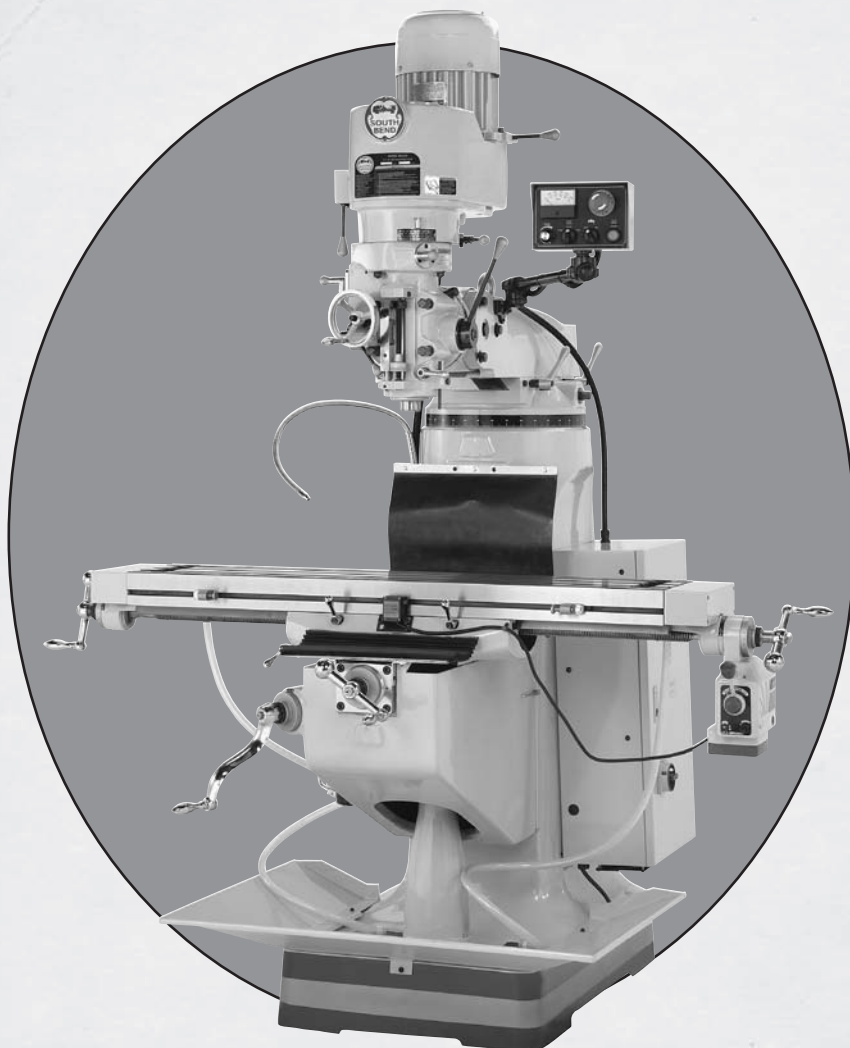
Features

Fagor DRO
High-Quality, Low-Vibration AEVF Spindle Motor
P4 (ABEC-7) High-Quality Angular Contact Spindle Bearings
Powered Recycling Coolant System
X & Y Leadscrew Nuts Double-Bronzed for Ultra-Smooth Movement w/Minimal Backlash
Lever-Action, One-Shot Pump Lubrication System
Auto-Downfeed Stop with Micro-Adjustable Stop
Variable Speed Longitudinal Power Feed
Hardened and Precision-Ground Table Surface
Chromed Steel Quill
Heavy-Duty Spindle Brake



9" X 48" EVS MILLING MACHINE w/COOLANT SYSTEM & POWER FEED

MODEL SB1027



OWNER'S MANUAL

South Bend Lathe Co.TM

Hundreds of Thousands of Lathes Sold With a Tradition of Quality Since 1906!



Scope of Manual

This manual helps the reader understand the machine, how to prepare it for operation, how to control it during operation, and how to keep it in good working condition. We assume the reader has a basic understanding of how to operate this type of machine, but that the reader is not familiar with the controls and adjustments of this specific model. As with all machinery of this nature, learning the nuances of operation is a process that happens through training and experience. If you are not an experienced operator of this type of machinery, read through this entire manual, then learn more from an experienced operator, schooling, or research before attempting operations. Following this advice will help you avoid serious personal injury and get the best results from your work.

Manual Feedback

We've made every effort to be accurate when documenting this machine. However, errors sometimes happen or the machine design changes after the documentation process—so the manual may not exactly match your machine. If a difference between the manual and machine leaves you in doubt, contact our customer service (see bottom of page) for clarification.

We highly value customer feedback on our manuals. If you have a moment, please share your experience using this manual. What did you like about it? Is there anything you would change to make it better? Did it meet your expectations for clarity, professionalism, and ease-of-use?

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P.O. Box 2027
Bellingham, WA 98227
Email: manuals@southbendlathe.com

Updates

For your convenience, any updates to this manual will be available to download free of charge through our website at:

www.southbendlathe.com

Customer Service

We stand behind our machines. If you have any service questions, parts requests or general questions about the machine, feel free to contact us.

South Bend Lathe Co.
P.O. Box 2027
Bellingham, WA 98227
Phone: (360) 734-1540
Parts Department: (417) 886-2954
Fax: (360) 676-1075 (International)
Fax: (360) 734-1639 (USA Only)
Email: cs@southbendlathe.com

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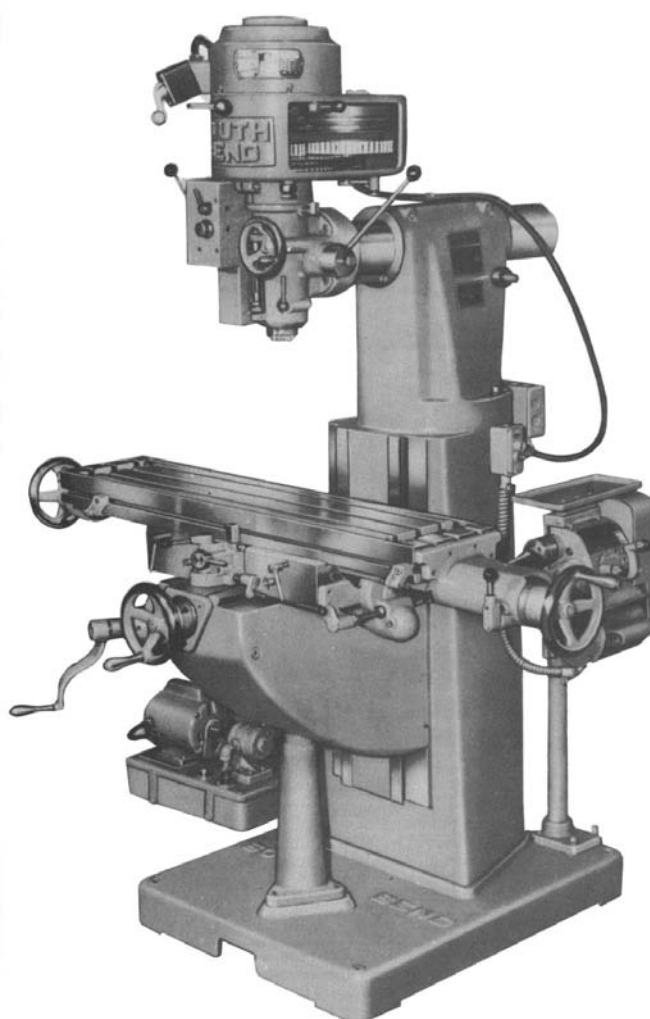
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South Bend Vertical Spindle Precision Milling Machine
(circa 1958)

About This Machine

Foreword

"Most boys should learn a trade in order that they may become skilled workmen. The trained workman is always in demand...When a boy has learned a trade, becomes a skilled mechanic, he has excellent equipment with which to begin life's battle, but he need not stop there. George Westinghouse, the Wright Brothers, Henry Ford, and the Studebaker Brothers were mechanics, and it was their mechanical training that made their success possible." —**Machine Shop Equipment**, 2nd Ed., 1920, by the O'Brien Brothers, founders of South Bend Lathe.

The first South Bend milling machine debuted in the 1950's. During that time, the milling machine and the already well-established South Bend lathes created the foundation of many tool rooms and school shops across America and beyond her borders. Many young people in those days came of age on South Bend equipment, becoming world-class machinists, mechanical engineers, inventors, and manufacturing visionaries.

A lot has changed in the world since then. Those same school shops have mostly been replaced by computer labs. The technology in the rotary dial phone, television set, mechanical calculator, computer, and camera of that decade could barely fit into one large room together—now they fit into a tiny box that is no bigger than a box of breath mints. And the average production machinist spends more time at a computer than at a machine. Technology has been much refined and the world operates on a much faster pace.

But some things haven't changed. The same human ingenuity and passion that created the best mechanical technology of today still exists within us. The core machines of the modern shop, like this South Bend milling machine, are still fundamentally important.

When you think about it, the greatest mechanical technology of the future will be what we create today. As the owner of a South Bend milling machine, you are now part of a great legacy. What will you create with yours?

Capabilities

This Milling Machine is built for daily, non-stop use in a busy industrial setting, tool room, or school shop. It is easy to set-up, truly accurate, and built to give you long years of service when properly cared for. This milling machine supports workpieces up to 750 lbs. and is perfect for face milling, end milling, planing, slot or keyway cutting, dovetailing, routing, drilling, reaming, and boring to name a few. With the movable ram and tilting head, all these tasks can be performed on horizontal, vertical, and angled surfaces. When equipped with additional accessories, such as a rotary table or dividing head, this milling machine can do even more.

Features

This milling machine features 3-axis table movement with built-in longitudinal power feed. It is constructed with high-grade Meehanite castings, and the saddle and knee ways are Turcite coated and built with wide dovetails for maximum support and accuracy through the full range of movement.

To ensure quality work results, we have equipped this mill with NSK or NTN spindle bearings that are rated to P4 (ABEC-7) tolerances. The spindle taper is R8 and the spindle has powered down feed with fine, medium, and coarse feed controls.

The headstock is mounted on a wide-dovetail movable ram with 13" of travel on the column and 360° rotating capability. The headstock itself can swivel 90° left/right or 45° forward/back so it can be positioned for nearly any setup needed.

To reduce the time spent doing daily lubrication, we have outfitted this milling machine with a one-shot lubrication system that is as quick and easy as one pump of a lever.

Quality Allen-Bradley electrical components and attention to detail provide dependable electrical control of the powered movements.

And finally, this milling machine comes with a circulating coolant system with the pump and reservoir in the column base.

Full View Identification

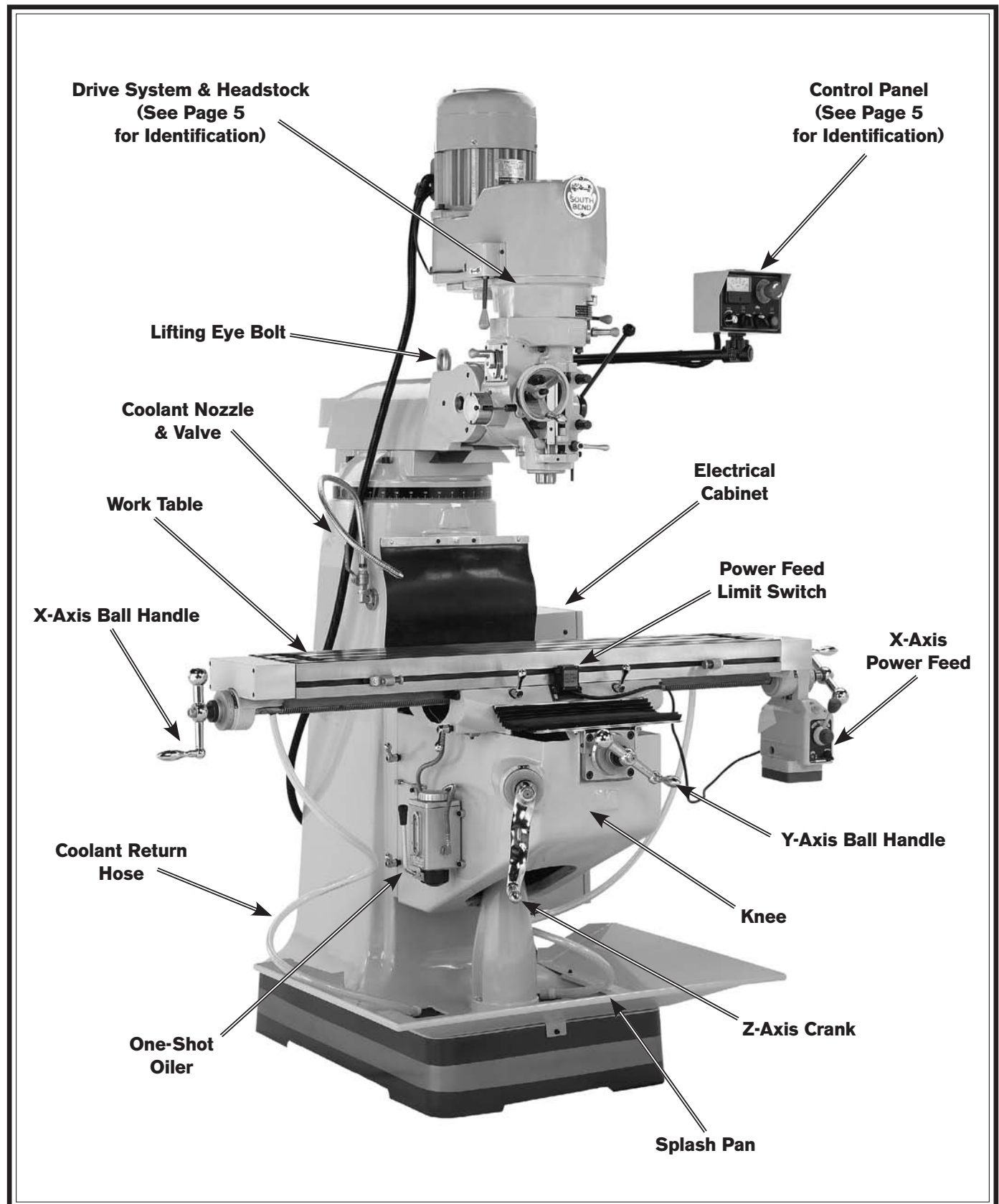


Figure 1. SB1027 full view identification.

Drive System, Headstock, & Control Panel Identification

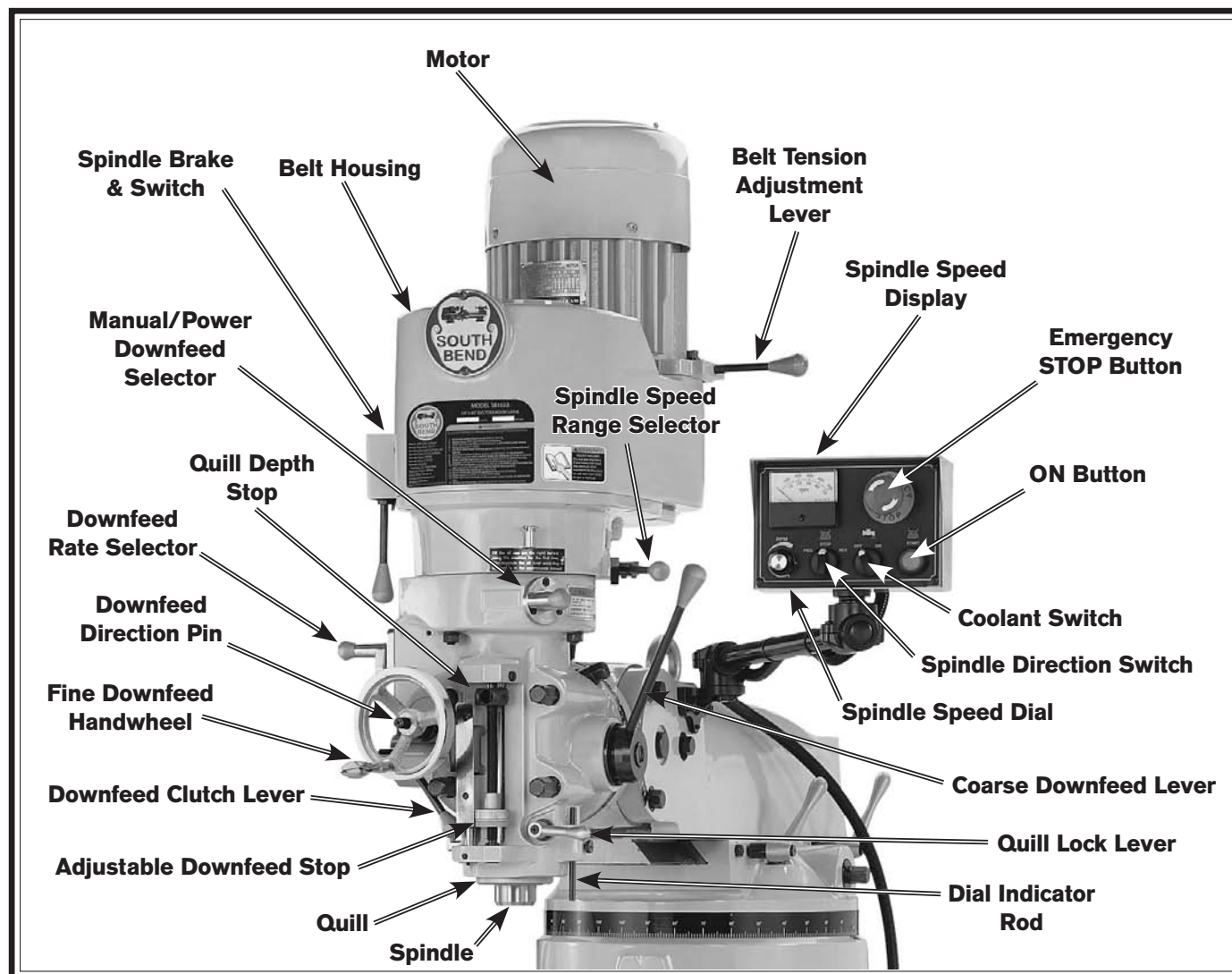


Figure 2. SB1027 drive system and headstock identification.

!WARNING

Serious personal injury could occur if you connect the machine to power before completing the setup process. **DO NOT** connect power until instructed to do so later in this manual.

!WARNING

Untrained users have an increased risk of seriously injuring themselves with this machine. Do not operate this machine until you have understood this entire manual and received proper training.



Model SB1027

9" x 48" EVS Milling Machine w/Coolant System & Power Feed

Product Dimensions:

Weight 2156 lbs.
 Length/Width/Height 57" x 71" x 87½"
 Foot Print (Length/Width) 36" x 24"

Shipping Dimensions:

Type Wood Crate
 Content Machine
 Weight 2420 lbs.
 Length/Width/Height 58" x 54" x 73"

Electrical:

Required Power Source 220V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
 Phase Inverter Yaskawa V1000
 Switch Magnetic Switch w/Thermal Overload Protection
 Switch Voltage 220V
 Minimum Circuit Size 15 Amp
 Recommended Power Cord 14 Gauge, 3 Wire, 300 VAC
 Plug Included No
 Recommended Plug NEMA 6-15

Motors:

Spindle

Type AEVF Induction
 Horsepower 3 HP
 Voltage 220V
 Phase 3-Phase
 Amps 8.5 Amps
 Number Of Speeds 1
 Speeds 1725 RPM
 Cycle 60 Hz
 Power Transfer Belt Drive
 Bearings Lubricated and Permanently Sealed

Motors (continued):**Coolant Pump**

Type	TE Induction Class F
Horsepower.....	1/8 HP
Voltage.....	220V
Phase	Single-Phase
Amps	0.45 Amps
Number Of Speeds.....	1
Speeds.....	3450 RPM
Cycle	60 Hz
Power Transfer.....	Direct Drive
Bearings.....	Lubricated and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications:**Operation Information**

Spindle Travel.....	5"
Longitudinal Table Travel.....	30"
Cross Table Travel.....	12"
Vertical Table Travel.....	16"
Ram Travel.....	13"
Ram Swivel.....	180°
Head Tilt.....	45° Forward, 45° Back
Head Swivel.....	90° Right, 90° Left
Distance Range Spindle to Column.....	6"-19"
Distance Range Spindle to Table.....	0"-18"
Drilling Capacity for Cast Iron.....	1"
Drilling Capacity for Steel.....	3/4"
Number of Spindle Speeds.....	Variable
Range of Spindle Speeds.....	60-5000 RPM
Number of Longitudinal Feed Rates.....	Variable
Longitudinal Feed Rate Range.....	0-3 1/3 FPM
Quill Diameter.....	3.375"
Number of Quill Auto-Feed Rates.....	3
Quill Auto-Feed Rates.....	0.0015, 0.003, 0.006 in./rev.

Table Information

Length/Width/Thickness.....	48" x 9" x 3"
Number of T-Slots.....	3
T-Slot Width/Height.....	5/8" x 1"
T-Slot Distance Center-to-Center.....	2 1/2"
Stud Size.....	1/2"

Spindle Information

Spindle Taper.....	R8
End Milling Capacity.....	1"
Face Milling Capacity.....	4"
Draw Bar Diameter/TPI.....	1/2"-20
Draw Bar Length.....	18 1/2"
Spindle Bearing Type.....	Angular Contact P4 (ABEC-7) & Double-Shielded Ball Bearing
Spindle Diameter.....	1 13/16"

Construction

Quill.....	Chromed Steel
Table.....	Hardened & Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Headstock.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Column & Base.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Knee & Saddle.....	Meehanite Cast Iron
Paint.....	Urethane

Other Specifications

Machine No-Load Sound Level @ 5000 RPM	54 dB
Country of Origin	Taiwan
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	Machine ID Label On Column Right Side
Customer Setup & Cleaning Time	1–2 Hours

Features

- High-Quality, Low-Vibration AEVF Spindle Motor
- P4 (ABEC-7) High-Quality Angular Contact Spindle Bearings
- Powered Recycling Coolant System
- X & Y Leadscrew Nuts Double-Bronzed for Ultra-Smooth Movement w/Minimal Backlash
- Lever-Action, One-Shot Pump Lubrication System
- Auto-Downfeed Stop with Micro-Adjustable Stop
- Variable Speed Longitudinal Power Feed
- Hardened and Precision-Ground Table Surface
- Chromed Steel Quill
- Heavy-Duty Spindle Brake

Understanding Risks of Machinery

Operating all machinery and machining equipment can be dangerous or relatively safe depending on how it is installed and maintained, and the operator's experience, common sense, risk awareness, working conditions, and use of personal protective equipment (safety glasses, respirators, etc.).

The owner of this machinery or equipment is ultimately responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, regular inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, integrity of cutting tools or accessories, and the usage of approved personal protective equipment by all operators and bystanders.

The manufacturer of this machinery or equipment will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications, or misuse. Failure to read, understand, and follow the manual and safety labels may result in serious personal injury, including amputation, broken bones, electrocution, or death.

The signals used in this manual to identify hazard levels are defined as follows:



Death or catastrophic harm WILL occur.



Moderate injury or fire MAY occur.



Death or catastrophic harm COULD occur.



Machine or property damage may occur.

Basic Machine Safety

- 1. Owner's Manual:** All machinery and machining equipment presents serious injury hazards to untrained users. To reduce the risk of injury, anyone who uses THIS item MUST read and understand this entire manual before starting.
- 2. Personal Protective Equipment:** Operating or servicing this item may expose the user to flying debris, dust, smoke, dangerous chemicals, or loud noises. These hazards can result in eye injury, blindness, long-term respiratory damage, poisoning, cancer, reproductive harm or hearing loss. Reduce your risks from these hazards by wearing approved eye protection, respirator, gloves, or hearing protection.
- 3. Trained/Supervised Operators Only:** Untrained users can seriously injure themselves or bystanders. Only allow trained and properly supervised personnel to operate this item. Make sure safe operation instructions are clearly understood. If electrically powered, use padlocks and master switches, and remove start switch keys to prevent unauthorized use or accidental starting.
- 4. Guards/Covers:** Accidental contact with moving parts during operation may cause severe entanglement, impact, cutting, or crushing injuries. Reduce this risk by keeping any included guards/covers/doors installed, fully functional, and positioned for maximum protection.

5. **Entanglement:** Loose clothing, gloves, neckties, jewelry or long hair may get caught in moving parts, causing entanglement, amputation, crushing, or strangulation. Reduce this risk by removing/securing these items so they cannot contact moving parts.
6. **Mental Alertness:** Operating this item with reduced mental alertness increases the risk of accidental injury. Do not let a temporary influence or distraction lead to a permanent disability! Never operate when under the influence of drugs/alcohol, when tired, or otherwise distracted.
7. **Safe Environment:** Operating electrically powered equipment in a wet environment may result in electrocution; operating near highly flammable materials may result in a fire or explosion. Only operate this item in a dry location that is free from flammable materials.
8. **Electrical Connection:** With electrically powered equipment, improper connections to the power source may result in electrocution or fire. Always adhere to all electrical requirements and applicable codes when connecting to the power source. Have all work inspected by a qualified electrician to minimize risk.
9. **Disconnect Power:** Adjusting or servicing electrically powered equipment while it is connected to the power source greatly increases the risk of injury from accidental startup. Always disconnect power **BEFORE** any service or adjustments, including changing blades or other tooling.
10. **Secure Workpiece/Tooling:** Loose workpieces, cutting tools, or rotating spindles can become dangerous projectiles if not secured or if they hit another object during operation. Reduce the risk of this hazard by verifying that all fastening devices are properly secured and items attached to spindles have enough clearance to safely rotate.
11. **Chuck Keys or Adjusting Tools:** Tools used to adjust spindles, chucks, or any moving/rotating parts will become dangerous projectiles if left in place when the machine is started. Reduce this risk by developing the habit of always removing these tools immediately after using them.
12. **Work Area:** Clutter and dark shadows increase the risks of accidental injury. Only operate this item in a clean, non-glaring, and well-lighted work area.
13. **Properly Functioning Equipment:** Poorly maintained, damaged, or malfunctioning equipment has higher risks of causing serious personal injury compared to those that are properly maintained. To reduce this risk, always maintain this item to the highest standards and promptly repair/service a damaged or malfunctioning component. Always follow the maintenance instructions included in this documentation.
14. **Unattended Operation:** Electrically powered equipment that is left unattended while running cannot be controlled and is dangerous to bystanders. Always turn the power **OFF** before walking away.
15. **Cancer or Respiratory Hazards:** Certain cutting fluids and lubricants, or dust/smoke created when cutting, may contain chemicals known to cause cancer, respiratory problems, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Minimize exposure to these chemicals by wearing approved personal protective equipment and operating in a well ventilated area.
16. **Difficult Operations:** Attempting difficult operations with which you are unfamiliar increases the risk of injury. If you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, **STOP!** Seek an alternative method to accomplish the same task, ask a qualified expert how the operation should be performed, or contact our Technical Support for assistance.

Additional Milling Machine Safety

1. **Understanding Controls:** The mill is a complex machine that presents severe cutting or amputation hazards if used incorrectly. Make sure you understand the use and operation of all controls before you begin milling.
2. **Safety Accessories:** Flying chips or debris from the cutting operation can cause eye injury or blindness. Always use a chip guard in addition to your safety glasses or use a face shield when milling.
3. **Work Holding:** Milling a workpiece that is not properly clamped to the table could cause the workpiece to fly into the operator with deadly force! Before starting the machine, be certain the workpiece has been properly clamped to the table. NEVER hold the workpiece by hand during operation.
4. **Spindle Speed:** To avoid tool or workpiece breakage that could send flying debris at the operator and bystanders, use the correct spindle speed for the operation. Allow the mill to gain full speed before beginning the cut.
5. **Spindle Direction Change:** Changing spindle rotation direction while it is spinning could lead to impact injury from broken tool or workpiece debris, and workpiece or machine damage. ALWAYS make sure the spindle is at a complete stop before changing spindle direction.
6. **Stopping Spindle:** To reduce the risk of hand injuries or entanglement hazards, DO NOT attempt to stop the spindle with your hand or a tool. Allow the spindle to stop on its own or use the spindle brake.
7. **Chip Cleanup:** Chips from the operation are sharp and hot and can cause burns or cuts. Using compressed air to clear chips could cause them to fly into your eyes, and may drive them deep into the working parts of the machine. Use a brush or vacuum to clear away chips and debris from the machine or workpiece and NEVER clear chips while the spindle is turning.
8. **Machine Care & Maintenance:** Operating the mill with excessively worn or damaged machine parts increases the risk of machine or workpiece breakage, which could eject hazardous debris at the operator. Operating a mill in poor condition will also reduce the quality of the results. To reduce this risk, maintain the mill in proper working condition by ALWAYS promptly performing routine inspections and maintenance.
9. **Cutting Tool Usage:** Cutting tools have very sharp leading edges—handle them with care! Using cutting tools that are in good condition helps to ensure quality milling results and reduces the risk of personal injury from broken tool debris. Inspect cutting tools for sharpness, chips, or cracks before each use, and ALWAYS make sure the cutting tools are firmly held in place before starting the machine.

Preparation Overview

The purpose of the preparation section is to help you prepare your machine for operation.

The typical preparation process is as follows:

1. Unpack the machine and inventory the contents of the box/crate.
2. Clean the machine and its components.
3. Identify an acceptable location for the machine and move it to that location.
4. Level the machine and either bolt it to the floor or place it on mounts.
5. Assemble the loose components and make any necessary adjustments or inspections to ensure the machine is ready for operation.
6. Connect the machine to the power source.
7. Test run the machine to make sure it functions properly and is ready for operation.

Things You'll Need

During the setup process, operation, and maintenance of your machine, you'll need the following items:

For Lifting

- A forklift or other power lifting device rated for the weight of the machine
- Two lifting straps rated for at least 3000 lbs. each (refer to **Page 16** for details)

For Power Connection

- A qualified electrician to ensure a safe and code-compliant connection to the power source (refer to **Page 20** for details)

For Assembly

- Cotton rags
- Mineral spirits
- Safety glasses
- Oil can with any general machine oil
- Grease gun with any API GL 2 grease
- Stiff grease brush
- Phillips screwdriver #2
- Floor mounting hardware as needed
- Hex wrench 5mm
- Hex wrench 6mm
- Combo wrench 1/2" or ratchet and 1/2" socket

Unpacking

This item was carefully packaged to prevent damage during transport. If you discover any damage, please immediately call Customer Service at (360) 734-1540 for advice. You may need to file a freight claim, so save the containers and all packing materials for possible inspection by the carrier or its agent.

Inventory

After all of the parts, other than the mill, have been removed from the shipping crate, you should have the following inventory.

Description (Figure 3)	Qty
A. Front Way Cover	1
B. Rear Way Cover	1
C. Fine Downfeed Handwheel.....	1
D. Drawbar $\frac{7}{16}$ "-20 x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	1
E. Ball Handles (Left Y-Axis, X-Axis)	2
F. Ball Handle (Power Feed).....	1
G. Ball Handle Handles.....	3
H. Oil Bottle	1
I. Tool Box	1
J. Combo Closed-End Wrench 19/21mm.....	1
K. Combo Open-End Wrench 12/14mm.....	1
L. Coarse Downfeed Lever	1
M. Z-Axis Crank	1
N. Hex Wrench 10 Pc. Set 1.5–10mm.....	1
O. Screwdrivers Slotted #2, Phillips #2....	1 Each
P. Splash Pan.....	1
Q. Coolant Return Hose Pipe Elbows	2
R. Coolant Return Hoses w/Clamps	2

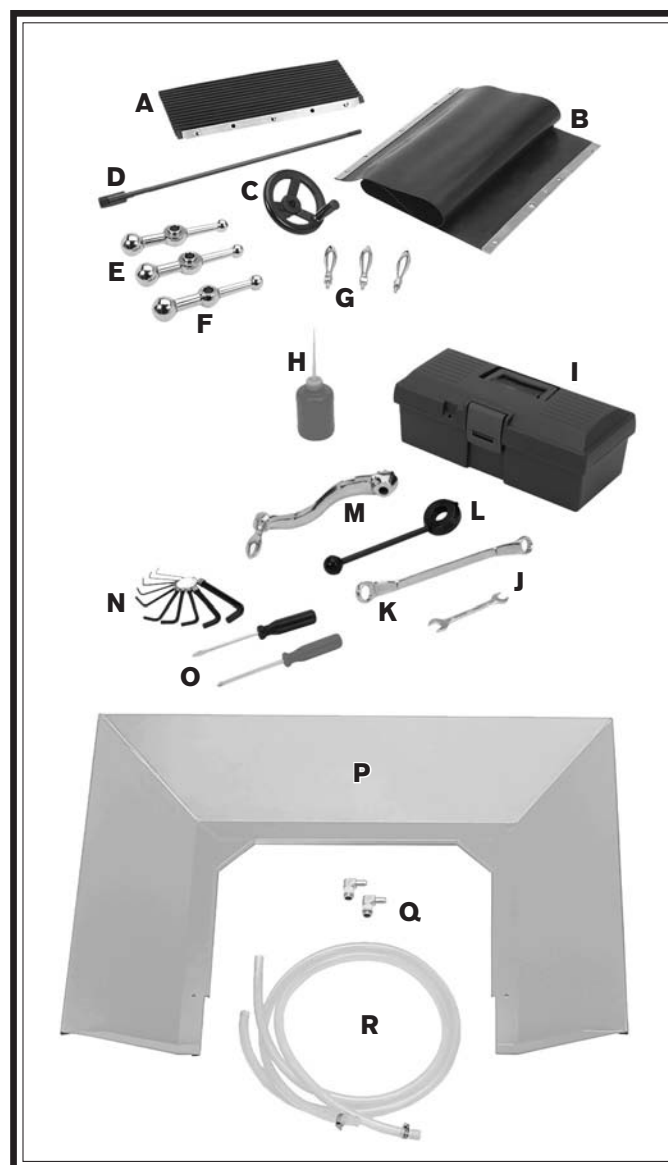


Figure 3. Shipping inventory.

Cleaning & Protecting

The unpainted surfaces are coated at the factory with a heavy-duty rust preventative that prevents corrosion during shipment and storage. The benefit of this rust preventative is that it works very well. The downside is that it can be time-consuming to thoroughly remove.

Be patient and do a careful job when cleaning and removing the rust preventative. The time you spend doing this will reward you with smooth-sliding parts and a better appreciation for the proper care of the unpainted surfaces.

Although there are many ways to successfully remove the rust preventative, we have cleaned thousands of machines and found the following process to be the best balance between efficiency and minimized exposure to toxic fumes or chemicals.

Before cleaning, gather the following:

- Disposable rags
- Cleaner/degreaser (certain citrus-based degreasers work extremely well and they have non-toxic fumes)
- Safety glasses & disposable gloves

Note: Automotive degreasers, mineral spirits, or WD•40 can be used to remove rust preventative. Before using these products, though, test them on an inconspicuous area of a painted area to make sure they will not damage it.



! WARNING

Gasoline and petroleum products have low flash points and can explode or cause fire if used for cleaning. Avoid using these products to remove rust preventative.



! CAUTION

Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled. Minimize your risk by only using these products in a well ventilated area.

NOTICE

Avoid chlorine-based solvents, such as acetone or brake parts cleaner that may damage painted surfaces. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when using any type of cleaning product.

Basic steps for removing rust preventative:

1. Put on safety glasses and disposable gloves.
2. Coat all surfaces that have rust preventative with a liberal amount of your cleaner or degreaser and let them soak for a few minutes.
3. Wipe off the surfaces. If your cleaner or degreaser is effective, the rust preventative will wipe off easily.

Note: To clean off thick coats of rust preventative on flat surfaces, such as beds or tables, use a PLASTIC paint scraper to scrape off the majority of the coating before wiping it off with your rag. (Do not use a metal scraper or it may scratch the surface.)

4. Repeat **Steps 2–3** as necessary until clean, then coat all unpainted surfaces with a quality metal protectant or light oil to prevent rust.

Location

Physical Environment

The physical environment where your machine is operated is important for safe operation and longevity of parts. For best results, operate this machine in a dry environment that is free from excessive moisture, hazardous or flammable chemicals, airborne abrasives, or extreme conditions. Extreme conditions for this type of machinery are generally those where the ambient temperature is outside the range of 41°–104°F; the relative humidity is outside the range of 20–95% (non-condensing); or the environment is subject to vibration, shocks, or bumps.

Electrical Installation

Place this machine near an existing power source. Make sure all power cords are protected from traffic, material handling, moisture, chemicals, or other hazards. Make sure to leave access to a means of disconnecting the power source or engaging a lockout/tagout device.

Lighting

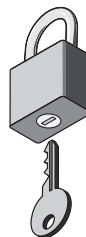
Lighting around the machine must be adequate enough that operations can be performed safely. Shadows, glare, or strobe effects that may distract or impede the operator must be eliminated.

Weight Load

Refer to the **Machine Specifications** for the weight of your machine. Make sure that the surface upon which the machine is placed will bear the weight of the machine, additional equipment that may be installed on the machine, and the heaviest workpiece that will be used. Additionally, consider the weight of the operator and any dynamic loading that may occur when operating the machine.

Space Allocation

Consider the largest size of workpiece that will be processed through this machine and provide enough space around the machine for adequate operator material handling or the installation of auxiliary equipment. With permanent installations, leave enough space around the machine to open or remove doors/covers as required by the maintenance and service described in this manual.



CAUTION

Children or untrained people may be seriously injured by this machine. Only install in an access restricted location.

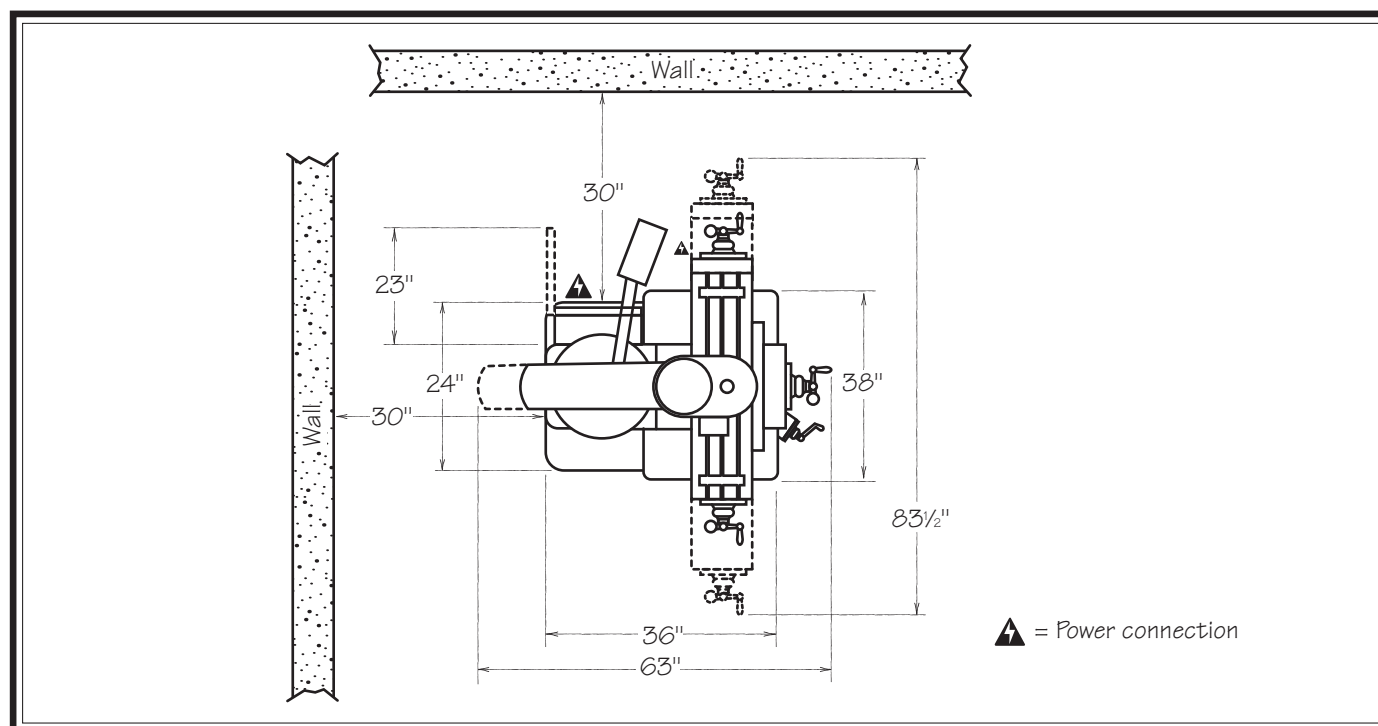
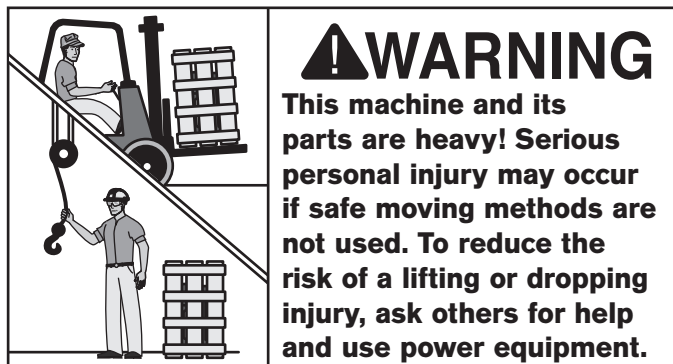


Figure 4. Clearances.

Lifting & Moving



The method of lifting and moving the mill described below requires at least two other people for assistance, and a forklift with two lifting web straps rated for at least 3000 lbs. each.

Important: Before lifting the mill, make sure the four turret lock bolts (two on either side of the ram) are torqued to 47 ft/lbs.

To lift and move the mill:

1. Swing the ram around 180° from the position that it was shipped in, then rotate the head upright, as illustrated in **Figure 5** (refer to **Ram Movement** on **Page 33** and **Headstock Movement** on **Page 29** for detailed instructions).

Note: After re-positioning the ram and headstock, make sure they are locked in place to prevent unexpected movement during lifting and moving.

2. Place the lifting web straps under the ram and connect them to the safety hook, as illustrated in **Figure 5**.

Note: Place padding between the straps and the mill to protect the ram and ways, and to keep from cutting the lifting straps.

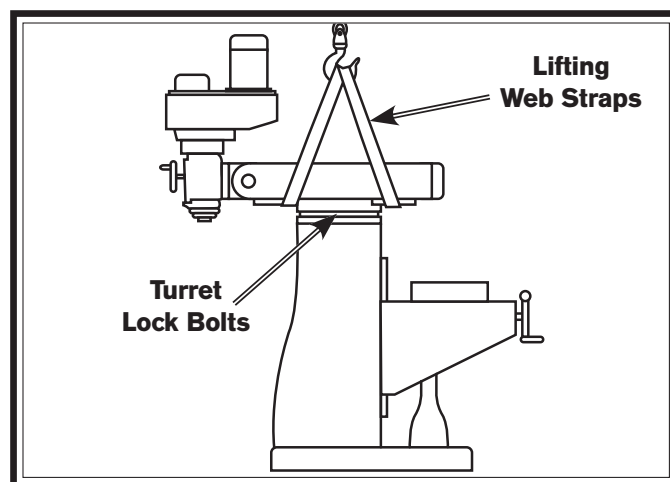


Figure 5. Lifting the mill using web straps.

3. Unbolt the mill from the shipping pallet.
4. With your assistants steadying the load to keep it from swaying, lift the mill a couple of inches.
 - If the mill tips to one side, lower it to the ground and adjust the ram or table to balance the load. Make sure to re-tighten the lock levers and bolts before lifting the mill again.
 - If the mill lifts evenly, continue to move it to its permanent location.

Leveling & Mounting

Although not required, we recommend that you level your machine and mount it to the floor. Because this is an optional step and floor materials may vary, mounting hardware is not included. Generally, you can either bolt your machine to the floor or mount it on machine mounts.

NOTICE

We strongly recommend securing your machine to the floor if it is hardwired to the power source. Consult with your electrician to ensure compliance with local codes.

Leveling

Leveling machinery helps precision components, such as bed ways, remain straight and flat during the lifespan of the machine. Components on an unlevelled machine may slowly twist due to the dynamic loads placed on the machine during operation.

To level a machine, place metal shims under the contact points where the machine rests on the floor. For best results, use a precision level that is at least 12" long and sensitive enough to show a distinct movement when a 0.003" shim (approximately the thickness of one sheet of standard newspaper) is placed under one end of the level. See the figure below for an example of a high precision level.

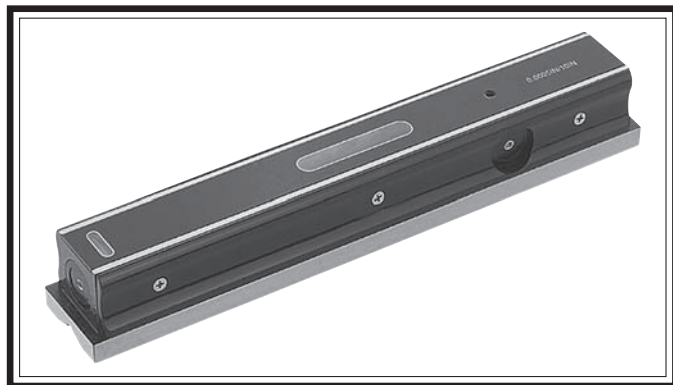


Figure 6. Example of a precision level.

Bolting to Concrete Floors

Lag shield anchors with lag bolts and anchor studs (**below**) are two popular methods for bolting machinery to a concrete floor. We suggest you research the many options and methods for mounting your machine and choose the best that fits your specific application.

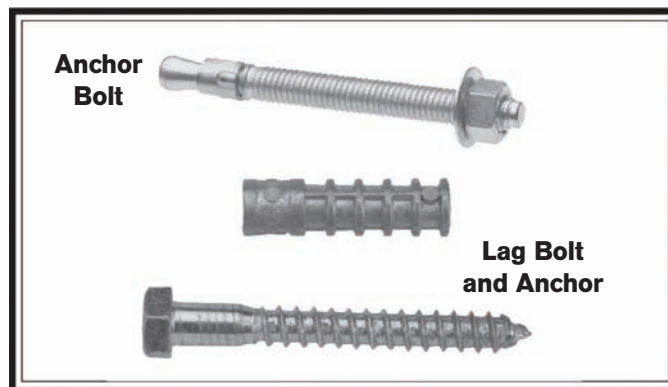


Figure 7. Common types of fasteners for bolting machinery to concrete floors.

Assembly

Ball Handles

The ball handles for the X-axis leadscrew have spring-loaded, keyed center bushings, as shown in **Figure 8**. This allows them to disengage from the leadscrew when using the power feed, avoiding an entanglement hazard.

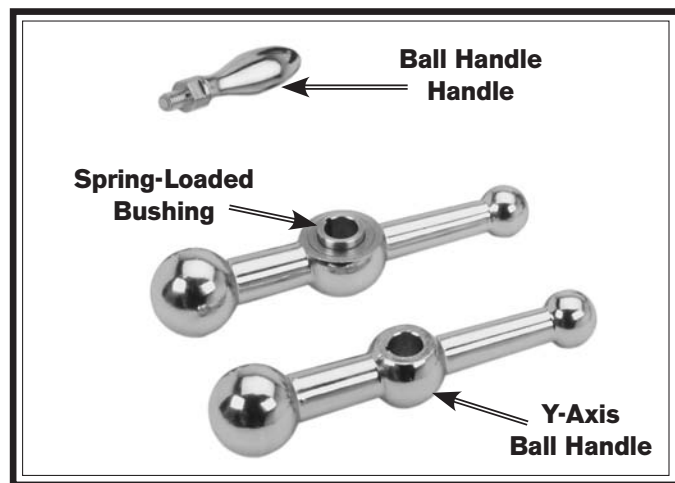


Figure 8. Ball handle assemblies.

To install the ball handles:

1. Remove the hex nuts from each end of the X-axis leadscrew.
2. Identify the two ball handles with the spring-loaded center bushings (see **Figure 8**).
3. For each ball handle, position it so that the protruding part of the center bushing is facing toward the table, align the keyway with the leadscrew key, then slide it onto the X-axis leadscrew.
4. Secure the ball handles with the hex nuts removed in **Step 1**.

Note: Tighten the hex nuts just until they are snug. Overtightening could increase the wear of the moving parts.

5. Remove the hex nut from the Y-axis leadscrew.
6. Align the keyway of the ball handle with leadscrew key, slide the Y-axis ball handle (see **Figure 8**) onto the leadscrew, then secure it in place with the removed hex nut.
7. Thread the handles into the small end of the ball handles and tighten them with a wrench.

Z-Axis Crank

Slide the knee crank onto the shaft so that the teeth of the crank and shaft engage, as shown in **Figure 9**.

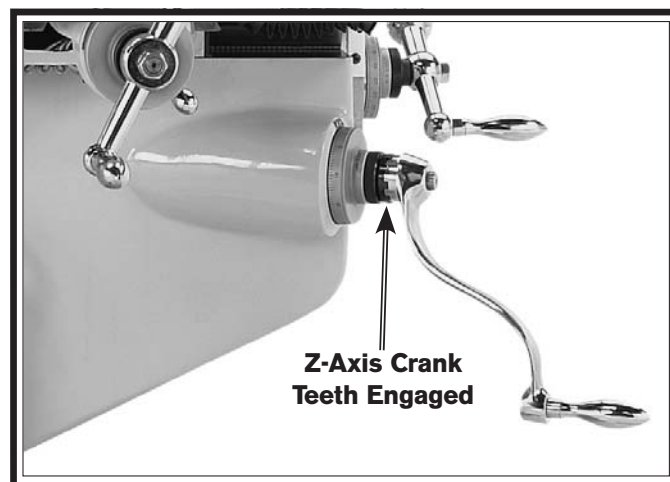


Figure 9. Z-axis crank installed.

Way Covers

1. Remove the five button-head cap screws shown in **Figure 10** from the front of the saddle and knee, position the pleated way cover in place, then secure it with the removed cap screws.

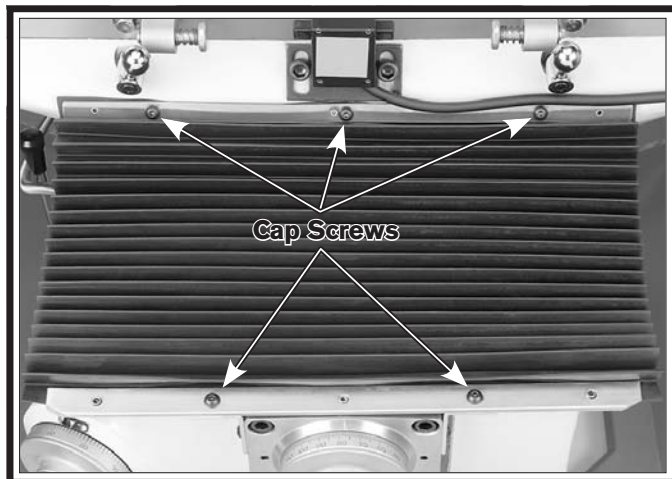


Figure 10. Front way cover installed.

2. Remove the four button-head cap screws shown in **Figure 11** from the column and the rear of the table, position the rear way cover in place, then secure it with the removed cap screws.

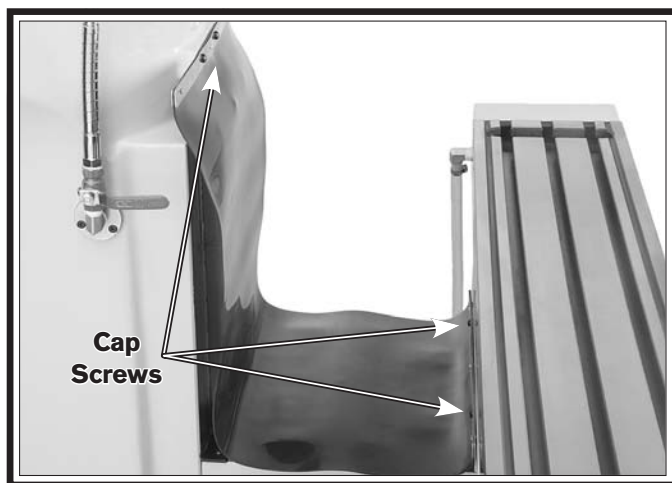


Figure 11. Rear way cover installed.

Splash Pan & Coolant Return Hoses

1. Remove the three cap screws shown in **Figure 12** from the base rim, slide the splash pan into position, then secure it with the removed cap screws.

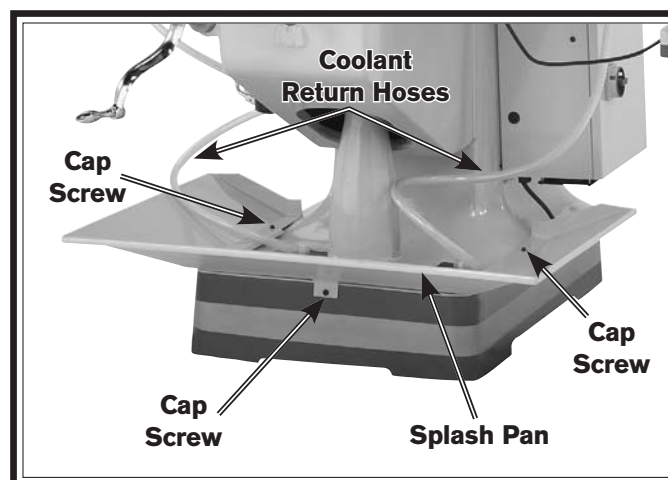


Figure 12. Splash pan and coolant return hoses installed.

2. Use Teflon tape or pipe sealant on the threads of the pipe elbows, then install them into the coolant drain holes located on both ends of the table, as shown in **Figure 13**.

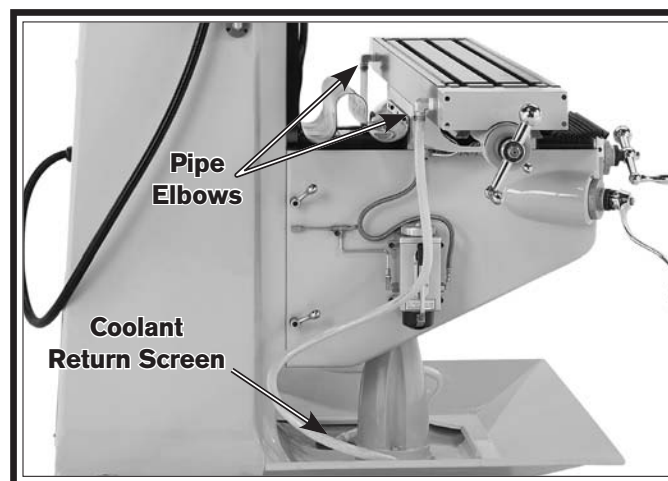


Figure 13. Coolant return hose connections.

3. Loosen the hose clamps on the end of the coolant return hoses, push the hoses onto the pipe elbows, then re-tighten the clamps.
4. Tug the hoses to make sure they are firmly attached to the pipe elbow. If they are loose, repeat **Step 3**.

5. Loosen the hose clamp screws above the coolant return screens in the base (see **Figure 13** on the previous page), insert the hoses so that they will drain into the screens, then re-tighten the clamp screws to secure them in place.
6. Install the coarse downfeed lever and the fine downfeed handwheel, as shown in **Figure 14**.

Note: Make sure the pins on the back of these devices are fully seated in the hubs before use.

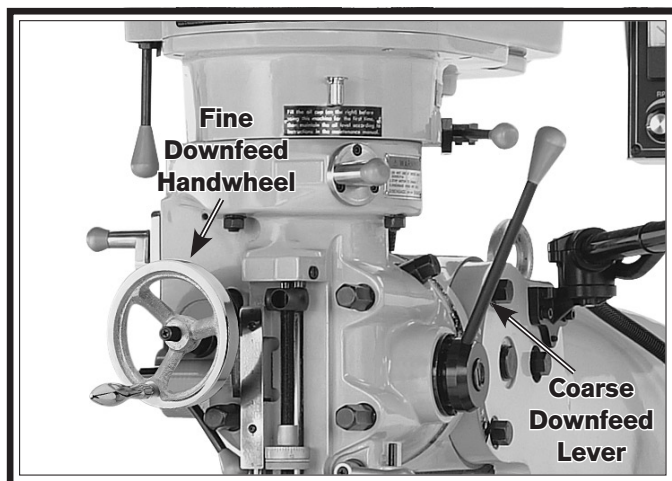
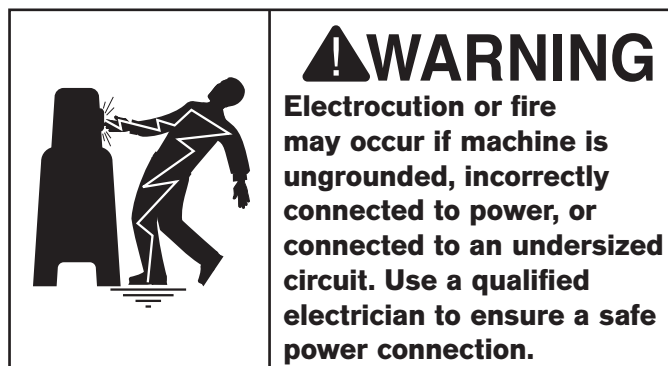


Figure 14. Coarse downfeed lever and fine downfeed handwheel installed.

Initial Lubrication

The machine was lubricated at the factory, but we strongly recommend that you inspect all lubrication points yourself and provide additional lubrication if necessary. Refer to **Lubrication** on **Page 43** for specific details.

Power Connection



Once the machine is set up and assembled as previously described in this manual, it is ready to be connected to the power source.

Note About Required Power Source: The milling machine is equipped with a Yaskawa phase inverter that changes single-phase power into 3-phase which is used by the spindle motor.

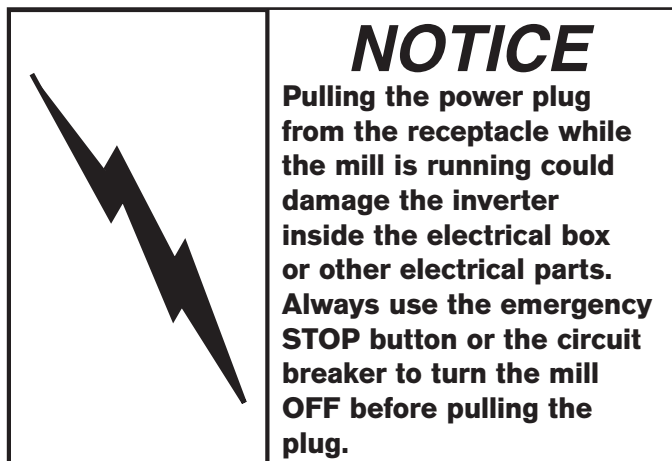
Note About Extension Cords: Using an incorrectly sized extension cord may decrease the life of electrical components on the machine.

Required Power Source.....220V, Single-Phase
 Full Load Amp Draw 8.95 Amps
 Required Voltage Range 220V
 Frequency 60 Hz
 Minimum Circuit Size 15 Amps
 Recommended Power Cord...14 AWG/3C/300VAC
 Recommended Plug/Receptacle..... NEMA 6-15
 Minimum Extension Cord Size 14 AWG
 Maximum Extension Cord Length..... 50 ft.

To connect the mill to power:

1. Make sure the incoming power source and the power cord meet the requirements above.
2. Use the correct size strain relief when you feed the power cord through the bottom of the electrical cabinet.
3. Connect the power cord to the terminals as illustrated in the **Electrical Box Wiring Diagram** on **Page 58**.

Test Run



After all preparation steps have been completed, the machine and its safety features must be tested to ensure correct operation.

If you discover a problem with the operation of the machine or its safety components, do not operate it further until you have resolved the problem. Refer to the **Troubleshooting** section on **Page 54** for solutions to common problems that may occur with all mills. If you need additional help, contact our Tech Support at (360) 734-1540.

During the test run, you will verify the proper operation of the following:

- Spindle motor
- Emergency STOP button
- Electrical cabinet safety switch
- Spindle brake
- Coolant pump
- X-axis power feed

To test run the machine:

1. Read and follow the safety instructions at the beginning of the manual, take required safety precautions, and make sure the machine is set up and adjusted properly.

NOTICE

Operating the coolant pump of this mill without the correct amount of coolant in the reservoir could damage it and void the warranty. **ALWAYS** make sure there is the correct amount of coolant in the reservoir before using the pump.

2. Clean out the coolant reservoir in the base of the mill, then fill it with coolant (refer to the **Coolant System** section on **Pages 48–49** for specific details).
3. Clear away all tools and objects used during assembly and preparation.
4. Rotate the spindle speed dial on the control panel counterclockwise to the lowest setting, the spindle direction switch to the STOP (middle) position, and the coolant switch to the OFF (left) position (see **Figure 15**). This will disable these functions for now when the power initially flows to the control panel in the next steps.

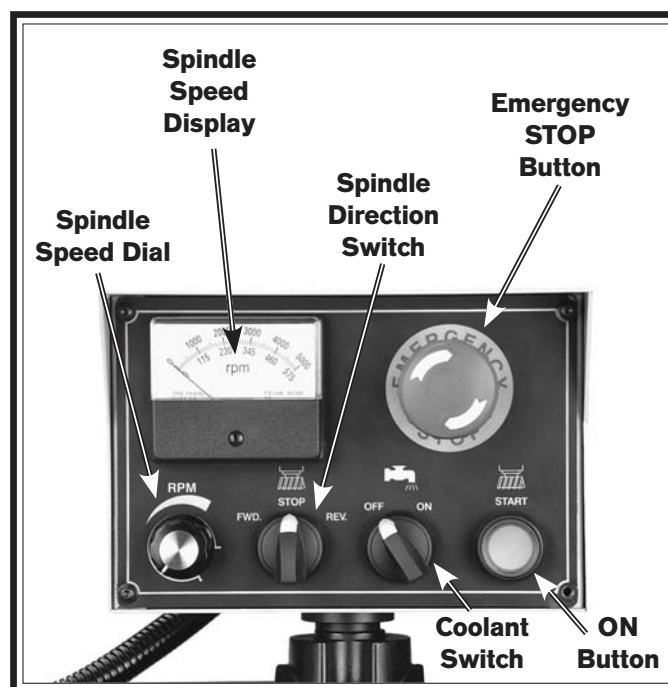


Figure 15. Control panel.

5. Set the spindle speed to the low range (refer to the **Setting Spindle Speed Range** section beginning on **Page 34** for detailed instructions).
6. Move the downfeed selector to the manual (forward) position so that the spindle does not feed into the table during this test (refer to the **Downfeed Operations** section on **Page 35** for detailed instructions).
7. Make sure the electrical cabinet door is latched shut, then rotate the main power switch to the **ON** position so that power flows to the control panel (see **Figure 16**).

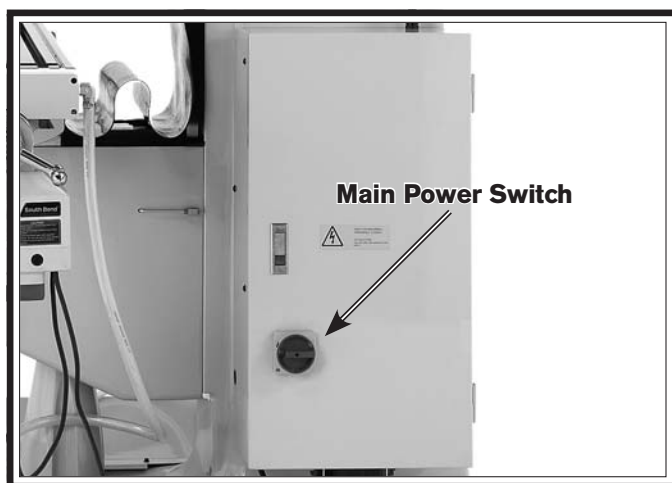


Figure 16. Location of the main power switch on the electrical box door.

8. Push the emergency STOP button in, then twist it clockwise until it pops out. When the switch pops out, the mill is ready for operation.
9. Press the ON button to enable power to flow through the control panel to the spindle motor, then turn the spindle direction switch to the forward (right) position to start spindle motor.

10. Listen for abnormal noises and watch for unexpected actions from the mill. The machine should run smoothly and without excessive vibration or rubbing noises.

— Strange or unusual noises or actions must be investigated immediately. Press the emergency STOP button to turn the machine **OFF** and disconnect it from the power source before investigating or correcting potential problems.

11. Press the emergency STOP button to turn the machine **OFF**, then wait for the spindle to stop on its own.

12. **WITHOUT** resetting the emergency STOP button, press the ON button. The machine should not start.

— If the machine does not start, the emergency STOP button safety feature is working correctly.

— If the machine does start (with the emergency STOP button pushed in), immediately disconnect power to the machine. The emergency STOP button safety feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for help.

13. Reset the emergency STOP button, turn the main power switch on the electrical cabinet door to the OFF position, then press the ON button. Again, the machine should not start.

— If the machine does not start, the main power switch safety feature is working correctly.

— If the machine does start (with the main power switch turned to the OFF position), immediately disconnect power to the machine. The main power switch safety feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for help.

14. Turn the spindle direction switch to the stop (middle) position to prevent the spindle from starting when you next use the ON button.
15. Make sure the emergency STOP button has been reset, press the ON button, then start spindle rotation.
16. Push the spindle brake lever—the spindle motor should turn **OFF** and the spindle should come to a stop from the pressure of the brake.
17. Position the coolant nozzle over the table, turn the coolant switch on the control panel to the on (right) position to start the coolant pump, then open the valve at the base of the nozzle to begin the flow of coolant.
18. Check for leaks from the hose fittings and that the coolant is properly draining back into the reservoir through the screen on the base.

The mill comes with a power feed unit for X-axis table travel. Proper operation of the limit switch attached to the front middle of the table is critical for the safe use of this power feed unit.

If the power feed does not operate as expected during the following steps, disconnect it from power and contact our Tech Support at (360) 734-1540 for assistance.

To test the X-axis power feed unit and table limit switch:

1. Make sure all tools, cables, and other items are well clear of table movement as you follow these steps.
2. Refer to the **Table Movement** section, beginning on **Page 27**, to understand how the power feed, table locks, and limit switch function.

3. Loosen the table locks on the front of the table.
4. Plug the power feed power cord into a 110V power outlet.

Note: There are available 110V outlets on the right side of the electrical cabinet that can be used for the power feed or other 110V devices.

5. Make sure the power feed directional lever is in the neutral (middle) position, turn the speed dial counterclockwise to the lowest setting, then flip the power switch to the on (up) position.
6. Turn the directional lever to the left, slowly turn the speed dial clockwise to increase the speed, then confirm that the table is moving to the left.
7. Watch for the table limit stop to hit the limit switch and turn the power feed **OFF**, stopping the table movement.
8. Turn the directional lever through the neutral (middle) position and all the way to the right. The table should begin moving to the right.
9. Confirm that the table stops moving when the limit stop presses against the limit switch plunger.
10. Move the directional lever to the neutral (middle) position and flip the power switch to the off (down) position.

Congratulations! The **Test Run** of the mill is complete. Continue onto the next page to perform the **Spindle Break-In** and **Inspections & Adjustments** procedures.

Spindle Break-In

NOTICE

Complete the spindle bearing break-in procedure to avoid rapid deterioration of spindle components when the mill is placed into operation.

The high-quality bearings and gears used in the mill are manufactured to very close tolerances. However, this does not guarantee perfect dimensional mating of the bearing components or exact meshing of gear teeth. Before operational stress is placed on these and other moving parts in the mill, complete this break-in procedure to conform these components to one another and ensure trouble-free performance from the mill.

To perform the spindle break-in procedure:

1. Successfully perform all the steps in the **Test Run** section beginning on **Page 21**.
2. Make sure the spindle is at a complete stop.
3. Set the spindle speed to the low range (refer to **Setting Spindle Speed** beginning on **Page 34** for detailed instructions).
4. Start the spindle rotation at a medium speed and let the mill run for 20 minutes.
5. Stop the spindle rotation and allow the spindle to come to a complete stop by itself.
6. Set the spindle speed to the high range, then start the spindle rotation at a medium speed and let the mill run for another 20 minutes.
7. Stop the spindle rotation, and turn the mill **OFF**.

The spindle break-in of the mill is now complete!

NOTICE

Since the mill head was rotated parallel to the table for shipping purposes, you will need to tram the spindle with the table if your first cut requires a 90° alignment. Refer to the **Tramming Spindle** section on **Page 30** for detailed instructions.

Inspections & Adjustments

The following list of adjustments were performed at the factory before the machine was shipped:

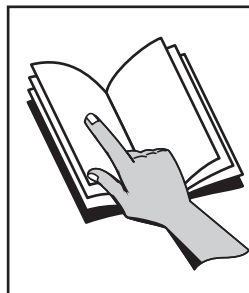
- Gib AdjustmentPage 50
- Leadscrew Backlash Adjustment.....Page 51

Be aware that machine components can shift during the shipping process. Pay careful attention to these adjustments during operation of the machine. If you find that the adjustments are not set according to the procedures in this manual or your personal preferences, re-adjust them.

Operation Overview

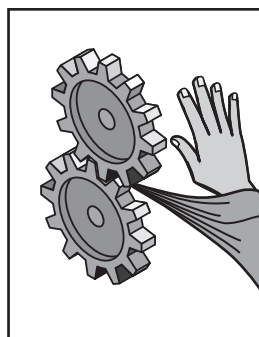
The purpose of this overview is to give an example of a typical milling operation. Read through the steps below to better understand the controls and functions described later in this manual, so that you will know how they are used to successfully operate the mill.

This overview is not intended to be a step-by-step operational guide.



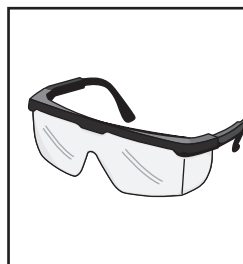
!WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury when using this machine, read and understand this entire manual before beginning any operations.



!WARNING

Loose hair, clothing, or jewelry could get caught in machinery and cause serious personal injury. Keep these items away from moving parts at all times to reduce this risk.



!WARNING

During operation, small metal chips may become airborne, leading to serious eye injury. Wear safety glasses to reduce this risk.

In a typical milling operation, the operator does the following:

1. Examines the workpiece to make sure it is suitable for milling.
2. Firmly clamps the workpiece to the table.
3. Installs the correct cutting tool for the operation.
4. Uses the manual downfeed and table controls to confirm the correct positioning of the cutting tool and workpiece for the operation. If the X-axis power feed will be used during the operation, the operator confirms the speed and length of table movement required.
5. Configures the mill for the correct spindle speed of the operation.
6. Puts on personal protective gear and makes sure the workpiece and table are clear of all tools, cords, and other items.
7. Starts the spindle rotation and performs the operation.
8. Turns the mill **OFF**.

Control Panel

Use **Figures 17–18** and the following descriptions to understand the functions of the mill main power switch and the control panel.

Main Power Switch: When turned *ON*, enables power to flow to the control panel.

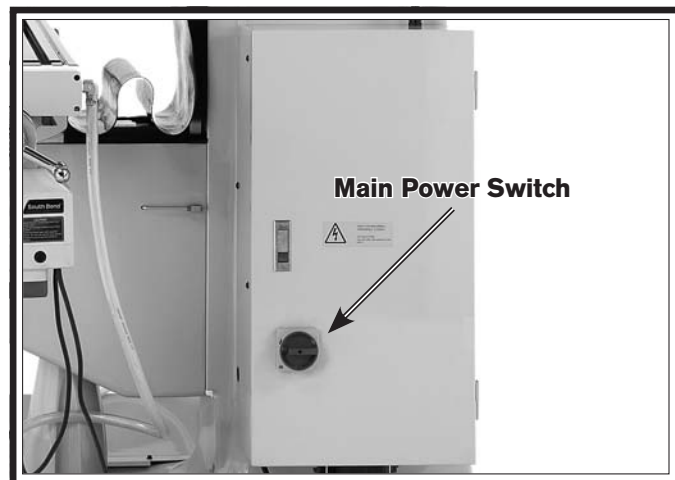


Figure 17. Location of the main power switch on the electrical box door.

Spindle Speed Display: Shows the current spindle speed in revolutions per minute (RPM).

Emergency STOP Button: When pressed, disables the flow of power to the mill's electrical components. Before resuming operation, this button must be reset by twisting it clockwise until it pops out.

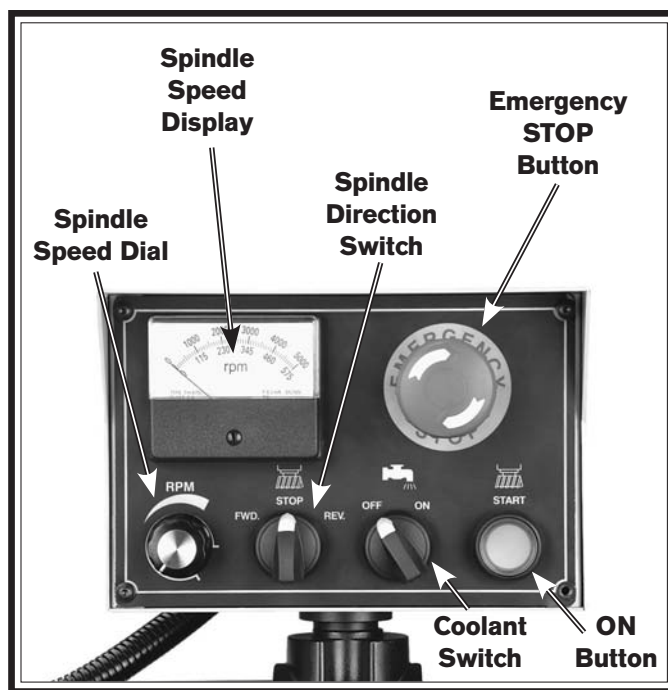


Figure 18. Control panel.

ON Button: When pressed, illuminates and enables power to flow to the mill's electrical components.

Coolant Switch: Turns coolant pump *ON* and *OFF*.

Spindle Direction Switch: Starts, stops, and reverses spindle rotation.

Spindle Speed Dial: Controls the spindle speed.

Table Movement

The mill table moves in three directions, as illustrated in **Figure 19**:

- X-axis (longitudinal)
- Y-axis (cross)
- Z-axis (vertical)

These movements are controlled by table ball handles and the Z-axis crank. Additionally, the table can be moved along the X-axis with the power feed.

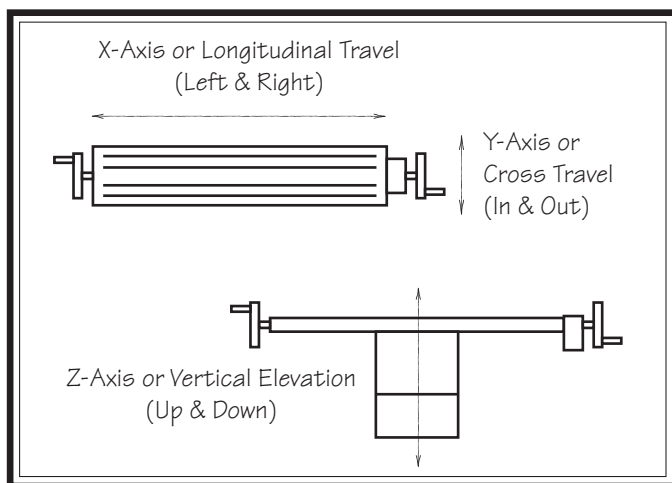


Figure 19. The directions of table movement.

NOTICE

Always keep the table locked in place unless table movement is required for your operation. Unexpected movement of the table during operations could cause damage to the cutter or workpiece.

Table Locks

Refer to **Figure 20** for the locations of the locks used to secure the table in place.

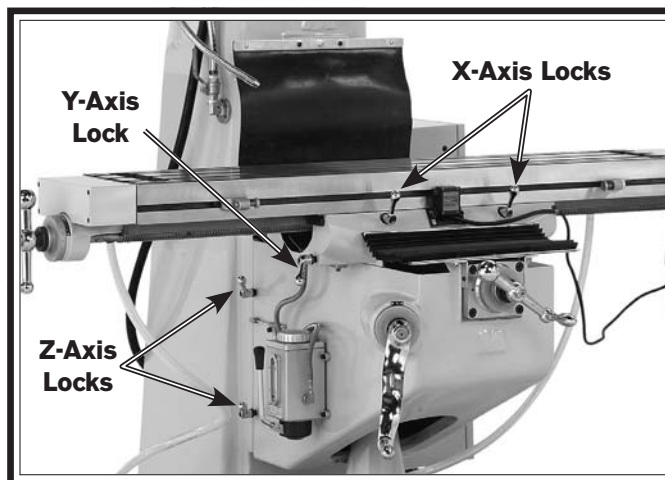


Figure 20. Locations of table locks.

Graduated Index Rings

The table ball handles and elevation crank have graduated index rings attached (see **Figure 21**) that are used to accurately determine table movement in the increments listed in the table below:

Axis	Individual Increment	One Full Revolution
X	0.001"	0.200"
Y	0.001"	0.200"
Z	0.001"	0.100"



Figure 21. Graduated table index rings.

X-Axis Power Feed

The mill is equipped with a power feed unit for X-axis table movement. Refer to the illustration in **Figure 22** and the descriptions below to understand the functions of the various components of the power feed system.

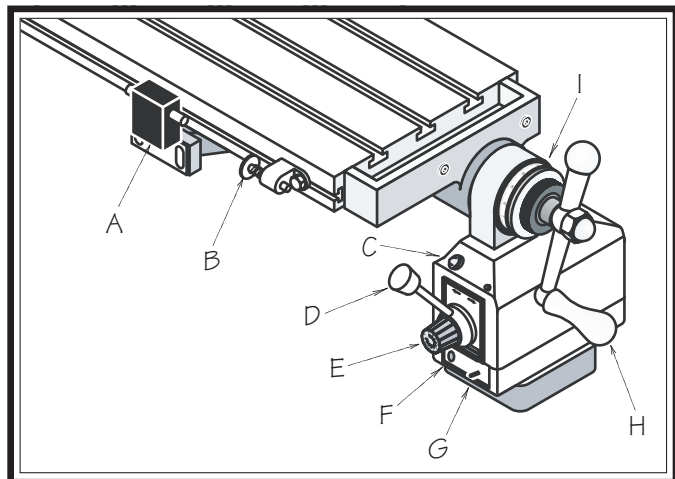


Figure 22. Power feed system components.

- A. Limit Switch:** Stops table movement when either of the switch side plungers are pressed by the limit stops.
- B. Limit Stop:** Restricts table movement when positioned along the front of the table.
- C. Rapid Traverse Button:** Moves the table at full speed when it is in motion.
- D. Directional Lever:** Selects the direction of table movement. The middle position is neutral.
- E. Speed Dial:** Controls the speed of the power feed. Turning the dial clockwise causes the table to move faster.
- F. Circuit Breaker Reset Button:** Resets the internal circuit breaker if the unit is overloaded and shuts down.
- G. Power Switch:** Turns the power feed **ON** and **OFF**.

- H. X-Axis Ball Handle:** Manually moves the table.

- I. Graduated Index Ring:** Display the distance of table travel in 0.001" increments, with one full revolution equal to 0.200" of table travel.

To confirm the power feed settings that you will be using during operation, we recommend that you use the power feed to move the table through the intended cutting path before starting the spindle rotation and taking the cut.

Tool Needed

Hex Wrench 12mm 1

Qty

To operate the X-axis power feed:

1. Loosen the X-axis table locks (refer to **Figure 20** on **Page 27** for locations).
 2. Position the limit stops along the front table slot to limit the distance of table travel that is correct for your operation.
- Note:** Make sure the cap screws firmly lock the limit stops in place when positioned.
3. Turn the speed dial all the way counterclockwise to the slowest setting, move the directional lever to neutral (middle) position, then flip the power switch up to turn the unit **ON**.
 4. With your hand poised over the power switch in case you need to suddenly turn the unit **OFF**, move the directional lever in the desired direction of table travel.
 5. Use the speed dial to slowly bring the speed of movement up to the desired rate.
 6. When you are finished using the power feed, turn the unit **OFF**, then rotate the speed dial all the way clockwise and move the directional lever to the neutral (middle) position to avoid unexpected table movement when you next flip the power switch up.

Head Movement

The mill head tilts 45° back and forth, and rotates 90° left and right, as shown in Figures 23–24.

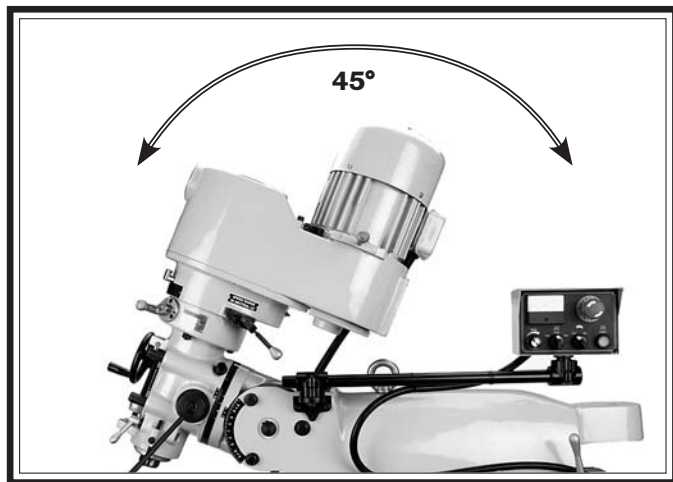


Figure 23. Head tilts 45° back-and-forth.

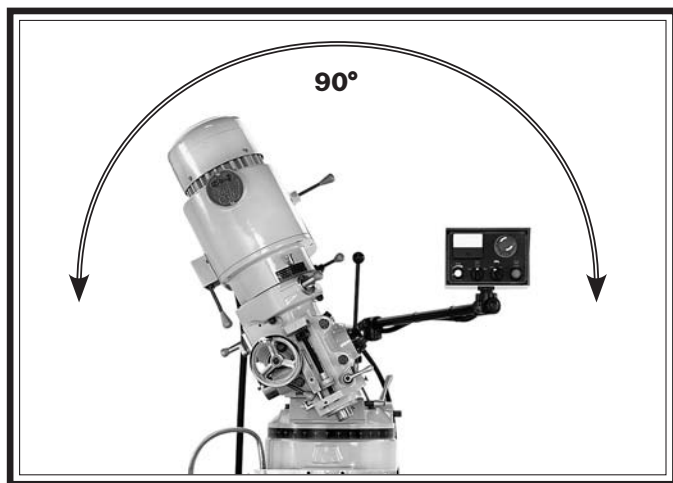


Figure 24. Head tilts 90° left-and-right.

NOTICE

Always lock the head firmly in place after tilting or rotating it. Unexpected movement of the head during operations could cause damage to the cutter or workpiece.

Tool Needed

Qty

Wrench 19mm 1

Tilting Head

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the three tilt lock bolts on the right side of the ram adapter shown in **Figure 25**.

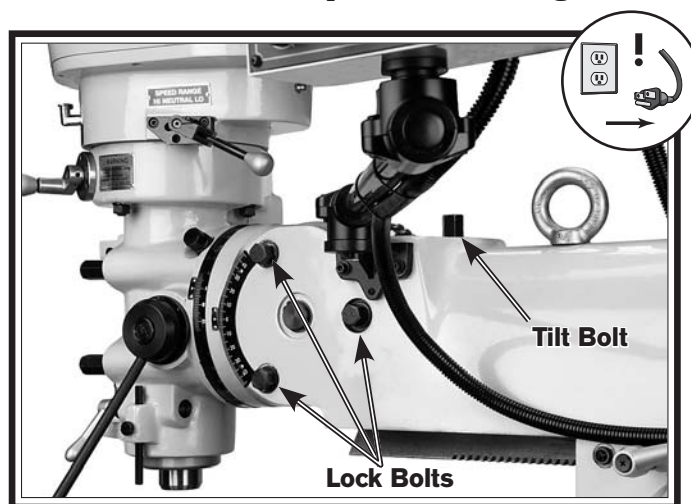


Figure 25. Head tilting controls.

3. Use one hand to apply pressure to the head in the direction of the tilt, then slowly rotate the tilt bolt. Rotating this bolt clockwise will tilt the head back.
4. When the head is in the correct position for your operation, re-tighten all three lock bolts.

Rotating Head

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the four rotation lock bolts on the face of the head shown in **Figure 26**.

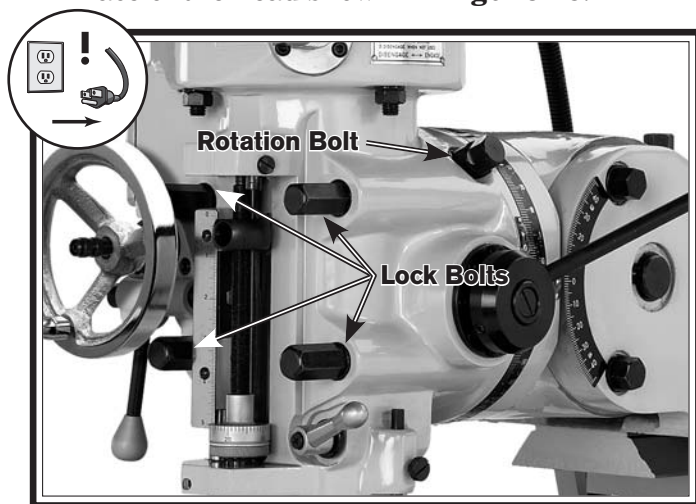


Figure 26. Head rotating controls.

3. Use one hand to apply pressure to the head in the direction of rotation, then slowly turn the rotation bolt.
4. Re-tighten the lock bolts when you have the head in the desired position.

Tramming Spindle

After positioning the head at an angle and when your operation requires that the spindle axis be precisely perpendicular to the table, you must tram or align the spindle with the table to ensure the spindle is exactly 90° to the table.

This procedure involves mounting a dial test indicator to the quill or spindle, rotating it around the table, and adjusting the spindle axis (Z-axis) 90° to the table X- and Y-axes, as illustrated in **Figure 27**.

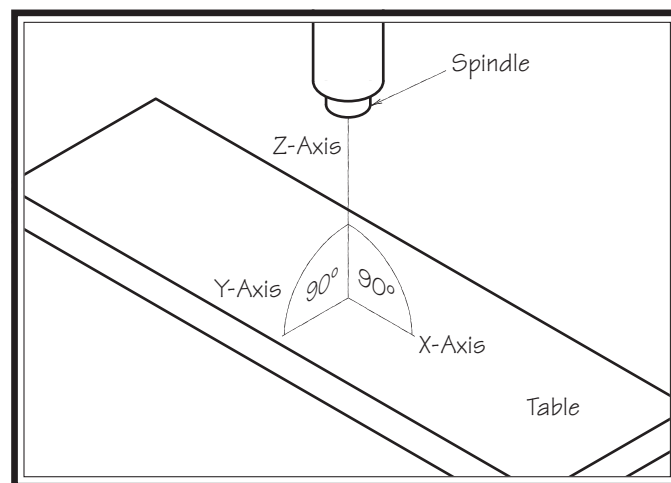


Figure 27. Spindle axis perpendicular to the table X- and Y-axes.

We encourage you to research the many variations of spindle tramming to find the one that works best for you. If you do not already have a preference for performing this operation, use the following widely-used procedure for accurately tramming the spindle to the table.

Keep in mind that all workpiece top surfaces are not exactly parallel with the table top. You may choose to tram the spindle to the top surface of the workpiece after it is mounted instead of that of the table.

Tools Needed

Dial Test Indicator	Qty
(with at least 0.0005" resolution)	1
Indicator Holder	
(mounted on the quill/spindle)	1
Precision Parallel Block	
(at least 9" in length)	1

Note: A precision-ground plate can be substituted for the parallel blocks. Keep in mind that the farther the indicator point can be placed from the spindle axis, the more accurate the alignment measurements will be.

To tram the spindle to the table:

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Prepare the mill by performing the following tasks:
 - Stone the table to remove all nicks and burrs, then clean off all debris. Verify the table is clean by running your hand over the top of it.
 - Position the table for the milling operation you intend to perform after the tramping—preferably centered to the saddle.
 - Tighten any table, knee, quill, or ram locks that should be tight during the intended milling operation.
3. Place the parallel block underneath the spindle.

4. Install the indicator holder into the spindle or onto the quill, then mount the indicator onto it so that the point is as parallel to the block as possible (see the illustration in **Figure 28** for an example).

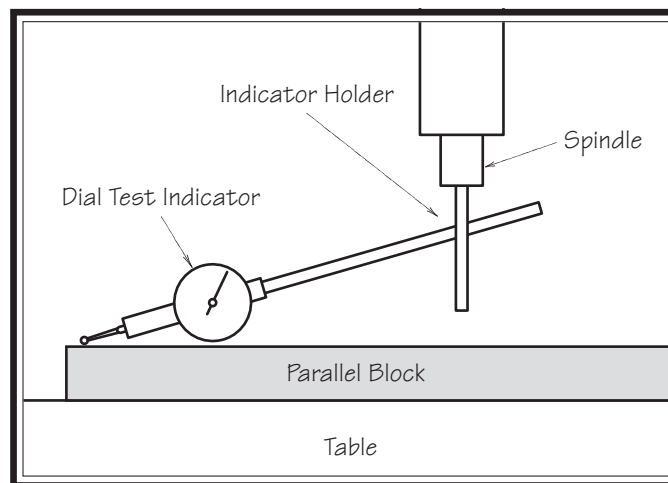


Figure 28. Dial test indicator mounted.

5. To measure spindle alignment along the X-axis, place the parallel block directly under the spindle and indicator across the length of the table, as illustrated in **Figure 29**.

Note: If you must re-position the quill or the knee to accommodate the above step, then review the tasks in **Step 2** to make sure the mill is properly prepared for the tramping operation.

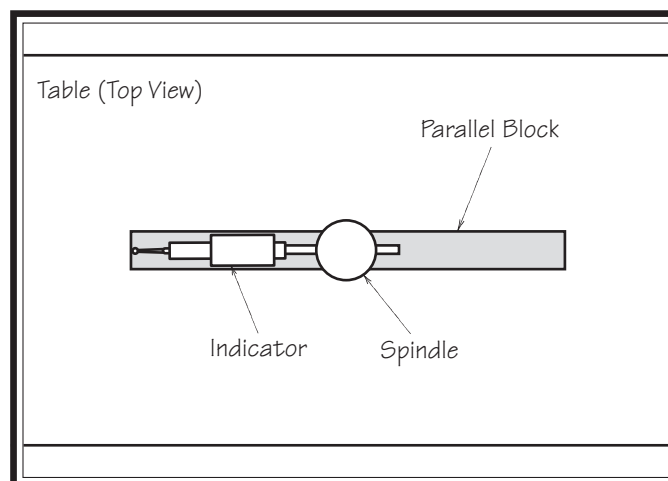


Figure 29. Parallel block positioned for the X-axis measurement (top view).

Note: Generally, the goal in the next steps is to get the difference of the indicator readings between the end of the parallel bar down to 0.0005". However, the acceptable variance will depend on the requirements for your operation.

6. Rotate the spindle by hand so that the indicator point rests on one end of the parallel block, as illustrated in **Figure 29**, then zero the dial.
7. Rotate the spindle so that the indicator point rests in the same manner on the other end of the block, then read the dial.

- If the indicator dial still reads zero or is within the acceptable variance, continue on with **Step 8**.
- If the indicator dial has moved from zero beyond the acceptable variance, you will need to compensate for that amount by rotating the head left or right. Repeat **Steps 5–6** until you are satisfied with the spindle axis alignment along the table X-axis.

Note: Keep one of the rotation lock bolts snug so that the head does not move loosely while you adjust it small amounts.

8. Re-tighten the rotation lock bolts.

Note: It is a good idea to repeat **Steps 5–6** again in case the head moved slightly during the process of re-tightening the lock bolts.

9. Place the parallel block directly under the spindle and across the width of the table, as illustrated in **Figure 30**.

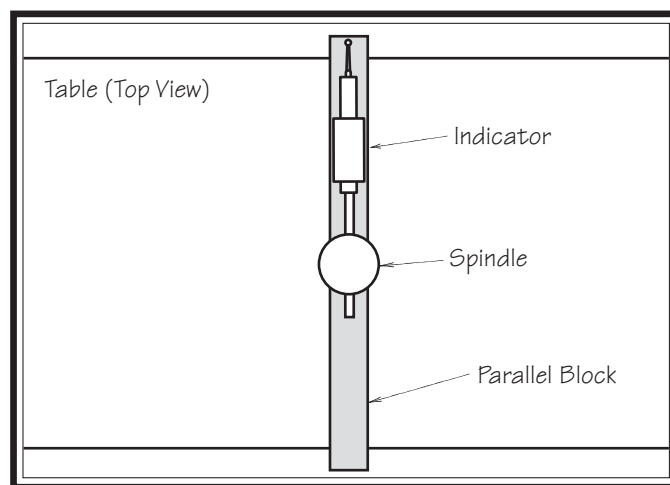


Figure 30. Parallel block positioned for the Y-axis measurement (top view).

10. Rotate the spindle so that the indicator point rests on the parallel bar, as illustrated in **Figure 30**, then zero the dial.
11. Rotate the spindle so that the indicator point rests on the other end of the bar in the same manner, then read the dial.

- If the indicator dial still reads zero or is within the acceptable variance, the spindle is precisely perpendicular to the table in both the X- and Y-axes and the tramming procedure is complete.

- If the indicator dial has moved from zero beyond the acceptable variance, you will need to compensate for that amount by tilting the head forward or back. Repeat **Steps 9–10** until you are satisfied with the spindle axis alignment along the table Y-axis.

Note: Keep one of the tilt lock bolts snug so that the head does not move loosely while you adjust it small amounts.

12. Re-tighten the tilt lock bolts.

Note: It is a good idea to repeat **Steps 9–10** again in case the head moved slightly during the process of re-tightening the lock bolts.

Ram Movement

The ram travels back and forth 13" and rotates 360° in either direction around the turret.

Tool Needed

Wrench 19mm 1

Qty

Moving Ram Back and Forth

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the two lock levers shown in **Figure 31** on the right side of the ram.

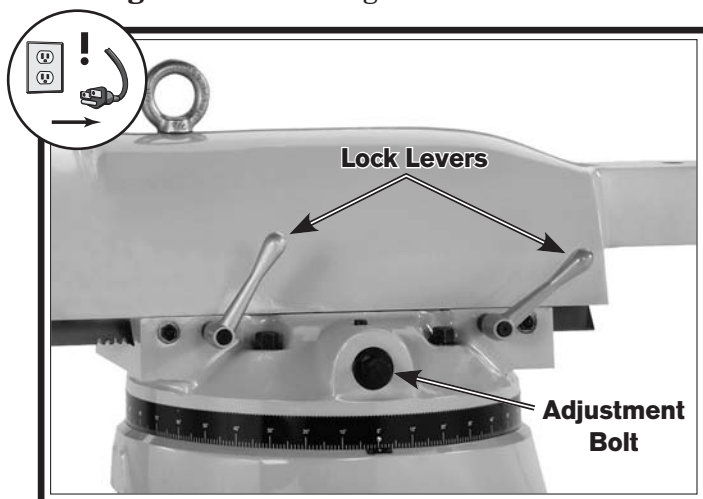


Figure 31. Ram back-and-forth movement controls.

3. Make sure there are no obstructions to ram travel, especially with the spindle tool around the workpiece, then slowly rotate the adjustment bolt to move the ram. Rotating the bolt clockwise will move the ram backward.
4. Re-tighten the lock levers after you have re-positioned the ram.

NOTICE

Always lock the head firmly in place after tilting or rotating it. Unexpected movement of the head during operations could cause damage to the cutter or workpiece.

Rotating Ram

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the four lock bolts on top of the turret (see **Figure 32**).

Note: There are two lock bolts on either side of the ram.

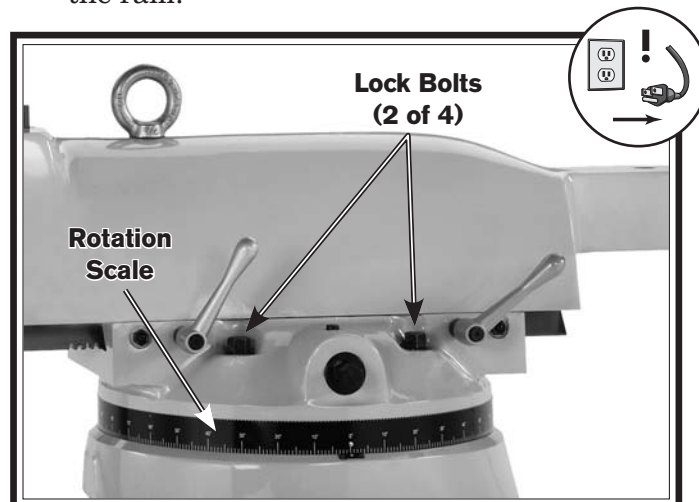


Figure 32. Ram rotating controls.

Note: In the next step, take care not to entangle or stretch the electrical cabling as you move the ram around the turret.

3. Push on the head to manually rotate it. Use the rotation scale to determine the correct position for your operation, then re-tighten the four lock bolts to secure the ram in place.

Setting Spindle Speed

Using the correct spindle speed is important for safe and satisfactory results, as well as maximizing tool life.

To set the spindle speed for your operation, you will need to: (1) Determine the best spindle speed for the cutting task, and (2) configure the mill controls to produce the required spindle speed.

Determining Spindle Speed

Many variables affect the optimum spindle speed to use for any given operation, but the two most important are the recommended cutting speed for the workpiece material and the diameter of the cutting tool, as noted in **Figure 33**:

*Recommended Cutting Speed (FPM) x 12 Tool Dia. (in inches) x 3.14	= SpindleSpeed (RPM)
*Double if using carbide cutting tool	

Figure 33. Spindle speed formula for milling.

Cutting speed, typically defined in feet per minute (FPM), is the speed at which the edge of a tool moves across the material surface.

A recommended cutting speed is an ideal speed for cutting a type of material in order to produce the desired finish and optimize tool life.

The books **Machinery's Handbook** or **Machine Shop Practice**, and some internet sites, provide excellent recommendations for which cutting speeds to use when calculating the spindle speed. These sources also provide a wealth of additional information about the variables that affect cutting speed and they are a good educational resource.

Also, there are a large number of easy-to-use spindle speed calculators that can be found on the internet. These sources will help you take into account all applicable variables to determine the best spindle speed for the operation.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to the spindle, gears, or cutting tools:

- **Spindle rotation must be turned OFF and the spindle must be at a complete stop BEFORE you change the spindle speed range.**
- **The mill is designed to ONLY operate with the spindle speed range selector in either the high or low position. To avoid damaging the moving parts inside the headstock, never start spindle rotation without the range selector detent pin firmly seated in either the high or low position.**
- **When changing the spindle speed range and the direction of spindle rotation reverses, you will need to either change the cutting tool for the direction of spindle rotation or use the spindle direction switch to compensate for the change.**

Setting Spindle Speed Range

Setting the spindle speed range involves using a lever to engage/disengage the spindle spline with the bull gear.

To set the spindle speed range:

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Use the chart below to find the spindle speed range that includes the required spindle speed for your operation.

Spindle Speed Ranges	
Low Range	60–575 RPM
High Range	575–5000 RPM

! CAUTION

When the spindle speed range is changed, the direction of spindle rotation will reverse. ALWAYS know which way the spindle is rotating before beginning the cutting operation.

3. Press the spindle speed range lever shown in **Figure 34** toward the head to release the detent pin from the detent plate, move selector so that the pin is over the other detent, then release the selector.

— When the lever is pointing to the rear and the front detent is engaged, the low speed range is selected. Conversely, when the lever is pointing toward the front and the rear detent is engaged, the high speed range is selected.

Note: It may be necessary to turn the spindle by hand as you move the range lever to enable the gears to mesh.

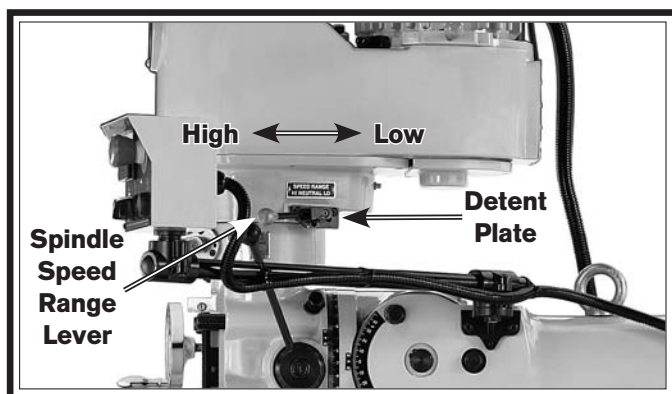


Figure 34. Spindle speed range selector.

Setting Spindle Speed

Use the spindle speed dial and display (see **Figure 35**) to set the required spindle speed within the speed range selected.

The top values of the spindle speed display are for the high spindle speed range, and the bottom values are for the low range.



Figure 35. Spindle speed dial and display.

Downfeed Controls

Spindle downfeed movement on the mill is controlled by three mechanisms: 1) The coarse downfeed handle, 2) the fine downfeed handwheel, and 3) the auto-downfeed system.

Using the Coarse Downfeed Handle

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. To set the downfeed for manual control, pull the downfeed selector knob out, then rotate it clockwise until the selector pin under the knob seats in the forward manual (disengaged) position, as shown in **Figure 36** and illustrated in **Figure 37** on the next page.

Note: It may be necessary to turn the spindle by hand as you move the selector to enable the gears to mesh.

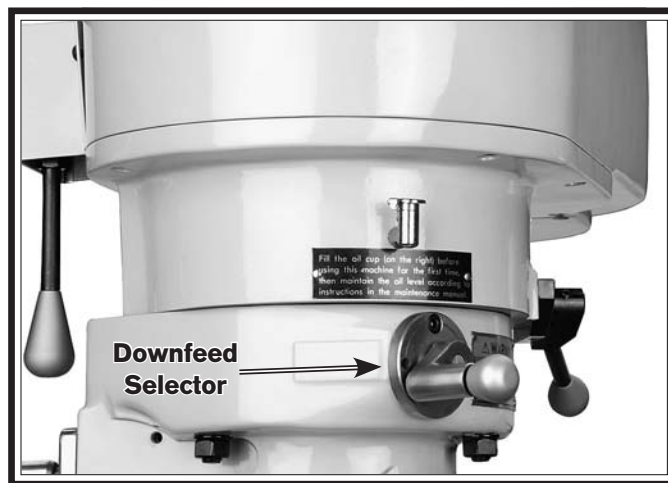


Figure 36. Downfeed selector in the manual (disengaged) position.

3. Make sure the selector pin is firmly seated in the detent by attempting to move the selector without pulling the knob out.

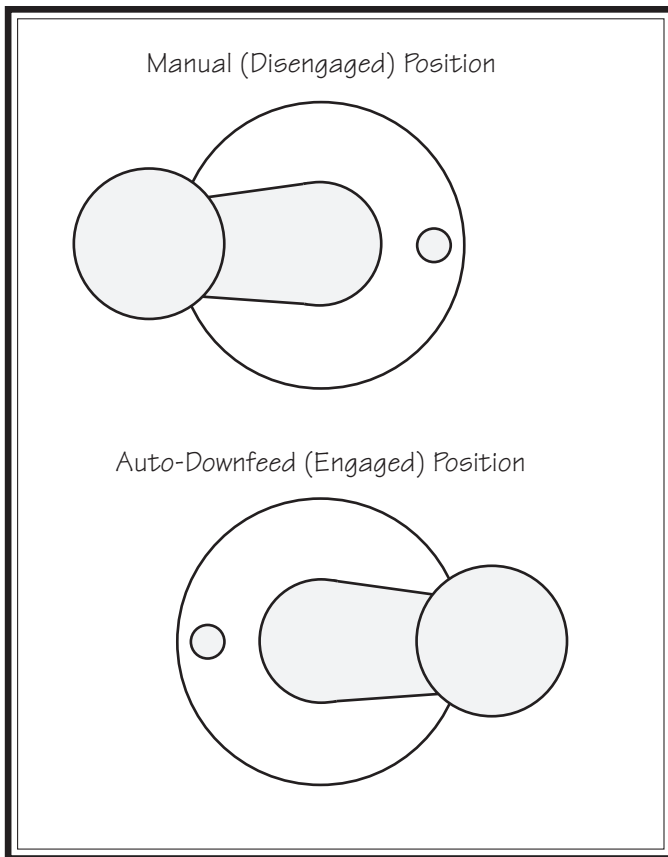


Figure 37. Downfeed selector positions.

4. Make sure the pin of the coarse downfeed handle hub is engaged with one of the detents on the downfeed sleeve (see **Figure 38**).

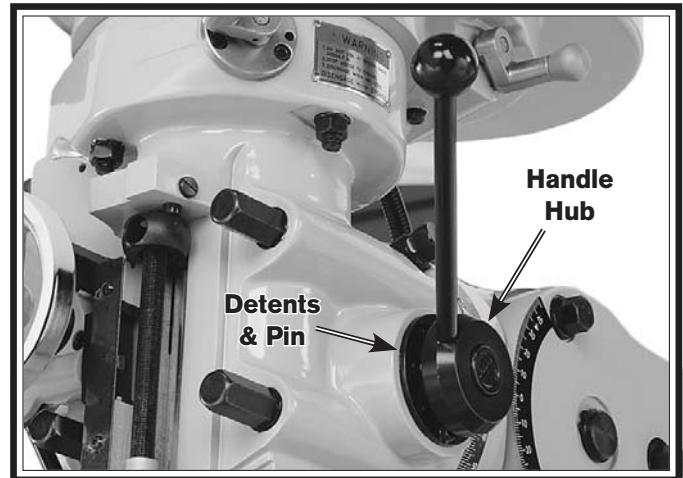


Figure 38. Coarse downfeed handle hub, detents, and pin.

5. Make sure the quill lock lever is loose so that the quill can easily move.
6. Rotate the coarse downfeed handle around the hub to control the depth of the spindle.

Fine Downfeed Controls

There are a number of devices on the head that are used with the fine downfeed handwheel or the auto-downfeed system. Refer to **Figure 39** and the descriptions below to become familiar with these controls.

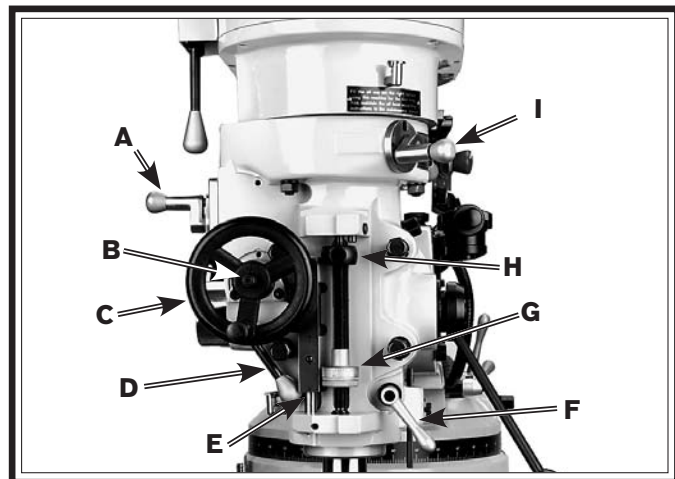


Figure 39. Fine downfeed controls.

A. Auto-Downfeed Rate Selector: Selects one of the three auto-downfeed rates.

B. Fine Downfeed Handwheel: Manually controls fine spindle downfeed.

NOTICE

When the spindle rotation is reversed, either by changing the spindle speed range or by using the spindle direction switch, the direction of spindle auto-downfeed will reverse.

C. Auto-Downfeed Direction Pin: Starts, stops, and reverses the auto-downfeed direction.

D. Fine Downfeed Clutch Lever: Engages the fine/auto-downfeed gears.

E. Downfeed Scale: Used with the quill dog, shows the depth of spindle downfeed in inches.

F. Quill Lock Lever: Secures the quill in place for increased stability during operations.

G. Downfeed Stop & Locking Wheel: Sets the depth of spindle downfeed. The stop is threaded into position, then the locking wheel is used to secure it in place.

H. Quill Dog: Moves with the quill and spindle and disengages the downfeed clutch lever when it meets either the top or downfeed stop.

I. Downfeed Selector: Sets the mill for manual downfeed or auto-downfeed control.

Using the Fine Downfeed Handwheel

1. Make sure that the spindle rotation is turned **OFF** and the spindle is at a complete stop.
2. To set the downfeed for manual control, pull the downfeed selector knob out, then rotate the selector clockwise until the selector pin seats in the forward manual (disengaged) position.
3. Set the auto-downfeed direction pin in the neutral (middle) position to disengage the fine downfeed handwheel from the auto-downfeed gears.
4. Position the downfeed stop for the spindle depth that is correct for your operation, then secure it in place with the locking wheel.
5. Use the coarse downfeed lever to slightly lower the spindle until you can pull the clutch lever out to the left and it locks in place. This will engage the fine handwheel with the quill and spindle.
6. To lower the spindle, rotate the fine downfeed handwheel. When the quill dog meets the downfeed stop, the clutch lever will disengage and the spindle will return to the top.

Using the Auto-Downfeed System

When using the auto-downfeed system, the spindle will move in the direction you choose with the auto-downfeed direction pin. When the quill dog reaches the top or meets the downfeed stop, the downfeed clutch lever releases. Then, if the spindle was traveling upward, the movement simply stops. If the spindle was traveling downward, then the spindle moves back to the top at a rate controlled by the return spring on the left side of the head.

To use the auto-downfeed system:

1. Make sure that the spindle rotation is turned **OFF** and the spindle is at a complete stop.
2. To set the mill for auto-downfeed, pull the downfeed selector knob out, then rotate the selector clockwise and seat the pin in the rear auto-downfeed (engaged) position, as illustrated in **Figure 40**.

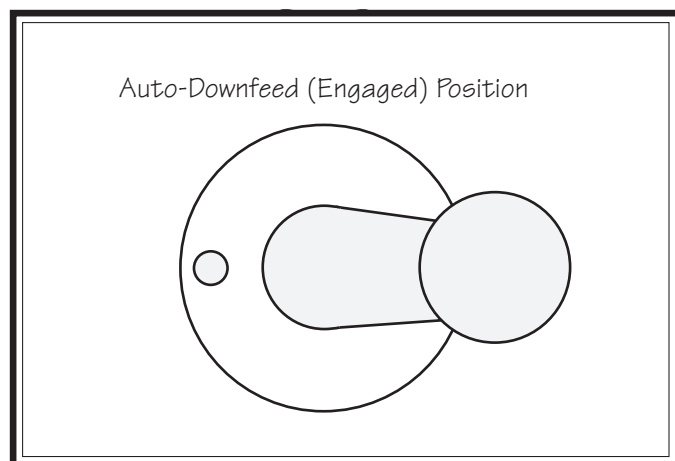


Figure 40. Downfeed selector in the auto-downfeed (engaged) position.

3. Position the downfeed stop for the spindle depth that is correct for your operation, then secure it in place with the locking wheel.

4. Position the auto-downfeed direction pin for the spindle travel that is correct for your operation. It may be necessary to rock the fine downfeed handwheel back-and-forth to move the pin all the way in or out.

Note: The direction pin has three positions: 1) **In** for one downfeed direction, 2) **middle** for neutral or no movement, and 3) **out** for the reverse direction. The direction of spindle travel for the in and out positions is relative to the direction of spindle rotation. Keep in mind that spindle rotation and downfeed direction will reverse when the spindle speed range is changed.

5. Make sure the clutch lever is all the way to the right in the disengaged position so that the spindle will not travel when rotation is started.

Note: We recommend that you complete the remaining steps without a cutting tool installed, without a workpiece in place, and the table lower than the maximum spindle downfeed travel. This will enable you to test and confirm the settings before beginning the actual cutting operation.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to the system gearing, never use the auto-downfeed system with spindle speeds over 3000 RPM.

6. Set the mill for the correct spindle speed, then begin spindle rotation.

Continued On Next Page



NOTICE

To avoid the risk of gear damage, always start spindle rotation before using the auto-downfeed rate selector.

7. Select one of the three downfeed rates by pulling the auto-downfeed rate selector knob out, position the selector over the appropriate detent, then release the knob. Make sure the pin is firmly seated by attempting to move the selector without pulling the knob out.

Note: Refer to the illustration in **Figure 41** when selecting the downfeed rate.

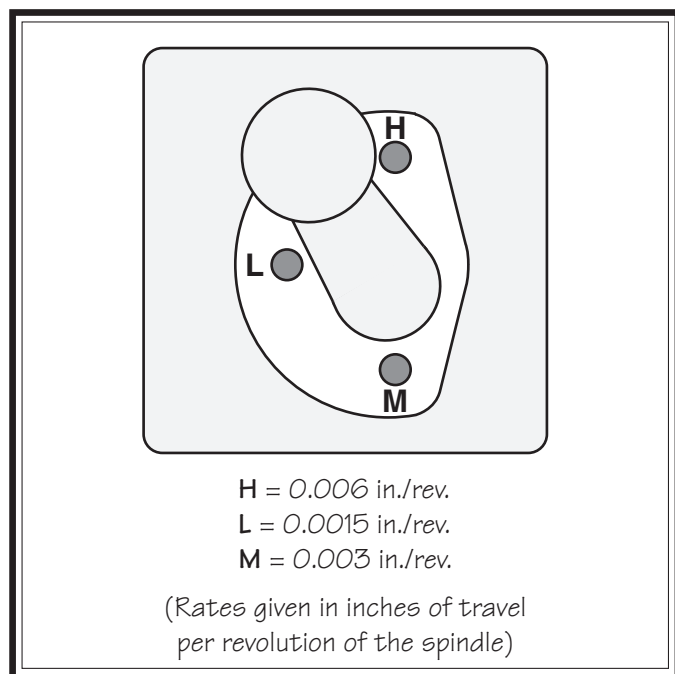


Figure 41. Positions of the auto-downfeed rate selector.

8. Use the coarse downfeed lever to lower the spindle slightly until you can pull the clutch lever out to the left and it locks in place, which will start the auto-downfeed spindle travel.

Spindle Brake

When pressed backward, the spindle brake lever (see **Figure 42**) activates a switch that turns the spindle motor **OFF** and engages drum-type brake pads to stop spindle rotation.

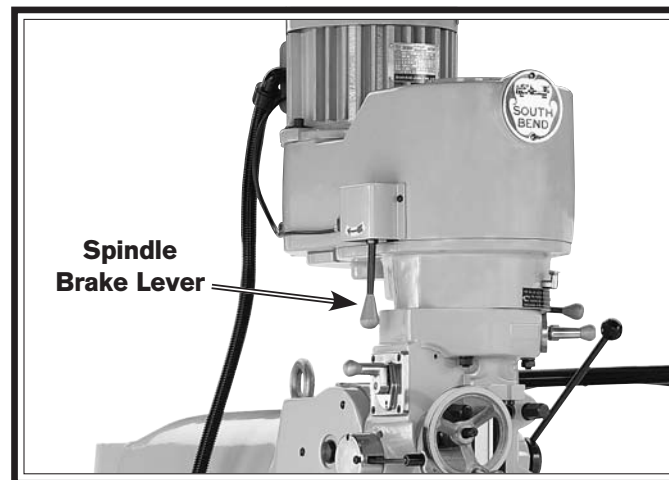


Figure 42. Location of the spindle brake lever.

Loading/Unloading Tooling

The mill is equipped with an R8 spindle taper and a ½"-20 x 18½" spindle drawbar, as shown in **Figure 43**.



Figure 43. Spindle drawbar and spacer.

Tool Needed

Wrench 21mm1

Qty

Loading Tooling

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
 2. Clean any debris or surface substances from inside the spindle taper and the mating surface of the tooling.
- Note:** Debris or oil substances can prevent the tooling and spindle from properly mating. This condition can cause excessive vibration, poor cutting results, or tool/workpiece damage.
3. Place the mill in the low spindle speed range to keep the spindle from turning in the next steps.
 4. Align the keyway of the tool with the protruding pin inside the spindle taper, then firmly push the tool into the spindle to seat it.

5. With one hand holding the tool in place, insert the drawbar into the spindle from the top of the head, then thread it into the tool (see **Figure 44**).

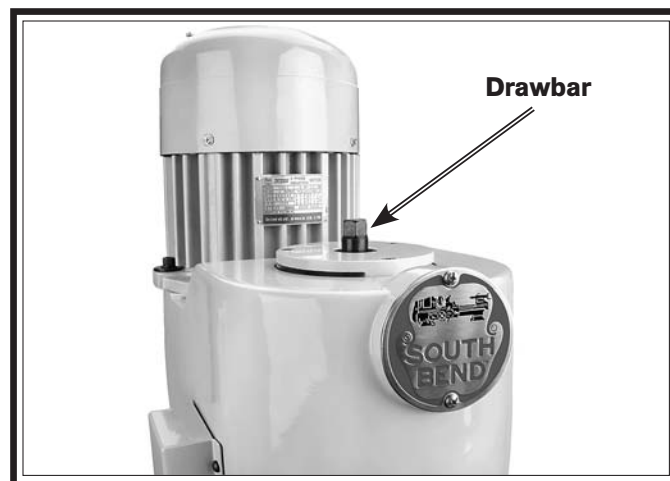


Figure 44. Drawbar loaded into the spindle.

6. Tighten the drawbar until it is snug. Avoid overtightening, as it could make removing the tool difficult.

Unloading Tooling

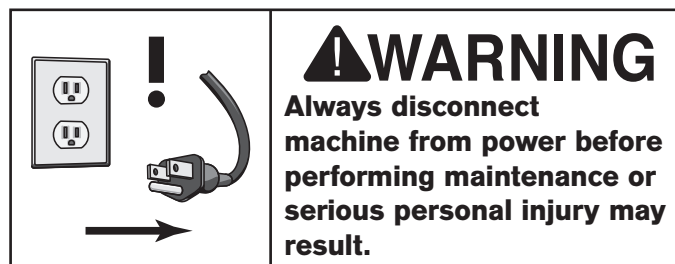
Tools Needed

Wrench 21mm1
Brass Hammer1

Qty

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
 2. Place the mill in the low spindle speed range to keep the spindle from turning in the next step.
- Note:** Make sure that the drawbar has at least three threads engaged with the tooling in the next step to avoid damaging the threads of the drawbar or tool.
3. Loosen the drawbar a couple of turns, then tap the top of it with brass hammer to knock the tool loose at the bottom of the spindle.
 4. Support the tool with one hand, then completely unthread the drawbar.

Maintenance Schedule Machine Storage



Each operator of this machine is responsible for ensuring proper care of the equipment. We strongly recommend that all operators make a habit of following the daily maintenance procedures.

For optimum performance from this machine, this maintenance schedule must be strictly followed. Use the **Monthly Maintenance Chart** on **Page 42** to ensure this is done.

Ongoing

To maintain a low risk of injury and proper machine operation, if you ever observe any of the items below shut the machine down immediately, disconnect it from power, and fix the problem before continuing operations.

- Loose mounting bolts or fasteners.
- Worn, frayed, cracked, or damaged wires.
- Emergency STOP button not working correctly.
- Missing belt guards.
- Reduction in braking speed or efficiency.
- Coolant not flowing correctly.
- Any other unsafe condition.

Before Beginning Operations

- Make sure the electric box door is closed and properly latched.
- Turn the spindle direction switch to the STOP (middle) position and the speed dial all the way counterclockwise to prevent high-speed spindle startup when connected to power (see **Page 26**).
- Move the downfeed selector to the manual (forward) position to prevent the spindle from unexpectedly downfeeding when rotation is started (see **Page 35**).
- Make sure the X-axis power feed is turned **OFF** to prevent unintentional table movement when connected to power (see **Page 28**).
- Check the coolant reservoir in the base. Fill or clean out if necessary (see **Page 48**).
- Perform the lubrication tasks as directed in the **Lubrication** section on **Page 43**.
- Check table movement in all three axes for loose/tight gibs. Adjust the gibs if necessary (see **Page 50**).

Daily, After Operations

- Push the emergency STOP button, turn the main power switch to the OFF position, and disconnect the machine from power.
- Vacuum/clean all chips and swarf from table, slides, and base.
- Wipe down all unpainted or machined surfaces with a good quality rust preventative.

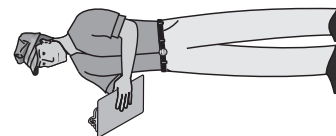
South Bend Lathe Co.® Monthly Maintenance Chart for Model SB1027 Milling Machine

Item	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Inspection																																
Coolant System																																
Gib Adjustment																																
End of Day																																
Disconnected From Power																																
Cleaned & Protected																																
Lubrication																																
Quill																																
Table, Saddle, Knee Ways																																
Speed Range Bearing Sleeve																																
Headstock Gearing																																
Ram Ways																																
Table Elevation Leadscrew																																
Power Feed Gears																																



Use this chart to keep track of the maintenance performed on the mill. Cross out or initial the "Day" box for each item on the list. If the box is blacked out, maintenance is not required for that item on that day.

Make copies of this page to use each month. Keep each chart as a maintenance record for the mill.



Month/Year:

(360) 734-1540 • FAX: (360) 676-1075
www.southbendlathe.com

Cleaning

Regular cleaning is one of the most important steps in taking good care of this machine. Each operator is responsible for cleaning the machine immediately after using it or at the end of the day. We recommend that the cleaning routine be planned into the workflow schedule, so that adequate time is set aside to do the job right.

Typically, the easiest way to clean swarf from the ways and table is to use a wet/dry shop vacuum that is dedicated for this purpose only. The small chips leftover after vacuuming can be wiped up with a slightly oiled rag. Avoid using compressed air to blow off chips, as it may drive them deeper into moving surfaces and could cause sharp chips to fly into your face or hands.

All visible swarf should be removed from the mill during cleaning. Remember, personal neatness gives you personality!

Unpainted & Machined Surfaces

Besides the ways and elevation leadscrew, all other unpainted and machined surfaces should be wiped down daily to keep them rust-free and in top condition. This includes surface you can find that could be vulnerable to rust if left unprotected (this especially includes any parts that may be exposed to water soluble cutting fluids). Typically with these parts, a thin film of oil is all that is necessary for protection.

Lubrication

The mill has numerous moving metal-to-metal contacts that require regular and proper lubrication to ensure efficient and long-lasting operation, and to protect your investment.

Other than the lubrication points covered in this section, all other bearings are internally lubricated and sealed at the factory. Simply leave them alone unless they need to be replaced.

Before performing any lubrication task, **DISCONNECT THE MILL FROM POWER!**

Important: Before adding lubricant, clean the debris and grime from the oil cup or grease fitting and the immediate area to prevent contamination of the oil cups, grease fittings, or new lubricant.

Use the schedule and information in **Figure 45** as a daily guide for lubrication tasks.

NOTICE

The following recommended lubrication schedule is based on light to medium mill usage. Keeping in mind that lubrication helps to protect the value and operation of the mill, you may need to perform the lubrication tasks more frequently depending on your usage.

Lubrication Task	Frequency (Hours of Operation)	Page Ref.
Quill	3–4 hrs.	44
Table Ways (One-Shot Oiler)	4–8 hrs.	44
Speed Range Bearing Sleeve	40 hrs.	45
Headstock Gearing	40 hrs.	45
Ram Ways	40 hrs.	45
Table Elevation Leadscrew (Z-Axis)	40 hrs.	46
Power Feed Gears	160 hrs.	46

Figure 45. Recommended lubrication tasks, schedules, and instruction page references.

NOTICE

Failure to follow reasonable lubrication practices as instructed in this manual for the mill could lead to premature failure of the mill and will void the warranty.

Quill

Oil Type Mobil Vactra 2 or ISO 68 Equivalent
 Oil Amount Fill Oil Cup
 Check/Add Frequency 4 hrs. of Operation

Lift the oil cup cap shown in **Figure 46** to fill the oil cup with lubricant.

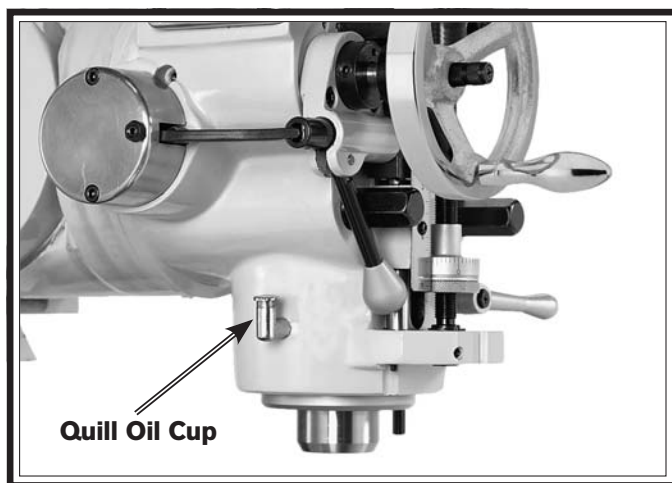


Figure 46. Quill oil cup location.

Table Ways (One-Shot Oiler)

Oil Type Mobil Vactra 2 or ISO 68 Equivalent
 Oil Amount One Pull of Pump Handle
 Check/Add Frequency 4–8 hrs. of Operation

The one-shot oiler is connected to a series of aluminum tubes that carry the lubricant to wear points along the table horizontal and vertical ways. After using the oiler pump handle shown in **Figure 47**, move the table through all paths of movement to evenly distribute the lubricant.

Use the sight glass on the side of the oiler to know when to re-fill the reservoir.

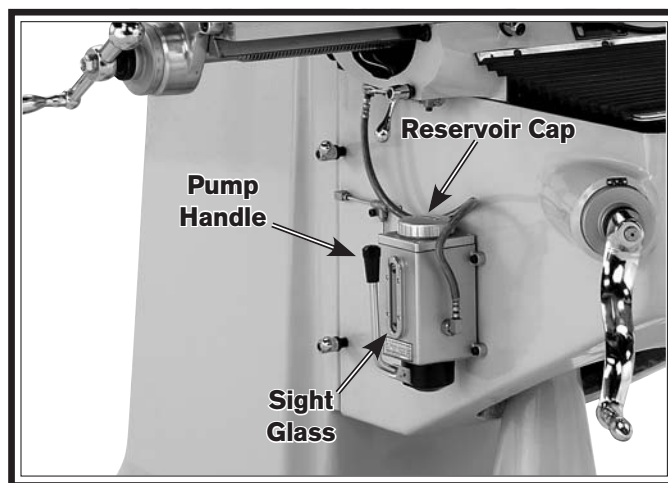


Figure 47. One-shot oiler controls.

Speed Range Bearing Sleeve

Oil Type Mobil Vactra 2 or ISO 68 Equivalent
 Oil Amount Fill Oil Cup
 Check/Add Frequency 40 hrs. of Operation

Lift the oil cup cap shown in **Figure 48** to fill the oil cup with lubricant.



Figure 48. Speed range bearing sleeve.

Headstock Gearing

Grease Type.....NLGI 2 or Equivalent
 Grease AmountTwo Pumps of Grease Gun
 Check/Add Frequency 40 hrs. of Operation

Add two pumps from a grease gun to the grease fitting for the mill that is shown in **Figure 49**.



Figure 49. Headstock gearing grease fitting.

Ram Ways

Oil Type Mobil Vactra 2 or ISO 68 Equivalent
 Oil Amount Thin Coat
 Check/Add Frequency 40 hrs. of Operation

Move the ram back and forth as necessary to access the full length of the ways (see **Figure 50**), then use a clean shop rag to apply a thin coat of lubricant.

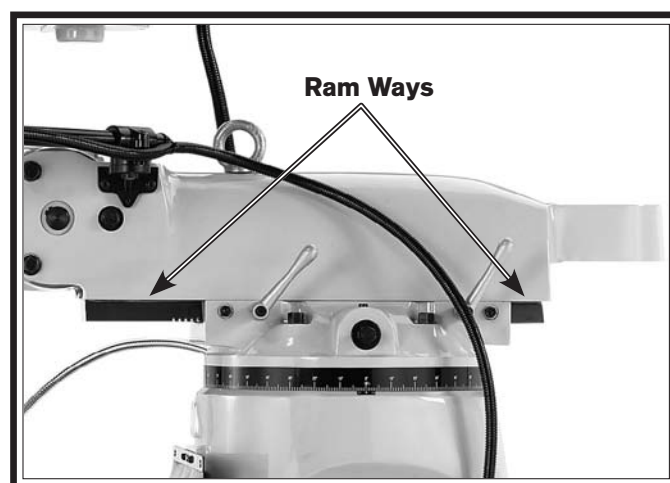


Figure 50. Exposing the ram ways for lubrication.

Head & Ram Rack & Pinion Gear

The interaction between the cast iron surfaces of these devices (see **Figure 51**) produces a dry powder that provides an adequate lubrication.

Do not apply any other lubricant which could produce a stiff compound that may interfere with smooth movement.

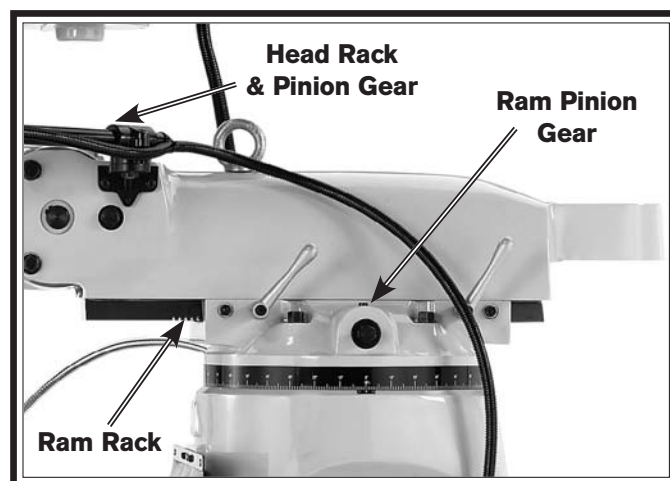


Figure 51. Locations of head and ram rack and pinion gears.

Table Elevation Leadscrew

Grease Type.....NLGI 2 or Equivalent
 Grease Amount Thin Coat
 Check/Add Frequency40 hrs. of Operation

Elevate the table all the way up, then use mineral spirits to clean any debris and built-up grime from the elevation leadscrew threads. Add one pump from a grease gun to the leadscrew grease fitting shown in **Figure 52**, then run the knee up and down to distribute the grease. Repeat this process until the entire leadscrew is covered with a thin coat of lubricant.



Figure 52. Table elevation leadscrew and grease fitting.

Power Feed Gears

Grease Type.....Medium-Weight Lithium Grease
 Grease AmountTwo Pumps of Grease Gun
 Check/Add Frequency40 hrs. of Operation

Tool Needed

Qty

Wrench 19mm 1

To lubricate the power feed gears:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove the hex nut and ball handle from the power unit end of the longitudinal leadscrew (see **Figure 53**).

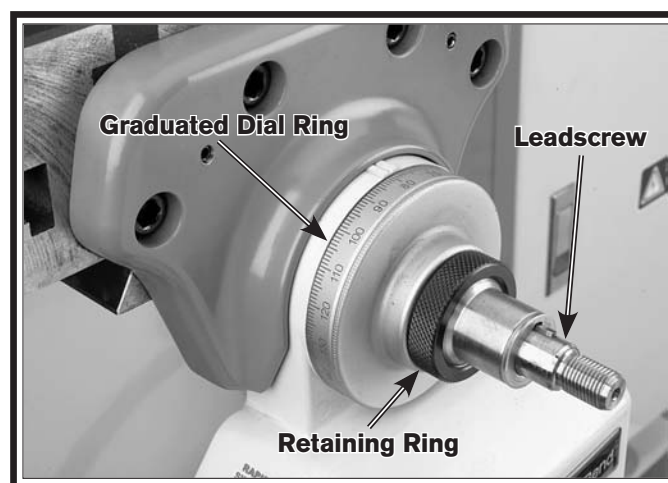


Figure 53. Power feed ball handle removed.

3. Unthread and remove the knurled retaining ring and graduated dial ring from the end of the leadscrew.

4. Remove the brass bevel gear from the leadscrew, then remove the leadscrew alignment key (see **Figure 54**).

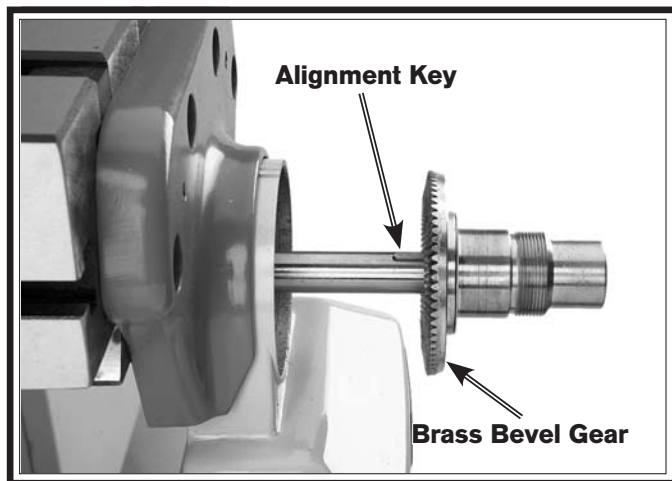


Figure 54. Power feed brass gear and leadscrew alignment key.

5. Brush a light coat of lubricant on the teeth of the bevel gear and the smaller drive gear (see **Figure 55**).

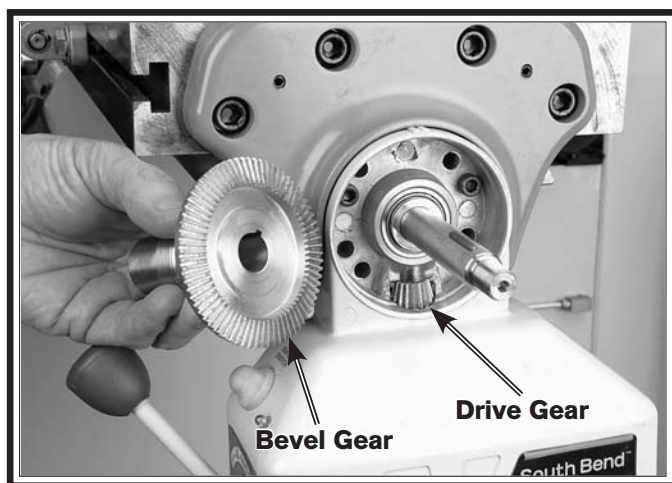


Figure 55. Power feed brass gear and drive gear.

6. Replace the leadscrew alignment key, then align the bevel gear keyway with the key as you slide the gear onto the leadscrew and mesh its teeth with the drive gear.
7. Replace the graduated dial ring into position and secure it with the knurled retaining ring—do not overtighten.
8. Slide the ball handle onto the leadscrew, align the keyway with the leadscrew alignment key, then secure it with the hex nut removed in **Step 2**.
9. Move the table with the power feed ball handle to check the gear movement and to distribute the grease on the gears. If the movement is not smooth, repeat **Steps 2–8** until it is.

Coolant Reservoir



! WARNING
**BIOLOGICAL & POISON
 HAZARD!**

**Use the correct personal
 protection equipment
 when handling cutting
 fluid. Follow federal, state,
 and fluid manufacturer
 requirements for proper
 disposal.**



A small amount of coolant is lost during normal operation. Check the coolant reservoir regularly and fill it if necessary. We recommend changing the coolant every three months or sooner if it develops an unpleasant odor.

The coolant reservoir holds approximately five gallons (19 liters) of fluid.

Checking Coolant Level

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 3mm	1
Piece of Wire.....	1

To check the coolant level:

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Clean away debris and grime from the coolant drain screens on the base of the mill (see **Figure 56**), then insert a clean and dry piece of wire through one of the screens to check the level of the coolant.

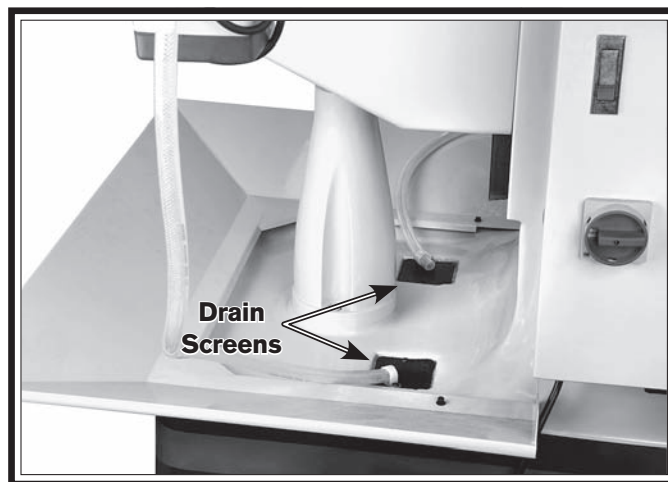


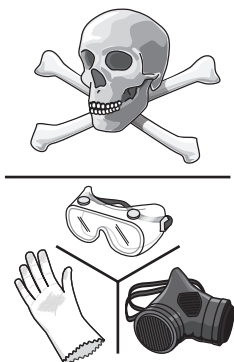
Figure 56. Locations of the coolant drain screens.

NOTICE

Running the coolant pump without adequate coolant in the reservoir may permanently damage the coolant pump. This action is considered abusive and is not covered by the warranty.

3. If the level of coolant in the reservoir is less than 2", add more fluid through the screen to fill the tank.

⚠ WARNING



The coolant reservoir on this mill is only designed to store coolant. During storage some fluids grow dangerous microbes, which will produce an unpleasant odor. As well, due to the collection of toxic metal chips in the fluid, the fluid can become a potent and extremely poisonous solution to humans and animals. Use the correct personal protection equipment and immediately change the coolant if either of these conditions occur.

Follow Federal, State, and the coolant manufacturer's requirement to safely dispose of the used coolant.

Changing Coolant

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 3mm	1
Hex Wrench 5mm	1
Catch Pan	1
Bucket 5 Gal.	1

To change the coolant:

1. Put on personal protective equipment.
2. Place a the catch pan on the table, position the coolant nozzle over the pan, then use the coolant pump to drain the reservoir.

Note: When the catch pan is full, empty it into the 5 gallon bucket, then repeat the process.

3. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
4. Remove the coolant reservoir access panel from the rear of the column.

5. Remove the two pump mounting cap screws and move the pump out of the way (see **Figure 57**).



Figure 57. Location of coolant pump.

6. Use rags, scrapers, and cleaning solvent to thoroughly clean out the bottom of the reservoir and the base of the pump. Make sure that the interior is completely dry before adding new coolant.
- Note:** Use a cleaning solvent that is compatible with the type of coolant. For instance, if you are using a water-base coolant, then use a water-base cleaning solvent.
7. When the reservoir and pump are clean and dry, replace the pump, access panel, and the drain plug.
 8. Clean away debris and grime from the coolant drain screens on the base of the mill (see **Figure 56** on the previous page), then pour the coolant through one of the screens to fill the reservoir.

Machine Storage

To avoid rust problems or corrosion damage, use the following information to protect your investment when storing the mill for any length of time.

- DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
- Lubricate the mill as directed in the **Lubrication** section beginning on **Page 43**.
- Clean out the coolant reservoir in the base of the mill as directed in the **Changing Coolant** section on **Page 49**.
- Thoroughly clean all unpainted, bare metal surfaces, then coat them with a light weight grease or rust preventative. Take care to ensure these surfaces are completely covered but that the grease or rust preventative is kept off painted surfaces.

Note: If the machine will be out of service for only a short period of time, use way oil or a good grade of medium-weight machine oil (not auto engine oil) in place of the grease or rust preventative.

- Loosen the belts to prevent them from stretching during storage. Post a reminder on the mill that the belts need to be re-installed or tensioned before resuming operations.
- Place a few moisture absorbing desiccant packs inside the electrical and control panel boxes.
- Cover and place the machine in a dry area that is out of direct sunlight and away from hazardous fumes, paint, solvents, or gas. Fumes and sunlight can bleach or discolor paint and plastic parts.
- At least once a month, start the mill and run all gear-driven components for a few minutes. This will keep the bearings, bushings, gears, and shafts well lubricated and protected from corrosion, especially during the winter months.

Adjusting Gibs

Gibs are tapered lengths of metal between two dovetail sliding surfaces. Gibs control the gap between these surfaces and how they slide past one another. Correctly adjusting the gibs is critical to producing good milling results.

Tight gibs make table movement more accurate but stiff. Loose gibs make moving the table sloppy but easier to do. The goal of gib adjustment is to remove unnecessary sloppiness without causing the ways to bind.

Gibs are adjusted with a screw on each end of the gib, that move the tapered gib back-and-forth to increase or decrease the friction pressure between the sliding surfaces. The process of properly adjusting the gibs requires trial-and-error and patience.

DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER BEFORE ADJUSTING THE GIBS!

Make sure all table and knee locks are loose. Then, loosen one gib adjustment screw and tighten the other the same amount to move the gib. Use the handwheel/crank to move table/knee until you feel a slight drag in that path of movement.

Refer to **Figures 58–60** on the next page to identify the locations of the table, saddle, and knee gibs, and one of the two adjustment screws for each.

Note: It will be necessary to remove small parts, such as way wipers and covers, to access the gib adjustment screws.

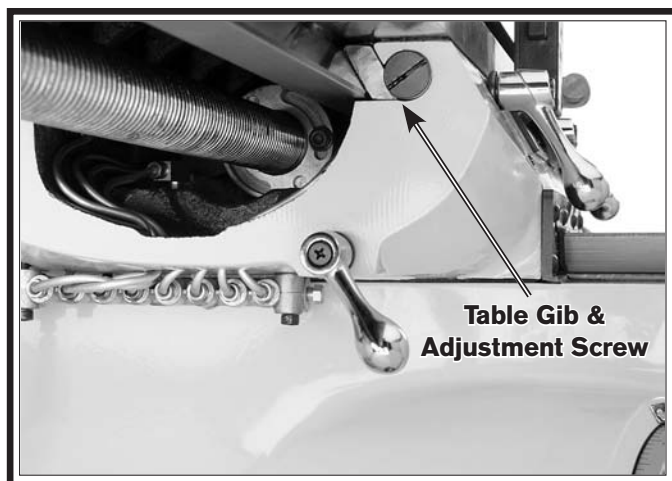


Figure 58. Table gib and adjustment screw underneath the left side of the table.

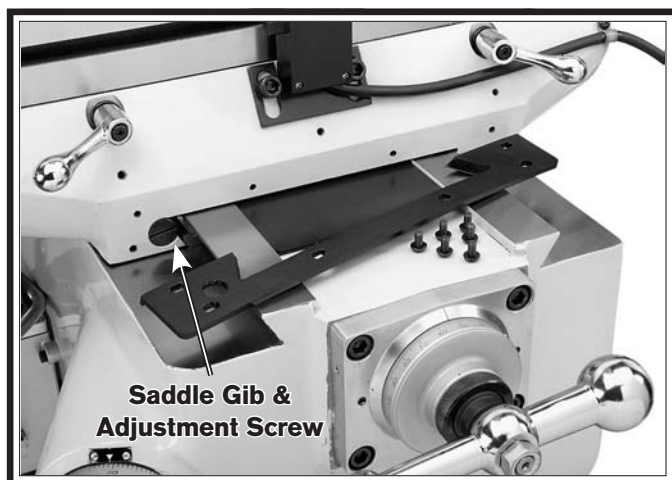


Figure 59. Saddle gib and adjustment screw.

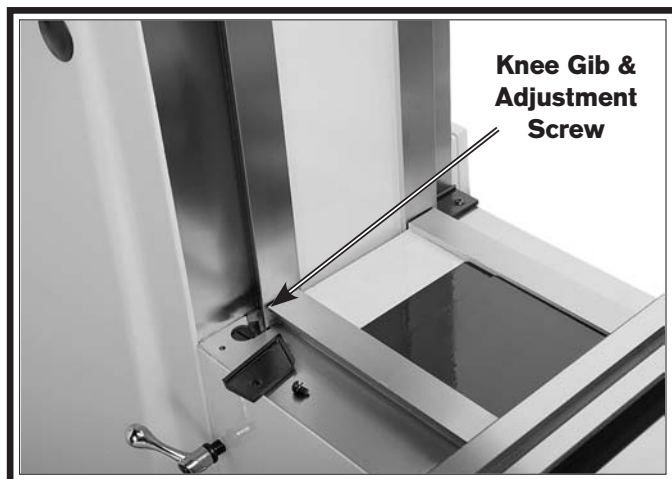


Figure 60. Knee gib and adjustment screw.

Adjusting Leadscrew Backlash

Leadscrew backlash is the amount the leadscrew rotates before the attached device begins to move.

Although the mill is equipped with double-bronzed longitudinal and cross leadscrew nuts to minimize backlash, leadscrews will always have a certain amount of backlash that will increase with normal wear.

Generally, 0.005"–0.010" leadscrew backlash is acceptable to ensure smooth movement and reduce the risk of premature thread wear. However, if you find it necessary to adjust leadscrew backlash, perform the procedures listed below.

Tools Needed	Qty
T-Handle Hex Wrench 5mm.....	1
Hex Wrench 3mm	2
Hex Wrench 8mm	1
Wrench 19mm	1

Continued On Next Page

Longitudinal Leadscrew Backlash

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the two cap screws on the leadscrew nut accessed from underneath the left side of the table, as shown in **Figure 61**.



Figure 61. Longitudinal leadscrew nut and cap screw, as viewed from underneath the left side of the table.

3. Use the T-handle hex wrench or similar tool to rotate the adjustment plate on the leadscrew nut in small increments, then rotate the X-axis ball handle to check the amount of backlash.
4. When you are satisfied with the adjustment, re-tighten the two cap screws.

Cross Leadscrew Backlash

Tools Needed	Qty
T-Handle Hex Wrench 5mm.....	1
Hex Wrench 8mm	1
Wrench 19mm	1

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Remove the hex nut and ball handle from the cross leadscrew.

Note: In the next step, take care not to misplace the leadscrew key as you remove the parts.

3. Unthread and remove the knurled retaining ring, graduated dial ring, and the leadscrew key, as shown in **Figure 62**.



Figure 62. Ball handle, rings, and key removed from the cross leadscrew.

4. Remove the four cap screws from the bearing housing, then slide it off the leadscrew (see **Figure 63**).

Note: It may be necessary to use a dead blow hammer or rubber mallet on the housing to knock it loose.

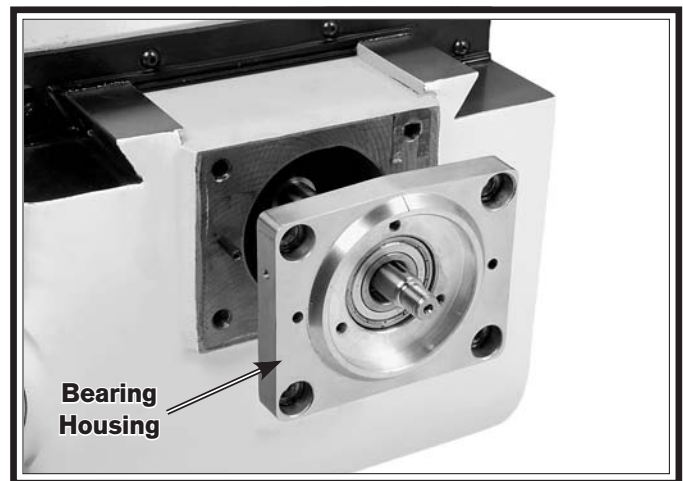


Figure 63. Removing the bearing housing from the cross leadscrew.

5. Loosen the two cap screws on the face of the leadscrew nut shown in **Figure 64**.



Figure 64. Cross leadscrew nut and cap screws.

6. Re-install the key onto the leadscrew so that you can use the ball handle in the next step.
7. Use the T-handle hex wrench or similar tool to rotate the adjustment plate on the leadscrew nut in small increments, then rotate the cross slide ball handle to check the amount of backlash.
8. When you are satisfied with the adjustment, re-tighten the two cap screws.
9. Re-install the parts previously removed in the reverse order.

Belt Tensioning

Power is transferred from the motor to the spindle with heavy-duty ribbed belts. With normal use, these belts will gradually stretch over time. When they do, perform the follow procedure to re-tension them.

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 6mm	1
Hex Wrench 10mm	1

To re-tension the belts:

1. DISCONNECT MILL FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the two motor mount cap screws, one on each side of the motor (see **Figure 65**).

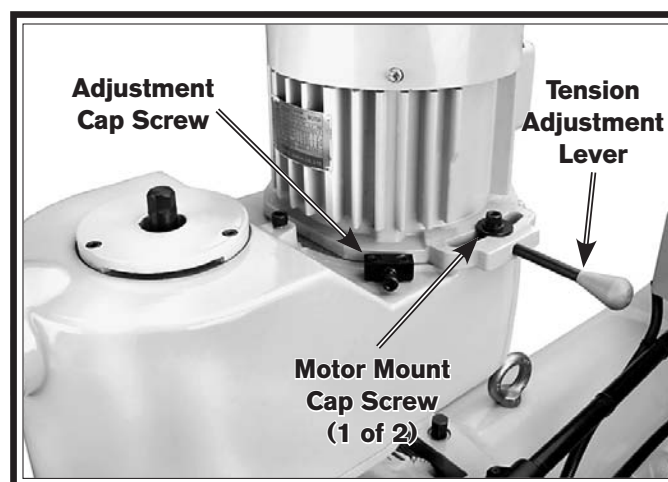
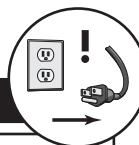


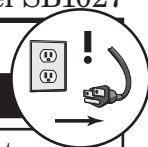
Figure 65. Belt tensioning controls.

3. Push the belt tension adjustment lever back with moderate force, then tighten the adjustment cap screw in and against the motor mounting plate to secure the setting.
4. Re-tighten the motor mount cap screws.

If you need replacement parts, or if you are unsure how to do any of the solutions given here, feel free to call us at (360) 734-1540.



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	- Emergency stop button is pushed in or is at fault. - Main power switch not turned ON. - Plug/receptacle is at fault or wired incorrectly. - Power supply is switched OFF or is at fault. - Main power switch is at fault. - Motor connection wired incorrectly. - ON button or spindle direction switch at fault. - Motor windings or motor is at fault.	- Rotate the button clockwise until it pops out; replace if necessary. - Make sure the electrical box door is closed and securely latched, then turn the main power switch ON. - Test for good contacts; correct the wiring. - Ensure hot lines have correct voltage on all legs and main power supply is switched ON. - Replace the main power switch. - Correct motor wiring connections (Page 59). - Replace faulty ON button or spindle direction switch. - Replace motor.
Machine stalls or is overloaded.	- Machine is undersized for the task. - Workpiece alignment is poor. - Dull or incorrect cutting tool. - Spindle speed is incorrect for the operation. - Motor connection wired incorrectly. - Plug/receptacle is at fault or wired incorrectly; incorrect voltage coming from power source. - Pulley(s) slipping on shaft. - Motor bearings at fault. - Motor has overheated. - Motor is at fault.	- Use smaller sharp tooling; reduce the feed rate; reduce the spindle speed; use coolant. - Eliminate workpiece binding; use vise or clamps as required for proper workpiece alignment control. - Use sharp and correct cutting tool for the operation. - Select appropriate spindle speed (Page 34). - Correct motor wiring connections (Page 59). - Test for good contact; correct wiring problems; ensure hot lines have correct voltage on all legs. - Replace loose pulley/shaft. - Test by rotating shaft; rotation grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. - Clean off motor, let cool, and reduce workload. - Replace motor.
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	- Tool holder or cutter is at fault. - Workpiece alignment is poor. - Motor or component is loose. - Pulley is loose. - Machine is incorrectly mounted to floor or sits uneven. - Motor fan is rubbing on fan cover. - Pulley(s) slipping on shaft. - Motor bearings at fault. - Gearbox is at fault.	- Replace out-of-round tool holder; replace/re-sharpen cutter; use appropriate feed rate spindle speed. - Eliminate workpiece binding; use vise or clamps as required for proper workpiece alignment control. - Inspect replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. - Re-align/replace shaft, pulley, set screw, and key as required. - Re-tighten/replace mounting bolts in floor; relocate/shim machine. - Replace dented fan cover or fan. - Replace loose pulley/shaft. - Test by rotating shaft; rotation grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. - Rebuild gearbox for bad gear(s)/bearing(s).



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Tool slips in collect.	1. Collet is not fully drawn into spindle taper. 2. Wrong size collet. 3. Debris on mating surfaces of collet and spindle. 4. Excessive depth of cut.	1. Snug up the drawbar to fully seat the collet. 2. Use correct collet for tool shank diameter. 3. Remove oil and debris from mating surfaces, then re-install. 4. Decrease depth of cut and allow chips to clear.
Tool breakage.	1. Spindle speed too slow/feed rate too fast. 2. Tool getting too hot. 3. Excessive depth of cut.	1. Use correct spindle speed and feed rate (Page 34). 2. Use coolant; reduce spindle speed/feed rate (Page 34). 3. Decrease depth of cut and allow chips to clear.
Workpiece chatters or vibrates during operation.	1. Table/saddle/knee locks not tight. 2. Workpiece not securely clamped to table or mill vise. 3. Tool not secure or is damaged. 4. Spindle speed too fast/feed rate too slow. 5. Gibs are too loose.	1. Tighten all locks on mill that are not associated with necessary table movement for the operation. 2. Check that clamping is tight and sufficient for the operation; make sure mill vise is clamped tight to table. 3. Properly secure the tool; replace if damaged. 4. Use correct spindle speed and feed rate (Page 34). 5. Properly adjust gibs (Page 50).
Table hard to move.	1. Table/saddle/knee locks are tightened down. 2. Chips have loaded up on the ways. 3. Ways are dry and in need of lubrication. 4. Gibs are too tight.	1. Fully loosen locks needed for movement. 2. Frequently clean away chips from the ways that build up during operation. 3. Use the one-shot oiler (Page 44). 4. Properly adjust gibs (Page 50).
Bad surface finish.	1. Wrong spindle speed/feed rate. 2. Dull/damaged tool; wrong tool for operation. 3. Wrong spindle rotation direction for tool. 4. Workpiece not securely clamped to table or mill vise. 5. Gibs are too loose.	1. Use correct spindle speed and feed rate (Page 34). 2. Sharpen/replace tool; use correct tool for operation. 3. Check for proper spindle rotation direction for tool. 4. Check that clamping is tight and sufficient for the operation; make sure mill vise is clamped tight to table. 5. Properly adjust gibs (Page 50).
Power feed chatters or grinds during operation.	1. Brass bevel gear is not meshed with the drive gear. 2. Power feed unit is at fault	1. Remove parts from the power feed side of the longitudinal leadscrew to ensure the bevel gear is properly meshed; make sure the ball handle nut is tight. 2. Replace.

Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are accurate at the time of printing. In the constant effort to improve, however, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this section carefully. If you see differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (360) 734-1540 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on the machine.

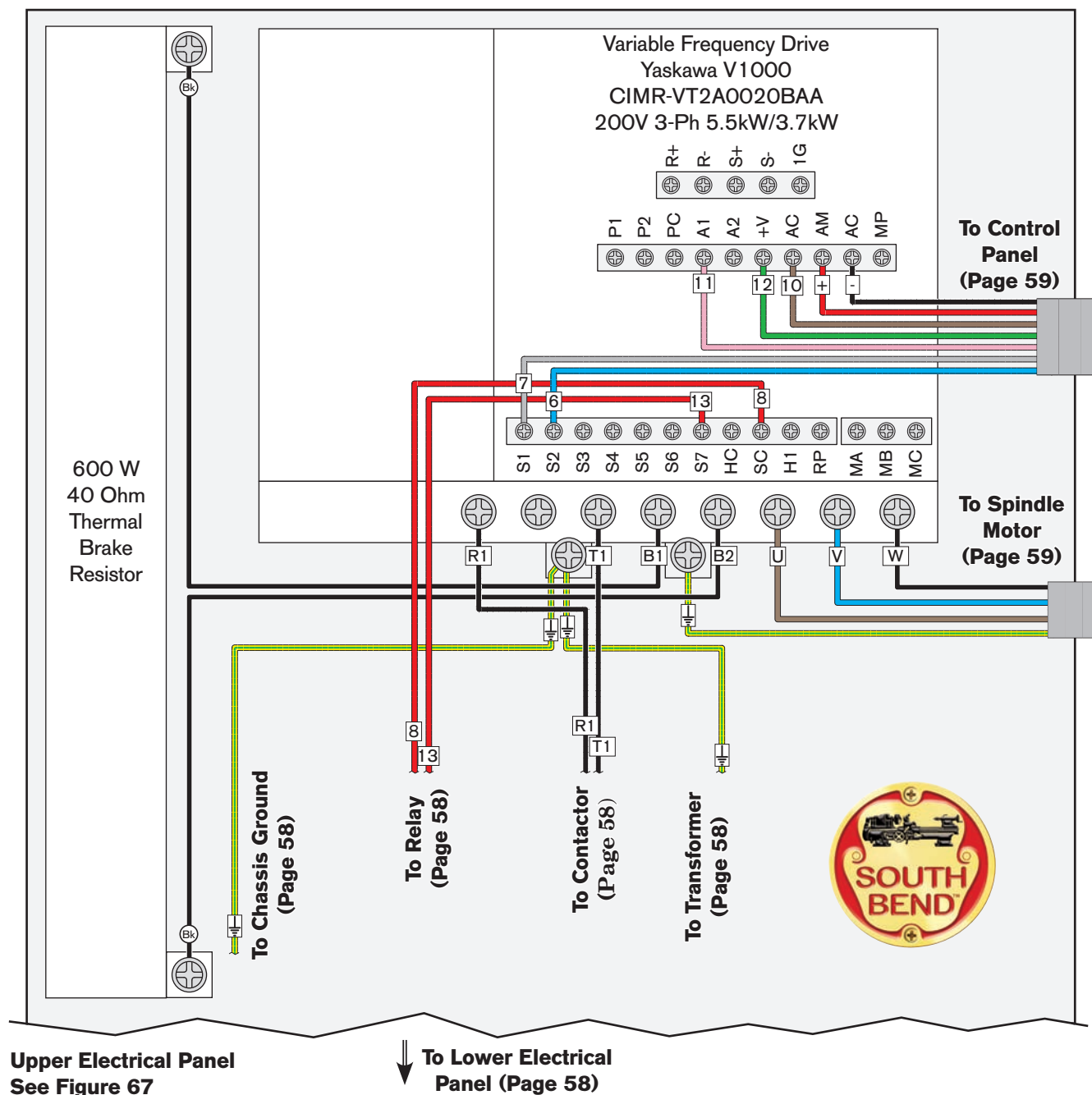
- Shock Hazard:** Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!
- Wire Connections:** All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.
- Modifications:** Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.
- Motor Wiring:** The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.
- Circuit Requirements:** You MUST follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.
- Capacitors/Inverters:** Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.
- Wire/Component Damage:** Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.
- Experiencing Difficulties:** If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-1540.

WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

BLACK — Bk	BLUE WHITE — Bw	RED — Rd	PINK — Pk	WHITE — Wt
BLUE — Bl	GREEN — Gn	LIGHT BLUE — Lb	PURPLE — Pu	YELLOW GREEN — Yg
BROWN — Br	GRAY — Gy	ORANGE — Or	TURQUOISE — Tu	YELLOW — Yl

NOTICE: The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can see them in color at www.southbendlathe.com.

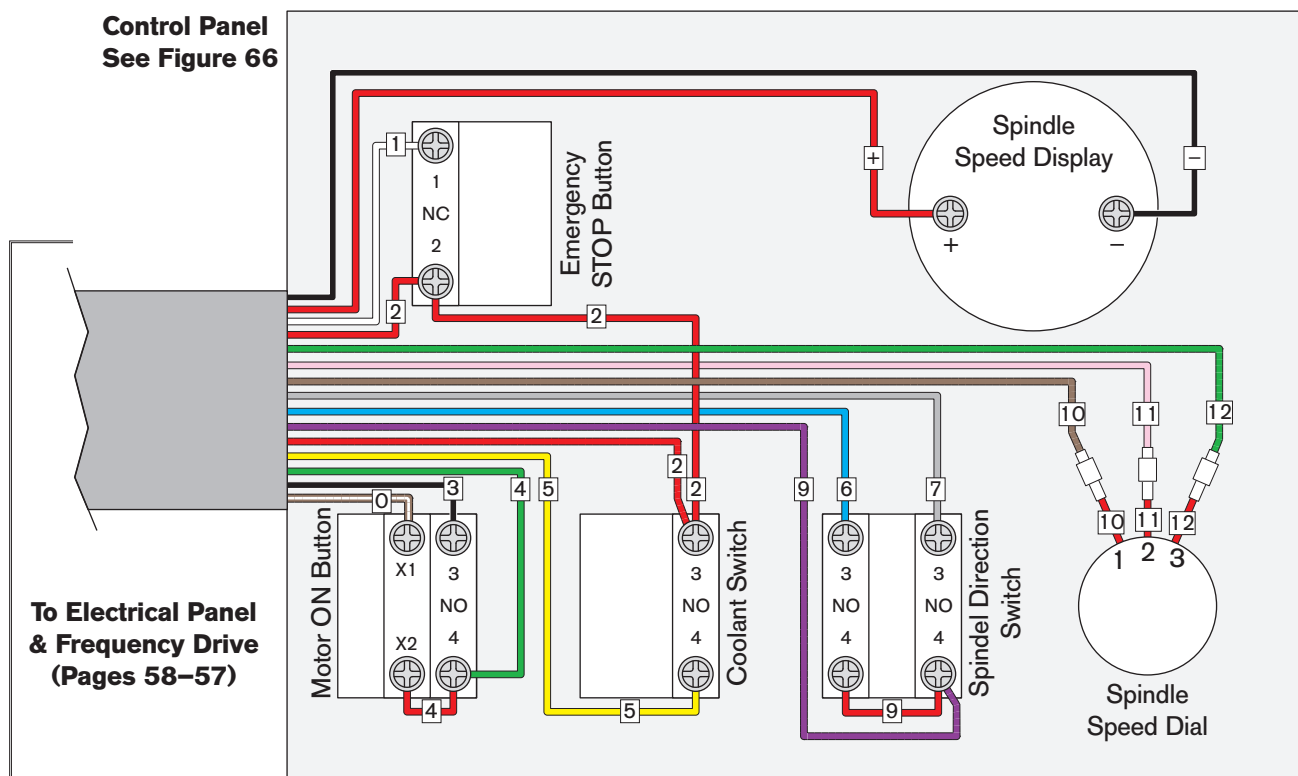
Upper Electrical Panel



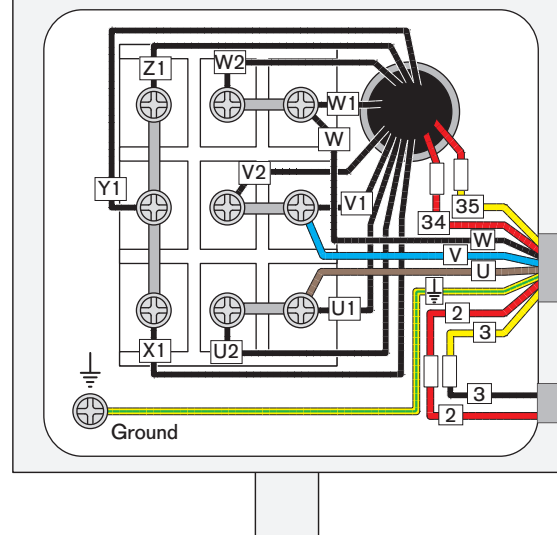
Lower Electrical Panel
See Figure 67

Control Panel Wiring

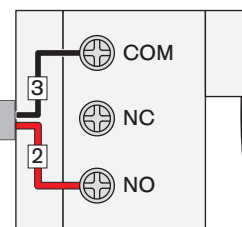
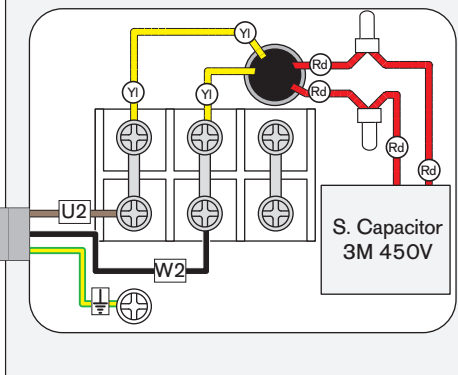
Control Panel
See Figure 66



Spindle Motor
220V 3-Phase
See Figure 68



Coolant Pump Motor
220V Single-Phase
See Figure 70



Spindle Brake
See Figure 69



Electrical Component Pictures

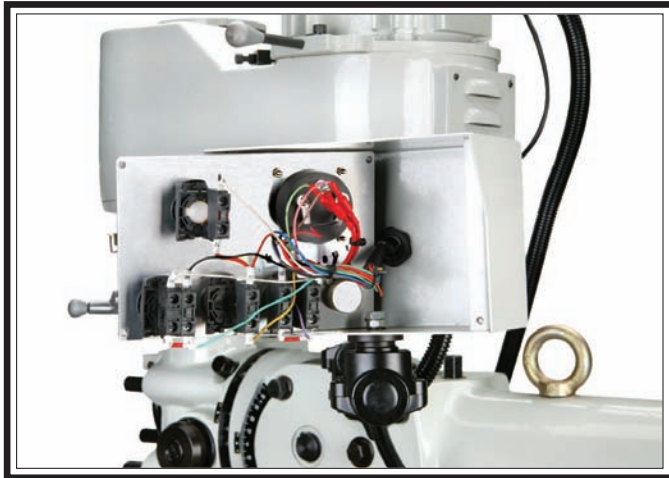


Figure 66. Control panel wiring.



Figure 68. Spindle motor wiring.

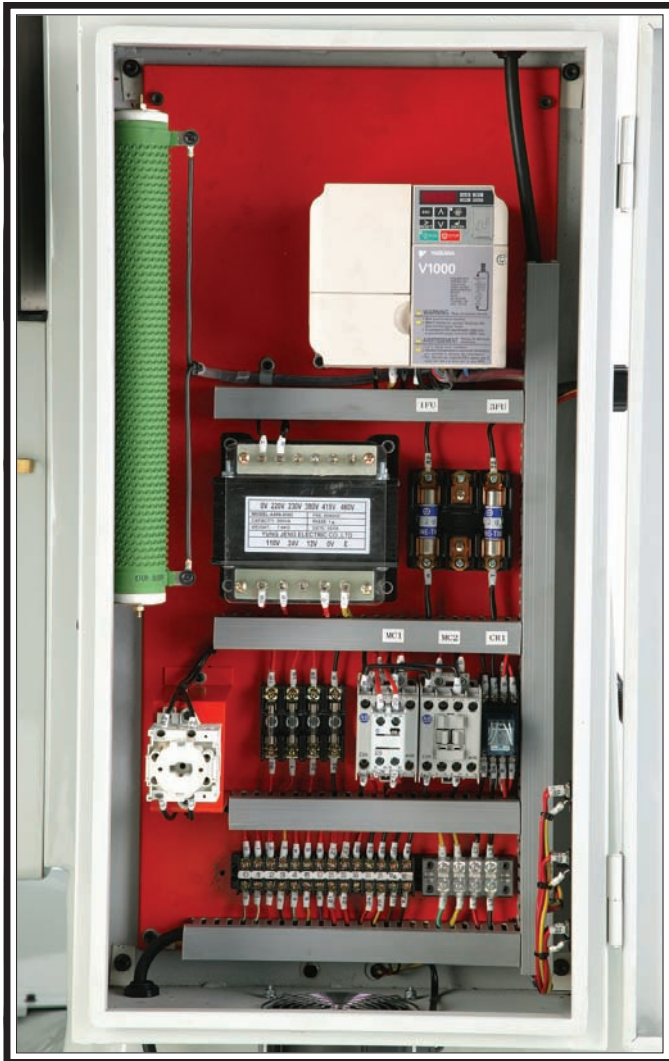


Figure 67. Electrical panel wiring.

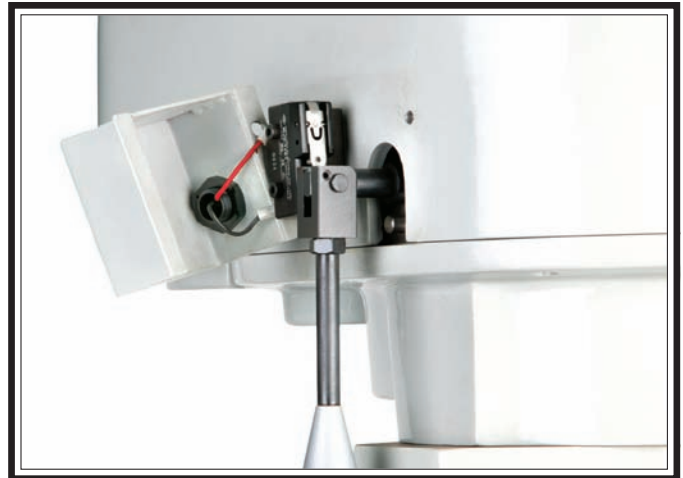


Figure 69. Spindle brake switch wiring.

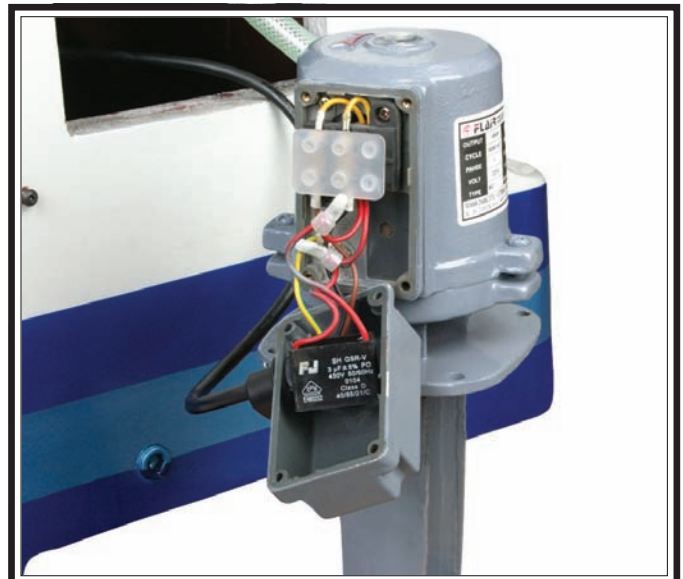
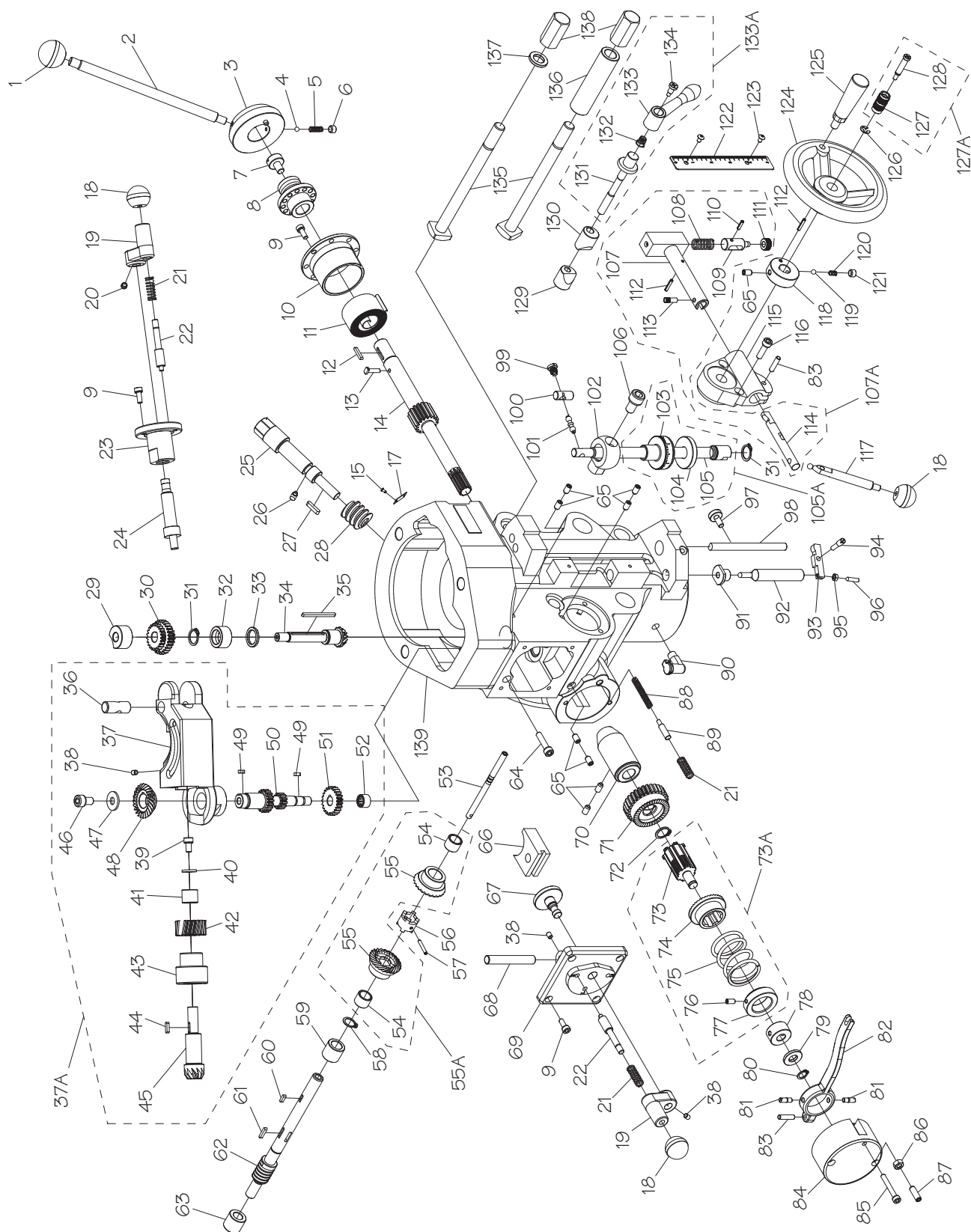


Figure 70. Coolant pump motor wiring.

Headstock



Headstock Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PSB10240449	ROUND KNOB 3/8-16
2	PSB10240002	PINION SHAFT LEVER
3	PSB10240003	PINION SHAFT HUB
4	PSTB004	STEEL BALL 3/16
5	PSB10240005	COMPRESSION SPRING
6	PSS05	SET SCREW 5/16-18 X 1/4
7	PSB10240007	HUB RETAINER
8	PSB10240008	PINION SHAFT HUB SLEEVE
9	PCAP33M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
10	PSB10240010	RETURN SPRING COVER
11	PSB10240011	FLAT COIL SPRING
12	PK155M	KEY 3 X 3 X 18
13	PSB10240013	RETURN SPRING STUD
14	PSB10240014	QUILL PINION SHAFT 10T/16T
15	PRIV001M	STEEL FLUTED RIVET 2 X 5MM
17	PSB10240017	ZERO SCALE
18	PSB10240018	ROUND KNOB 1/4-20
19	PSB10240019	SHIFT CRANK
20	PSS11	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 1/4
21	PSB10240021	COMPRESSION SPRING
22	PSB10240022	GEAR SHIFT PLUNGER
23	PSB10240023	SHIFT SLEEVE
24	PSB10240024	WORM GEAR CRADLE THROW-OUT
25	PSB10240025	WORM SHAFT
26	PSS01M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
27	PK102M	KEY 4 X 4 X 18
28	PSB10240028	WORM GEAR
29	PSB10240029	CLUSTER GEAR RETAINER
30	PSB10240030	FEED CLUSTER GEAR 17T/28T/22T
31	PRO6M	EXT RETAINING RING 16MM
32	PSB10240032	BEVEL GEAR BUSHING
33	PSB10240033	BEVEL GEAR THRUST SPACER
34	PSB10240034	FEED REVERSE BEVEL PINION
35	PK53M	KEY 3 X 3 X 45
36	PSB10240037A	FEED ENGAGE PIN
37A	PSB10240037A	WORM GEAR CRADLE ASSEMBLY
37	PSB10240037A	WORM GEAR CRADLE
38	PSS26M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
39	PCAP04M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
40	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
41	PSB10240037A	WORM GEAR SPACER
42	PSB10240037A	FEED DRIVE WORM GEAR 20T
43	PSB10240037A	WORM CRADLE BUSHING
44	PK103M	KEY 3 X 3 X 12
45	PSB10240037A	FEED REVERSE BEVEL PINION
46	PCAP30	CAP SCREW 5/16-18 X 1/2
47	PSB10240037A	BEVEL GEAR FLAT WASHER 8MM
48	PSB10240037A	FEED BEVEL GEAR 24T
49	PK03M	KEY 3 X 3 X 8

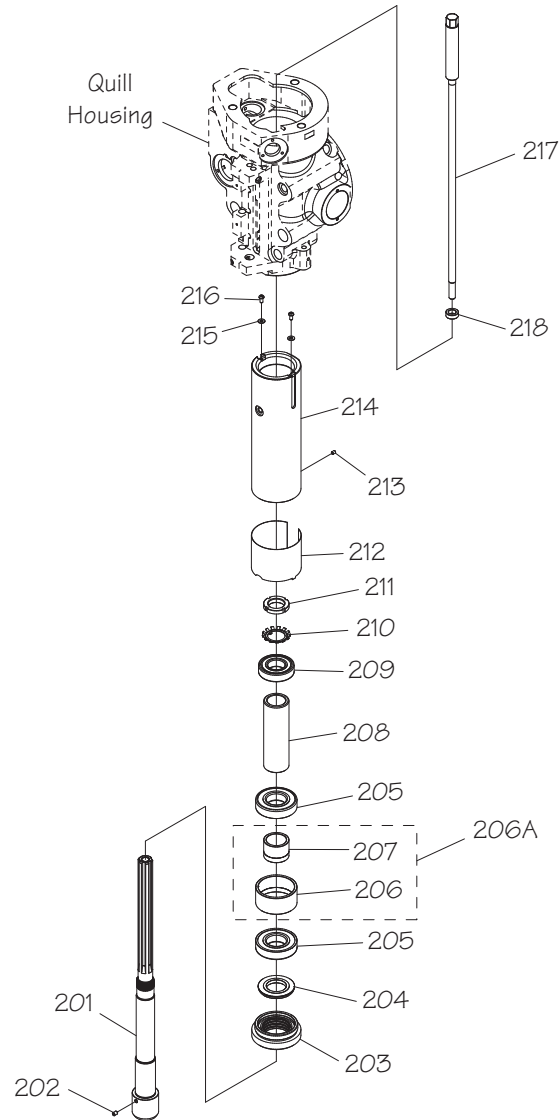
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
50	PSB10240037A	CLUSTER GEAR SHAFT 18T/12T
51	PSB10240037A	FEED DRIVE CLUSTER GEAR 23T
52	PSB10240037A	NEEDLE BEARING BZ66Z TIMKEN
53	PSB10240053	REVERSE CLUTCH ROD
54	PSB10240055A	FEED REVERSE BUSHING
55A	PSB10270055A	FEED REVERSE BEVEL GEAR ASSY
55	PSB10240055A	FEED REVERSE BEVEL GEAR
56	PSB10240056	FEED REVERSE CLUTCH
57	PRP42M	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
58	PRO3M	EXT RETAINING RING 12MM
59	PSB10240059	FEED WORM SHAFT BUSHING
60	PK39M	KEY 3 X 3 X 10
61	PK52M	KEY 3 X 3 X 15
62	PSB10240062	WORM
63	PSB10240063	BUSHING
64	PCAP06M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
65	PSS01M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
66	PSB10240066	FEED GEAR SHIFTER FORK
67	PSB10240067	CLUSTER GEAR SHIFT CRANK
68	PSB10240068	FEED SHIFT ROD
69	PSB10240069	CLUSTER GEAR COVER
70	PSB10240070	QUILL PINION SHAFT BUSHING
71	PSB10240071	OVERLOAD CLUTCH WORM GEAR 30T
72	PRO5M	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
73A	PSB10240073A	PINION OVERLOAD CLUTCH ASSY
73	PSB10240073A	PINION OVERLOAD CLUTCH SHAFT
74	PSB10240073A	OVERLOAD CLUTCH
75	PSB10240073A	CLUTCH COMPRESSION SPRING
76	PSS05M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
77	PSB10240073A	PINION OVERLOAD CLUTCH COLLAR
78	PSB10240078	CLUTCH RING
79	PSB10240079	OVERLOAD CLUTCH WASHER
80	PRO1M	EXT RETAINING RING 10MM
81	PSB10240081	CLUTCH RING SCREW
82	PSB10240082	OVERLOAD CLUTCH TRIP LEVER
83	PRP03M	ROLL PIN 5 X 20
84	PSB10240084	CLUTCH ARM COVER
85	PCAP79M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 35
86	PN05	HEX NUT 1/4-20
87	PSS06	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 3/4
88	PSB10240088	COMPRESSION SPRING
89	PSB10240089	OVERLOAD CLUTCH PLUNGER
90	PSB10240090	OIL CUP 1/8"
91	PSB10240091	TRIP PLUNGER BUSHING
92	PSB10240092	FEED TRIP PLUNGER
93	PSB10240093	FEED TRIP LEVER
94	PSB10240094	TRIP LEVER PIN
95	PN04M	HEX NUT M4-.7
96	PSS49M	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 16

Headstock Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
97	PSB10240097	INDICATOR ROD LOCK KNOB
98	PSB10240098	INDICATOR ROD
99	PSB10240099	REVERSE TRIP BALL LEVER SCREW
100	PSB10240100	FEED REVERSE TRIP PLUNGER
101	PSB10240101	REVERSE TRIP BALL LEVER
102	PSB10240102	QUILL STOP KNOB
103	PSB10240105A	UPPER QUILL MICRO STOP
104	PSB10240105A	LOWER QUILL MICRO STOP
105A	PSB10270105A	QUILL MICRO STOP ASSEMBLY
105	PSB10240105A	QUILL MICRO STOP SHAFT
106	PCAP105	CAP SCREW 3/8-16 X 5/8
107A	PSB10240107A	STOP TRIP BAR ASSEMBLY
107	PSB10240107A	STOP SHAFT TRIP BAR
108	PSB10240107A	COMPRESSION SPRING
109	PSB10240107A	STOP SHAFT TRIP SHAFT
110	PRP61M	ROLL PIN 3 X 12
111	PSB10240107A	STOP SHAFT END CAP
112	PRP02M	ROLL PIN 3 X 16
113	PSB10240107A	TRIP BAR SET SCREW
114	PSB10240107A	STOP SHAFT PLUNGER
115	PSB10240115	FEED TRIP BRACKET
116	PCAP02M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
117	PSB10240117	STOP SHAFT TRIP LEVER
118	PSB10240118	HANDWHEEL CLUTCH

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
119	PSTB004M	STEEL BALL 5MM
120	PSB10240120	COMPRESSION SPRING
121	PS517M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 6
122	PSB10240122	QUILL DEPTH SCALE
123	PS17M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
124	PSB10240124	FINE DOWNFEED HANDWHEEL
125	PSB10240124	HANDWHEEL HANDLE
126	PEC13M	E-CLIP 5MM
127A	PSB10270127A	KNURLED SLEEVE ASSEMBLY
127	PSB10240127A	KNURLED SLEEVE
128	PSB10240127A	HANDWHEEL CAPTIVE PIN
129	PSB10240129	QUILL LOCK NUT
130	PSB10240130	QUILL LOCK SLEEVE
131	PSB10240133A	LOCK SHAFT
132	PSB10240133A	TAPERED COMPRESSION SPRING
133A	PSB10240133A	LOCK HANDLE ASSEMBLY
133	PSB10240133A	LOCK HANDLE
134	PSB10240133A	LOCK HANDLE STEP SCREW
135	PSB10240135	HEAD ROTATION LOCK BOLT
136	PSB10240136	LOWER CLAMPING BOLT SPACER
137	PSB10240137	LOCK BOLT FLAT WASHER
138	PSB10240138	LOCK BOLT HEX NUT
139	PSB10240139	QUILL HOUSING

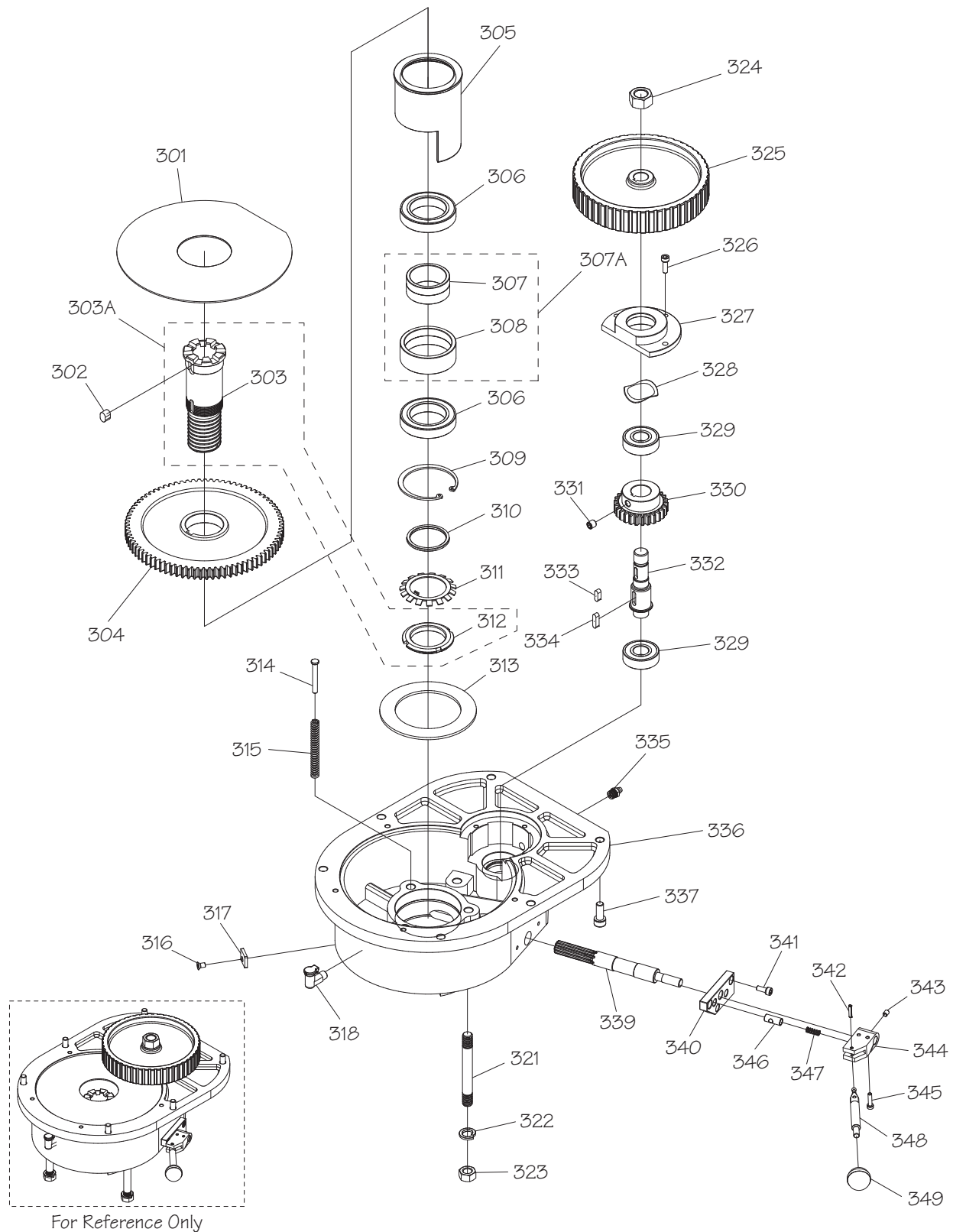
Quill



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201	PSB10240201	SPINDLE R8
202	PS503M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8
203	PSB10240203	QUILL END CAP
204	PSB10240204	QUILL SEAL
205	PSB10240205	ANGULAR CONTACT BEARING 7207 P4
206A	PSB10240206A	BEARING SPACER ASSEMBLY
206	PSB10240206A	BEARING SPACER
207	PSB10240206A	BEARING SPACER
208	PSB10240208	SLEEVE
209	P6206ZZ	BALL BEARING 6206ZZ

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
210	PSB10240210	SPANNER LOCK WASHER
211	PSB10240211	SPANNER NUT
212	PSB10240212	QUILL SKIRT
213	PS526M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
214	PSB10240214	QUILL
215	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
216	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
217	PSB10240217	DRAWBAR 7/16-20 x 18-1/2
218	PSB10240218	DRAWBAR WASHER

Gearbox

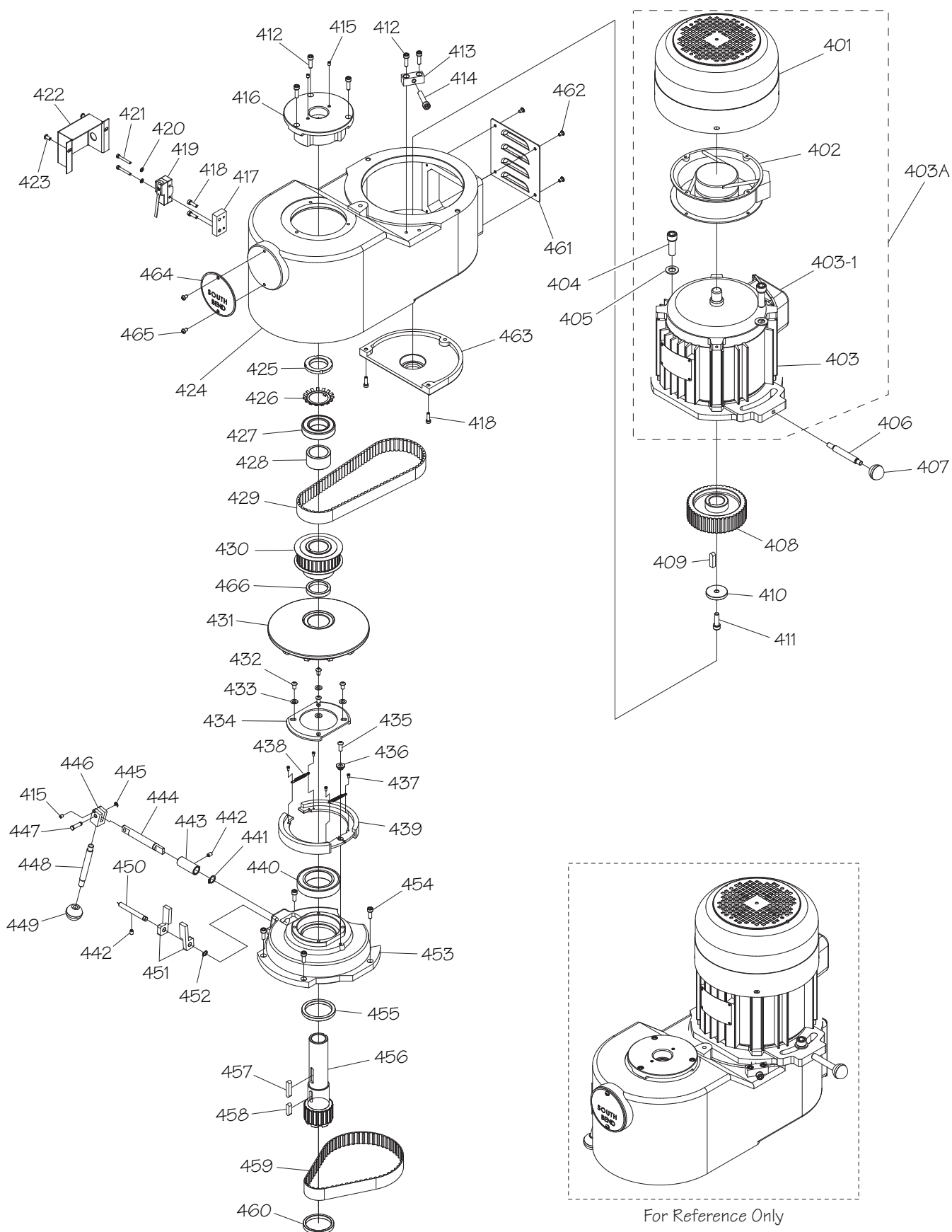


Gearbox Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301	PSB10240301	GEARBOX PLATE
302	PK70M	KEY 8 X 8 X 12
303A	PSB10240303A	SPINDLE GEAR HUB ASSEMBLY
303	PSB10240303A	SPINDLE GEAR HUB
304	PSB10240304	SPINDLE BULL GEAR
305	PSB10240305	BEARING SLEEVE
306	P6908VV-N	DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING 6908V NSK
307A	PSB10240307A	BEARING SPACER ASSEMBLY
307	PSB10240307A	BULL GEAR BEARING SPACER
308	PSB10240307A	BULL GEAR BEARING SPACER
309	PR38M	INT RETAINING RING 62MM
310	PSB10240310	SPACER
311	PSB10240303A	SPANNER LOCK WASHER
312	PSB10240303A	SPANNER NUT
313	PSB10240313	BEARING SLEEVE WASHER
314	PSB10240314	STEP PIN
315	PSB10240315	COMPRESSION SPRING
316	PFH71M	FLAT HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 8
317	PSB10240317	BLOCK
318	PSB10240090	OILCUP 1/8
321	PSB10240321	DOUBLE-END STUD
322	PLW05	LOCK WASHER 7/16
323	PN19	HEX NUT 7/16-14
324	PN09	HEX NUT 5/8-11

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
325	PSB10240325	BELT PULLEY GEAR
326	PCAP24M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
327	PSB10240327	BULL GEAR PINION BEARING CAP
328	PSB10240328	WAVE SPRING WASHER
329	P6203VV-N	DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING 6203V NSK
330	PSB10240330	PINION GEAR 30T
331	PS520M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
332	PSB10240332	PINION GEAR SHAFT
333	PK19M	KEY 5 X 5 X 14
334	PK14M	KEY 5 X 5 X 18
335	PZERK005	GREASE FITTING ST 1/8 PT
336	PSB10240336	GEARBOX HOUSING
337	PCAP14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
339	PSB10240339	BULL GEAR SHIFT PINION
340	PSB10240340	HI-LOW DETENT PLATE
341	PCAP33M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
342	PRP02M	ROLL PIN 3 X 16
343	PS526M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
344	PSB10240344	HI-LOW PINION BLOCK
345	PCAP16M	CAP SCREW M4-.7 X 16
346	PSB10240346	HI-LOW DETENT PLUNGER
347	PSB10240005	COMPRESSION SPRING
348	PSB10240348	HI-LOW LEVER
349	PSB10240018	ROUND KNOB 1/4-20

Belt Housing

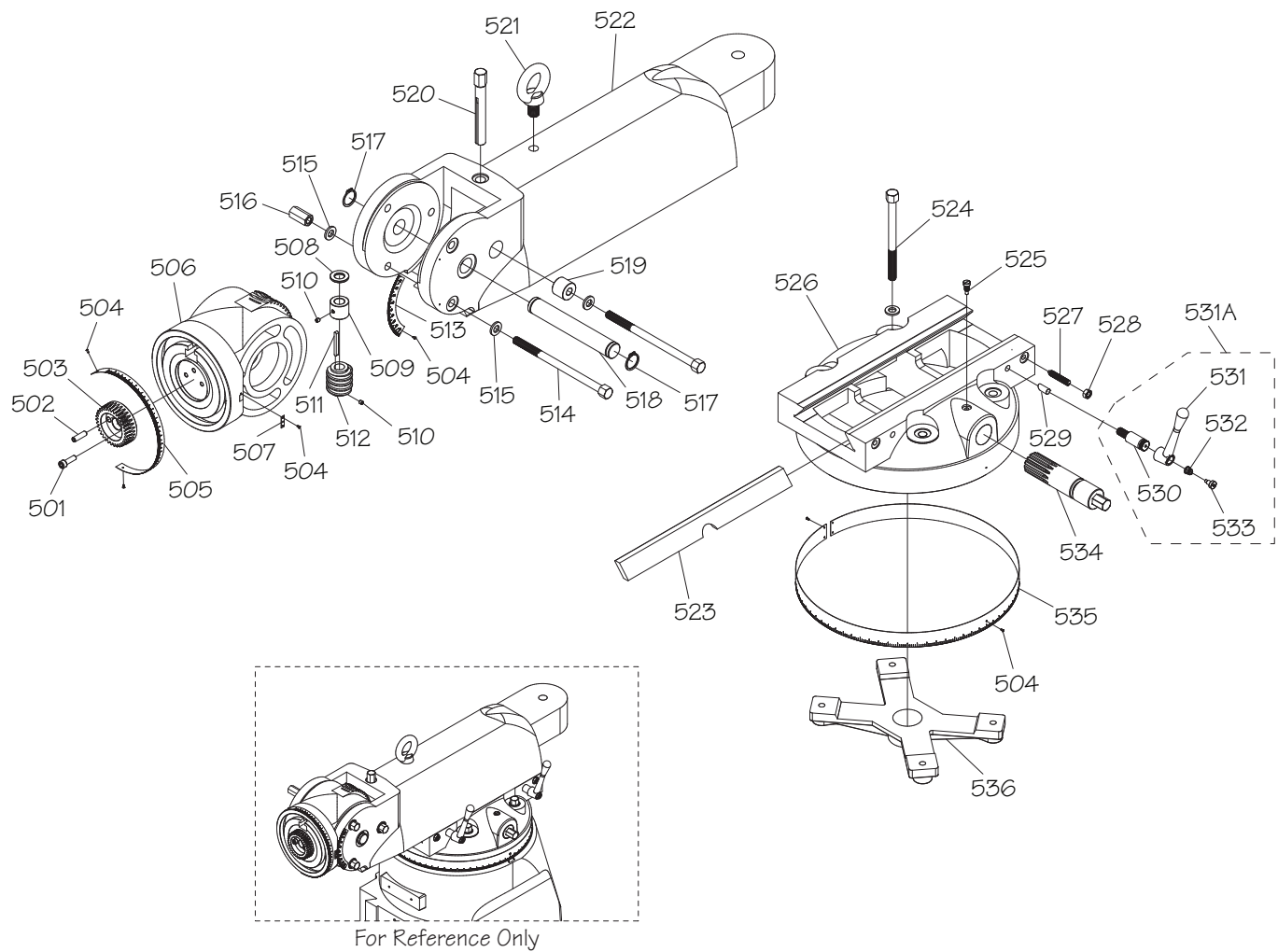


Belt Housing Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401	PSB10270403A	MOTOR FAN COVER
402	PSB10270403A	MOTOR FAN
403A	PSB10270403A	MOTOR ASSEMBLY
403	PSB10270403A	MOTOR 3HP 220V 3PH 60HZ
403-1	PSB10270403A	MOTOR JUNCTION BOX
404	PCAP111M	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 35
405	PWO6M	FLAT WASHER 12MM
406	PSB10250403	BELT TENSION ADJUSTMENT LEVER
407	PSB10250407	KNOB 5/16-18
408	PSB10270408	MOTOR PULLEY
409	PK163M	KEY 8 X 7 X 30
410	PSB10270410	MOTOR PULLEY FLAT WASHER
411	PCAP31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
412	PCAP02M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
413	PSB10270413	MOTOR ADJUSTMENT BLOCK
414	PCAP12M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 40
415	PS526M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
416	PSB10270416	TOP BEARING COVER
417	PSB10270417	BRAKE SWITCH MOUNTING BLOCK
418	PCAP24M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
419	PSB10270419	BRAKE SWITCH
420	PWO5M	FLAT WASHER 4MM
421	PCAP21M	CAP SCREW M4-.7 X 30
422	PSB10270422	BRAKE SWITCH COVER
423	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
424	PSB10270424	BELT HOUSING
425	PSB10270425	SPANNER NUT
426	PSB10270426	TABBED SPANNER LOCK WASHER
427	P6007W-N	DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING 6007W NSK
428	PSB10270428	BEARING SPACER
429	PSB10270429	TIMING BELT 800-8YU-25
430	PSB10270430	SPINDLE PULLEY
431	PSB10240438	BRAKE ASSEMBLY COVER
432	PS68M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
433	PWO3M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
434	PSB10240442	BRAKE BEARING CAP
435	PCAP115M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 16
436	PSB10240444	BRAKE SHOW PIVOT SLEEVE
437	PS12M	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 6
438	PSB10240446	BRAKE SHOE SPRING
439	PSB10240447	BRAKE SHOE SET
440	P6010V-N	DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING 6010V NSK
441	PR47M	EXT RETAINING RING 13MM
442	PS503M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8
443	PS503M	BRAKE SHAFT SLEEVE
444	PSB10240451	BRAKE SHAFT
445	PECO2M	E-CLIP 4MM
446	PSB10240453	BRAKE LEVER BRACKET
447	PSB10270447	CAPTIVE PIN
448	PSB10240456	BRAKE LEVER
449	PSB10240449	KNOB 3/8-16
450	PSB10240458	BRAKE OPERATING FINGER
451	PSB10240459	BRAKE FINGER PIVOT STUD
452	PR36M	EXT RETAINING RING 7MM
453	PSB10240461	BRAKE SEAT
454	PCAP01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
455	PSB10240463	SPINDLE PULLEY SPACER
456	PSB10270456	SPINDLE PULLEY HUB
457	PK109M	KEY 7 X 7 X 35
458	PK27M	KEY 7 X 7 X 25
459	PSB10250447	TIMING BELT 225L-100
460	PSB10270460	SPINDLE PULLEY HUB COLLAR
461	PSB10240420	BELT HOUSING REAR COVER
462	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
463	PSB10270463	BELT HOUSING BOTTOM COVER
464	SB1319	SOUTH BEND NAMEPLATE 90MM
465	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
466	PSB10270466	PULLEY COLLAR

Ram

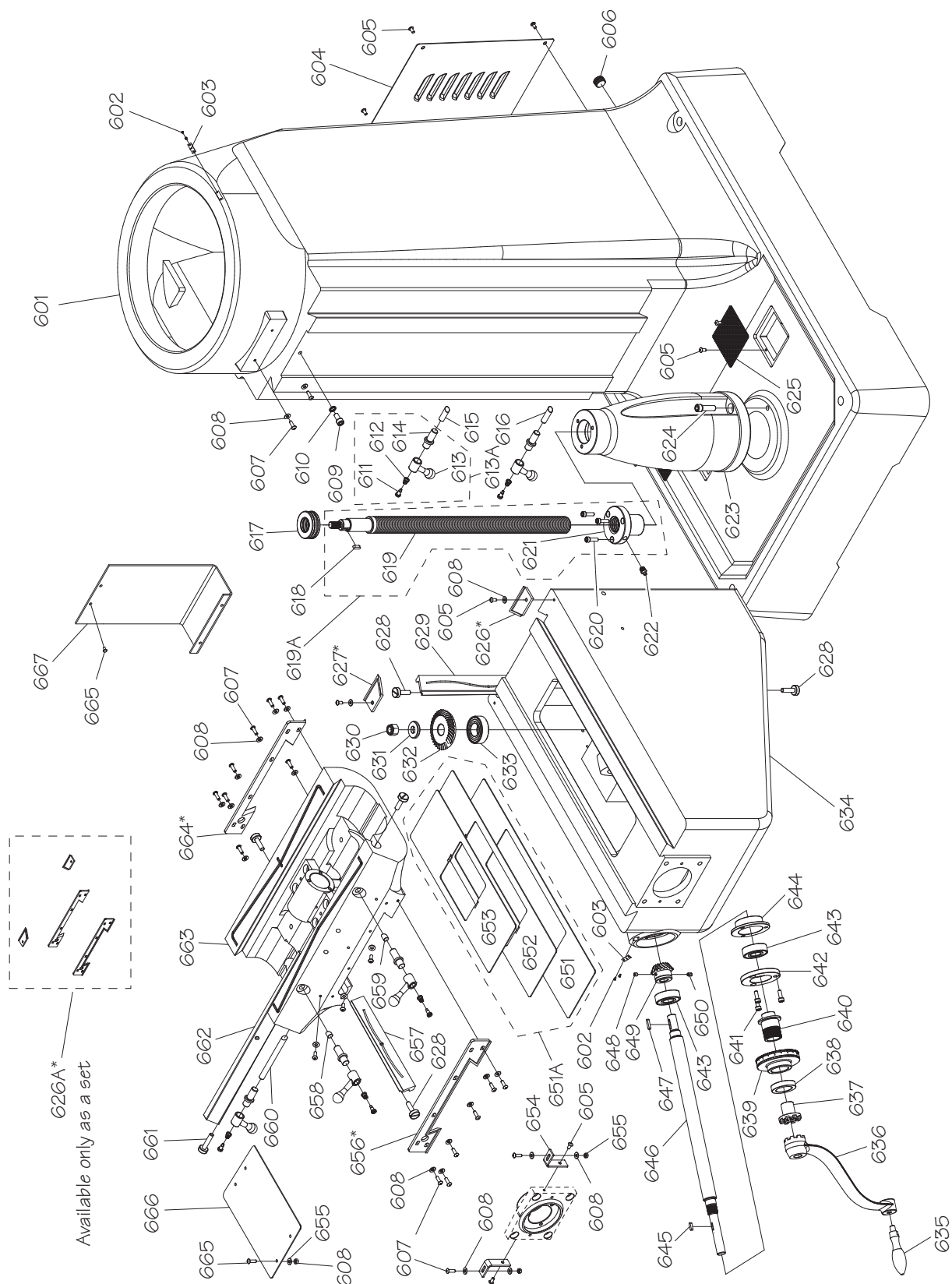


For Reference Only

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
501	PCAP31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
502	PSB10240502	DOWEL PIN 8 X 30
503	PSB10240503	GEAR 33T
504	PRIV001M	STEEL FLUTED RIVET 2 X 5MM
505	PSB10240505	HEAD ROTATION SCALE
506	PSB10240506	RAM ADAPTER
507	PSB10240017	INDICATOR PLATE
508	PSB10240508	WORM THRUST WASHER
509	PSB10240509	LOCK COLLAR
510	PSS02M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
511	PK36M	KEY 5 X 5 X 50
512	PSB10240512	HEAD TILT WORM
513	PSB10240513	HEAD TILT SCALE
514	PSB10240514	TILT LOCK BOLT
515	PW10M	FLAT WASHER 14MM
516	PSB10240138	LONG HEX NUT M12-1.75
517	PR19M	EXT RETAINING RING 28MM
518	PSB10240517	TILT PIVOT STUD
519	PSB10240518	TILT LOCK BOLT BUSHING

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
520	PSB10240519	HEAD TILT WORM SHAFT
521	PSB10240520	LIFTING EYE BOLT 3/4-10
522	PSB10240521	RAM
523	PSB10240522	RAM GIB
524	PSB10240523	TURRET CLAMP BOLT
525	PSB10240524	RAM PINION SCREW
526	PSB10240525	TURRET
527	PSB10240526	RAM GIB ADJUSTMENT SCREW
528	PN08	HEX NUT 3/8-16
529	PSB10240528	RAM LOCK PLUNGER
530	PSB10240530A	LOCK LEVER STUD
531A	PSB10240530A	LOCK LEVER ASSEMBLY
531	PSB10240530A	LOCK LEVER
532	PSB10240530A	COMPRESSION SPRING
533	PSB10240530A	STEP SCREW
534	PSB10240533	RAM PINION
535	PSB10240534	RAM ROTATION SCALE
536	PSB10240535	TURRET BRACKET

Column, Knee & Saddle



Column, Knee & Saddle Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	PSB10240601	COLUMN
602	PRV001M	STEEL FLUTED RIVET 2 X 5MM
603	PSB10240017	INDICATOR PLATE
604	PSB10240604	REAR COLUMN COVER
605	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
606	PSB10240606	PLUG 1/2" PT
607	PS40M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 16
608	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
609	PCAP11M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
610	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
611	PSB10240613A	STEP SCREW
612	PSB10240613A	COMPRESSION SPRING
613A	PSB10240613A	KNEE LOCK LEVER ASSEMBLY
613	PSB10240613A	KNEE LOCK LEVER
614	PSB10240613A	LOCK LEVER SHAFT
615	PSB10240615	UPPER KNEE LOCK PLUNGER
616	PSB10240616	LOWER KNEE LOCK PLUNGER
617	P51305	THRUST BEARING 51305
618	PK20M	KEY 5 X 5 X 15
619A	PSB10240619A	VERTICAL LEADSCREW W/NUT ASSY
619	PSB10240619A	VERTICAL LEADSCREW INCH
620	PCAP02M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
621	PSB10240619A	VERTICAL LEADSCREW BEVEL NUT INCH
622	PZERK005	GREASE FITTING ST 1/8 PT
623	PSB10240623	VERTICAL LEADSCREW HOUSING
624	PCAP19	CAP SCREW 3/8-16 X 1-1/4
625	PSB10240625	COOLANT SCREEN
626A	PSB10240626A	SADDLE/KNEE WIPER SET
626	PSB10240626A	RIGHT KNEE WIPER
627	PSB10240626A	LEFT KNEE WIPER
628	PSB10240628	GIB SCREW
629	PSB10240629	KNEE GIB
630	PN01	HEX NUT 1/2-20
631	PSB10240631	BEVEL GEAR FLAT WASHER 1/2
632	PSB10240632	BEVEL GEAR
633	P6205ZZ	BALL BEARING 6205ZZ

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
634	PSB10240634	KNEE
635	PSB10240635	CRANK HANDLE
636	PSB10240636	VERTICAL CRANK
637	PSB10240637	CRANK CLUTCH
638	PSB10240638	FRONT DIAL RETAINER
639	PSB10240639	VERTICAL DIAL (INCH)
640	PSB10240640	REAR DIAL RETAINER
641	PCAP01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
642	PSB10240642	BEARING RETAINER
643	P6204ZZ	BALL BEARING 6204ZZ
644	PSB10240644	BEARING SEAT
645	PK47M	KEY 4 X 4 X 15
646	PSB10240646	VERTICAL CRANK SHAFT
647	PK48M	KEY 4 X 4 X 20
648	PSS02M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
649	PSB10240649	BEVEL PINION
650	PSS03M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8
651A	PSB10240651A	CHIP GUARD SET
651	PSB10240651A	OUTER CHIP GUARD
652	PSB10240651A	MIDDLE CHIP GUARD
653	PSB10240651A	INNER CHIP GUARD
654	PSB10240654	WAY COVER SUPPORT
655	PN06M	HEX NUT M5-.8
656	PSB10240626A	FRONT SADDLE WIPER
657	PSB10240657	SADDLE GIB
658	PSB10240658	LEFT TABLE LOCK PLUNGER
659	PSB10240659	RIGHT TABLE LOCK PLUNGER
660	PSB10240660	SADDLE LOCK PLUNGER
661	PSB10240661	TABLE GIB SCREW
662	PSB10240662	TABLE GIB
663	PSB10240663	SADDLE
664	PSB10240626A	REAR SADDLE WIPER
665	PBHS13M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 18
666	PSB10240666	FRONT WAY COVER
667	PSB10240667	REAR WAY COVER

Table

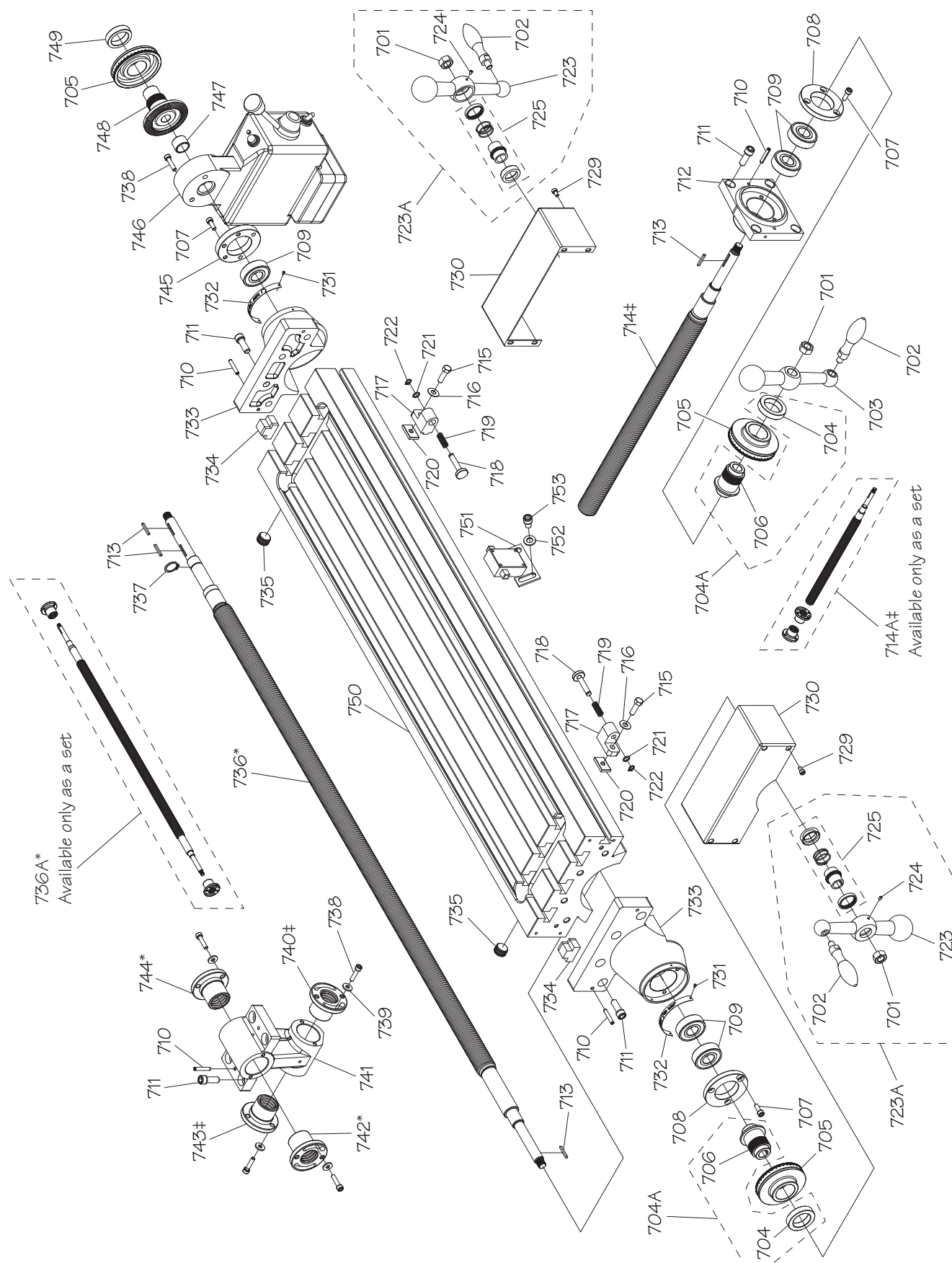
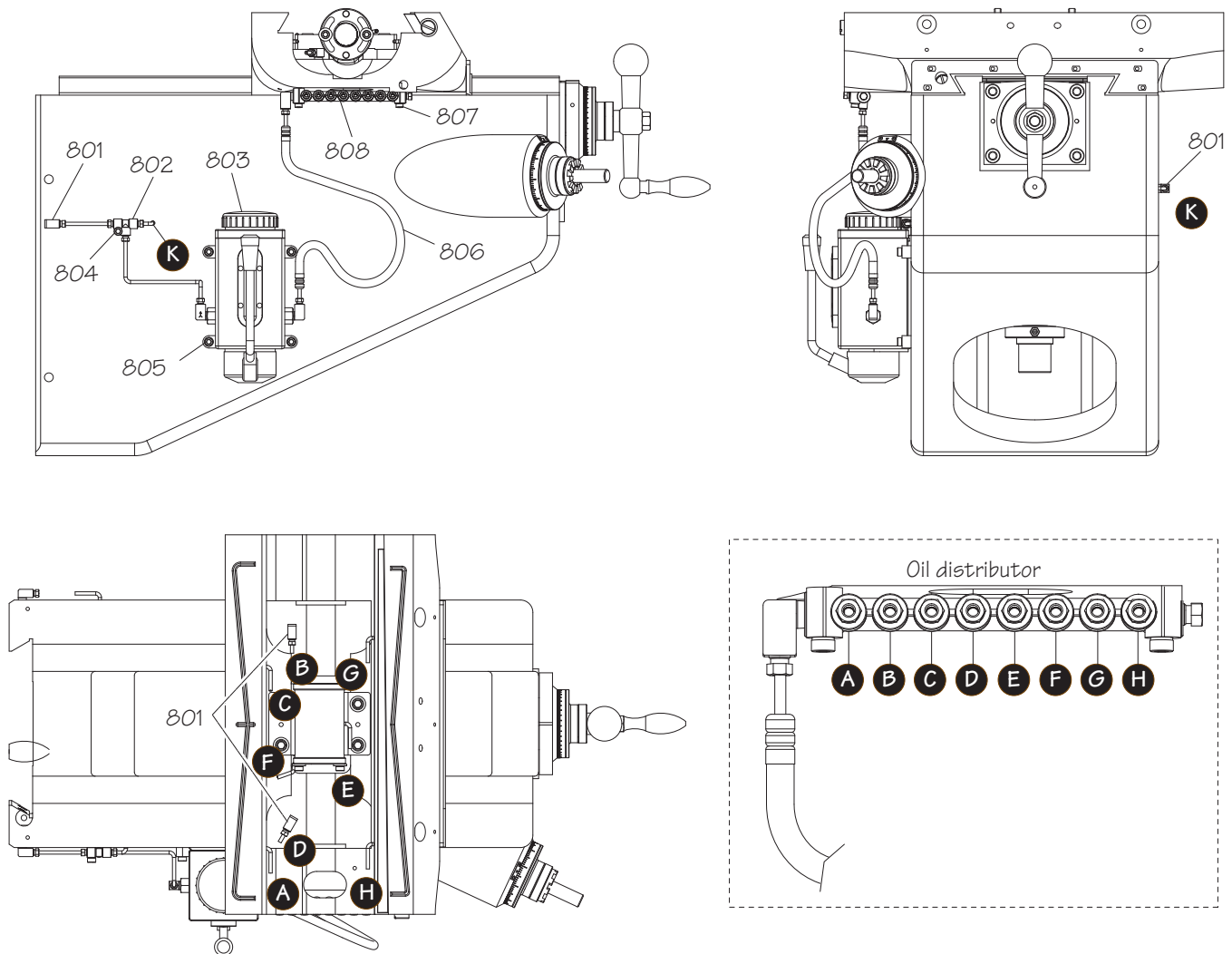


Table Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
701	PNO1	HEX NUT 1/2-20
702	PSB10270723A	HANDLE
703	PSB10240703	CROSS FEED BALL HANDLE
704A	PSB10240704A	DIAL HOLDER ASSEMBLY
704	PSB10240704A	OUTER DIAL HOLDER
705	PSB10240705	TABLE DIAL (INCH)
706	PSB10240704A	INNER DIAL HOLDER
707	PCAP01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
708	PSB10240642	BEARING RETAINING RING
709	P6204ZZ	BALL BEARING 6204ZZ
710	PRP05M	ROLL PIN 5 X 30
711	PCAP14	CAP SCREW 3/8-16 X 1
712	PSB10240712	CROSS FEED BEARING BRACKET
713	PK92M	KEY 3 X 3 X 25
714A	PSB10240714A	CROSS FEED LEADSCREW W/NUT ASSY
714	PSB10240714A	CROSS FEED LEADSCREW
715	PSS01	SET SCREW 5/16-18 X 1
716	PW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16
717	PSB10240717	TRAVEL STOP
718	PSB10240718	TRAVEL STOP SHAFT
719	PSB10270719	COMPRESSION SPRING
720	PSB10240720	TRAVEL STOP T-NUT
721	PSB10240721	TRAVEL STOP FLAT WASHER 8MM
722	PR36M	EXT RETAINING RING 7MM
723A	PSB10240723A	TABLE BALL HANDLE ASSEMBLY
723	PSB10240723A	TABLE BALL HANDLE
724	PSS08M	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 5

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
725	PSB10240723A	TABLE BALL HANDLE CLUTCH ASSY
729	PCAP03M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 8
730	PSB10270730	TABLE BEARING BRACKET COVER
731	PRV001M	STEEL FLUTED RIVET 2 X 5MM
732	PSB10270732	INDICATOR PLATE
733	PSB10270733	BEARING BRACKET
734	PSB10240730	RUBBER TABLE T-SLOT PLUG
735	PSB10240606	PIPE PLUG 1/2 PT
736A	PSB10270736A	LONGITUDINAL LEADSCREW W/NUT ASSY
736	PSB10270736A	LONGITUDINAL LEADSCREW
737	PRO9M	EXT RETAINING RING 20MM
738	PCAP06M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
739	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
740	PSB10240714A	FRONT CROSS LEADSCREW NUT
741	PSB10240736	LEADSCREW NUT BRACKET
742	PSB10270736A	LEFT LONGITUDINAL LEADSCREW NUT
743	PSB10240714A	REAR CROSS LEADSCREW NUT
744	PSB10270736A	RIGHT LONGITUDINAL LEADSCREW NUT
745	PSB10270745	BEARING RETAINING RING
746	PSB10240741	POWER FEED ASSEMBLY
747	PSB10240742	BEVEL GEAR BUSHING
748	PSB10240743	POWER FEED BEVEL GEAR
749	PSB10240744	BEVEL GEAR NUT
750	PSB10270750	TABLE 9 X 48 IN
751	PSB10240746	LONGITUDINAL LIMIT SWITCH ASSEMBLY
752	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
753	PCAP100	CAP SCREW 3/8-16 X 1/2

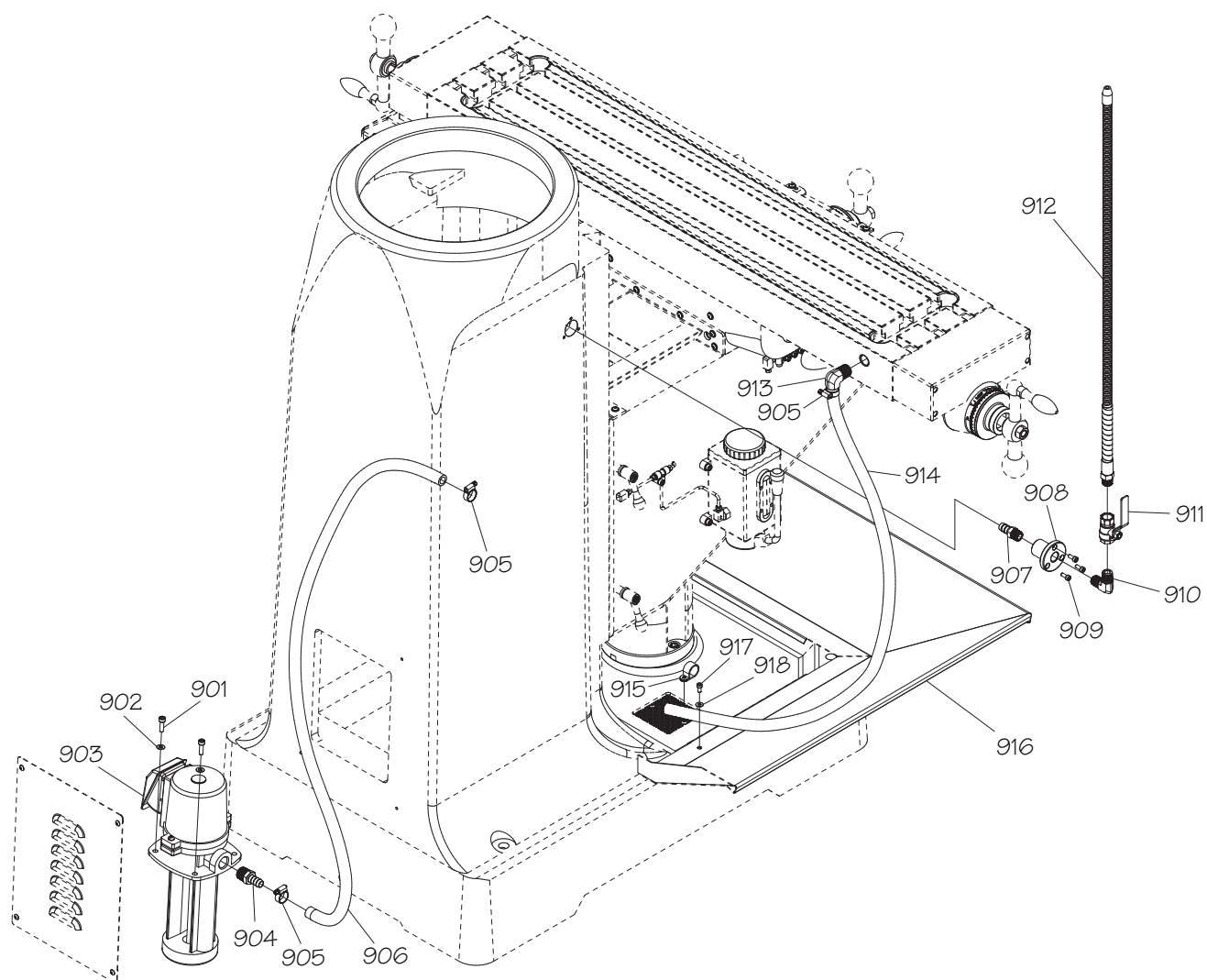
One-Shot Oiler



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
801	PSB10240801	ELBOW JOINT M4 X 1/8 PT
802	PSB10240802	T-JOINT
803	PSB10240803	ONE SHOT OILER ASSEMBLY
804	PCAP02M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
805	PCAP01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
806	PSB10240806	FLEXIBLE STEEL TUBE 4 X 500MM
807	PCAP38M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
808	PSB10240808	OIL DISTRIBUTOR 8-PORT

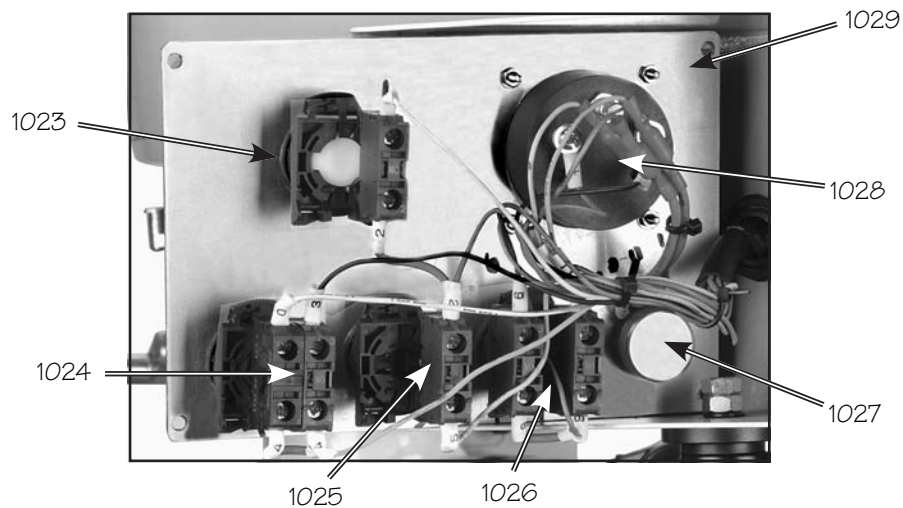
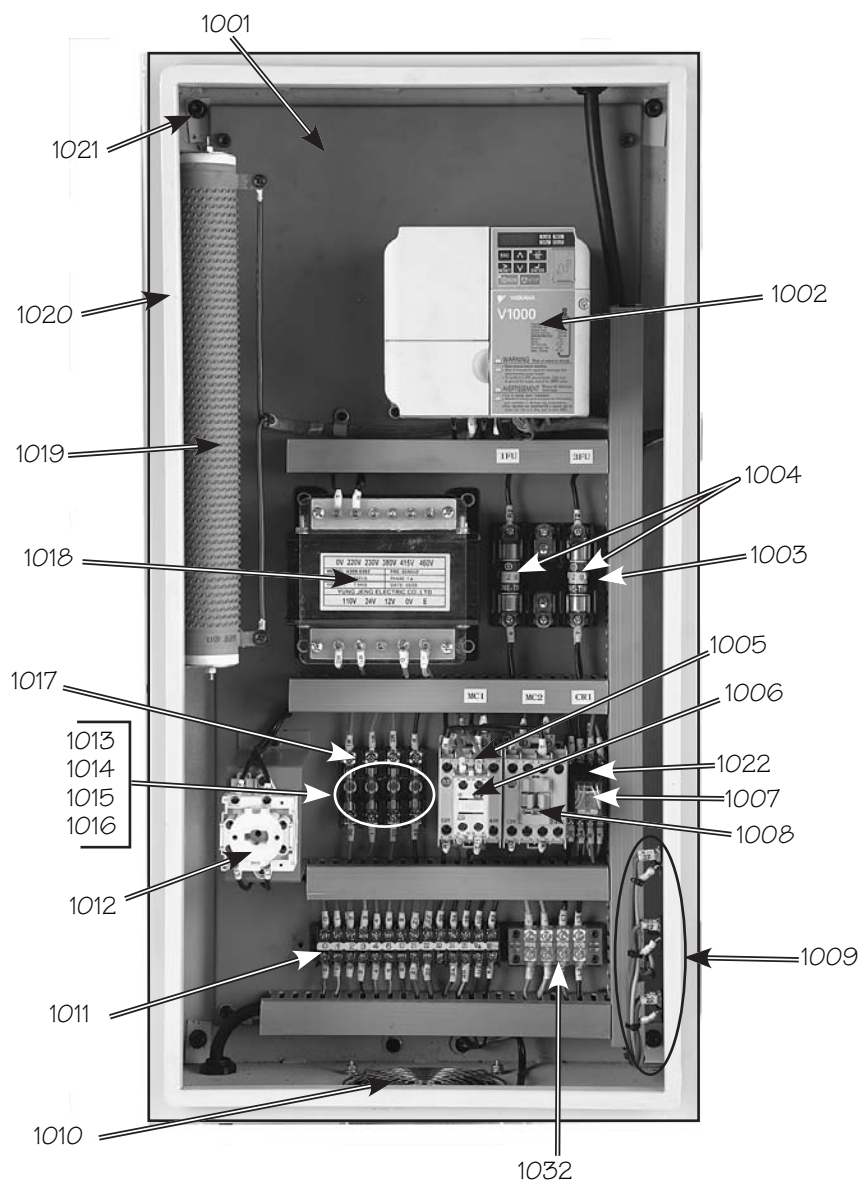
Coolant System



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
901	PCAP02M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
902	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
903	PSB10270903	COOLANT PUMP 1/8HP 220V 1PH 60HZ
904	PSB10270904	BARBED HOSE FITTING 3/8 PT X 1/2 IN
905	PSB10270905	THREADED HOSE CLAMP 3/4 IN
906	PSB10270906	COOLANT HOSE 1/2 X 43-1/2 IN
907	PSB10270904	BARBED HOSE FITTING 3/8 PT X 1/2 IN
908	PSB10270908	STANDPIPE BRACKET
909	PCAP33M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
910	PSB10270910	PIPE ELBOW 90 DEG 3/8 X 3/8 PT
911	PSB10270911	COOLANT VALVE ASSEMBLY
912	PSB10270912	COOLANT NOZZLE 3/8 X 30 IN
913	PSB10270913	PIPE ELBOW 90 DEG 3/8 PT X 1/2 IN
914	PSB10270914	COOLANT HOSE 1/2 X 59 IN
915	PSB10270915	HOSE CLAMP 3/4 IN
916	PSB10270916	SPLASH PAN
917	PCAP50M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
918	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM

Electric Box & Control Panel

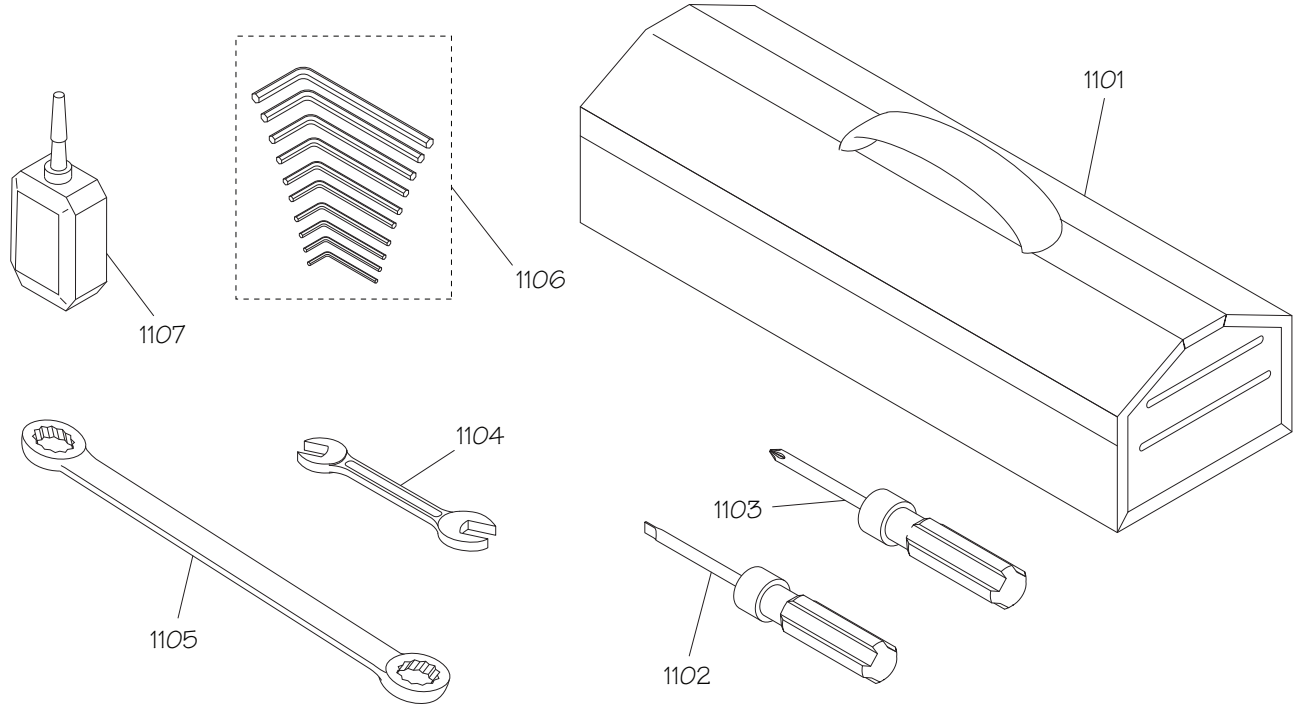


Electric Box & Control Panel Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1001	PSB10271001	ELECTRIC BOX BACKBOARD
1002	PSB10271002	INVERTER YASAKAWA V1000
1003	PSB10271003	FUSE HOLDER 3P
1004	PSB10271004	FUSE 20A
1005	PSB10271005	CONTACTOR AB C09-400 220V
1006	PSB10271006	AUX CONTACTOR AB AB-100F-A20
1007	PSB10271007	RELAY OMRON MYA1 24V
1008	PSB10271008	CONTACTOR AB C09-400 220V
1009	PSB10271009	ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLE 110V
1010	PSB10271010	COOLING FAN ASSEMBLY
1011	PSB10271011	TERMINAL BLOCK 14-POST
1012	PSB10271012	MAIN POWER SWITCH ASSEMBLY
1013	PSB10271013	FUSE 5A
1014	PSB10271014	FUSE 2A
1015	PSB10271013	FUSE 5A
1016	PSB10271016	FUSE 1A

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1017	PSB10271017	FUSE HOLDER 4P
1018	PSB10271018	TRANSFORMER YUNG-JENG A009-0392 500V
1019	PSB10271019	BRAKE RESISTOR 600W 40 OHM
1020	PSB10271020	ELECTRIC CABINET W/DOOR & LATCH
1021	PCAP15M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 20
1022	PSB10271022	RELAY SOCKET OMRON
1023	PSB10271023	EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON
1024	PSB10271024	SPINDLE MOTOR ON BUTTON
1025	PSB10271025	COOLANT SWITCH
1026	PSB10271026	SPINDLE DIRECTION SWITCH
1027	PSB10271027	SPINDLE SPEED DIAL
1028	PSB10271028	SPINDLE SPEED DISPLAY
1029	PSB10271029	CONTROL PANEL FRONT PLATE
1030	PSB10271030	CONTROL PANEL BOX ASSEMBLY (NOT SHOWN)
1031	PSB10271031	CONTROL PANEL ARM ASSEMBLY (NOT SHOWN)
1032	PSB10271032	TERMINAL BLOCK 4-POST

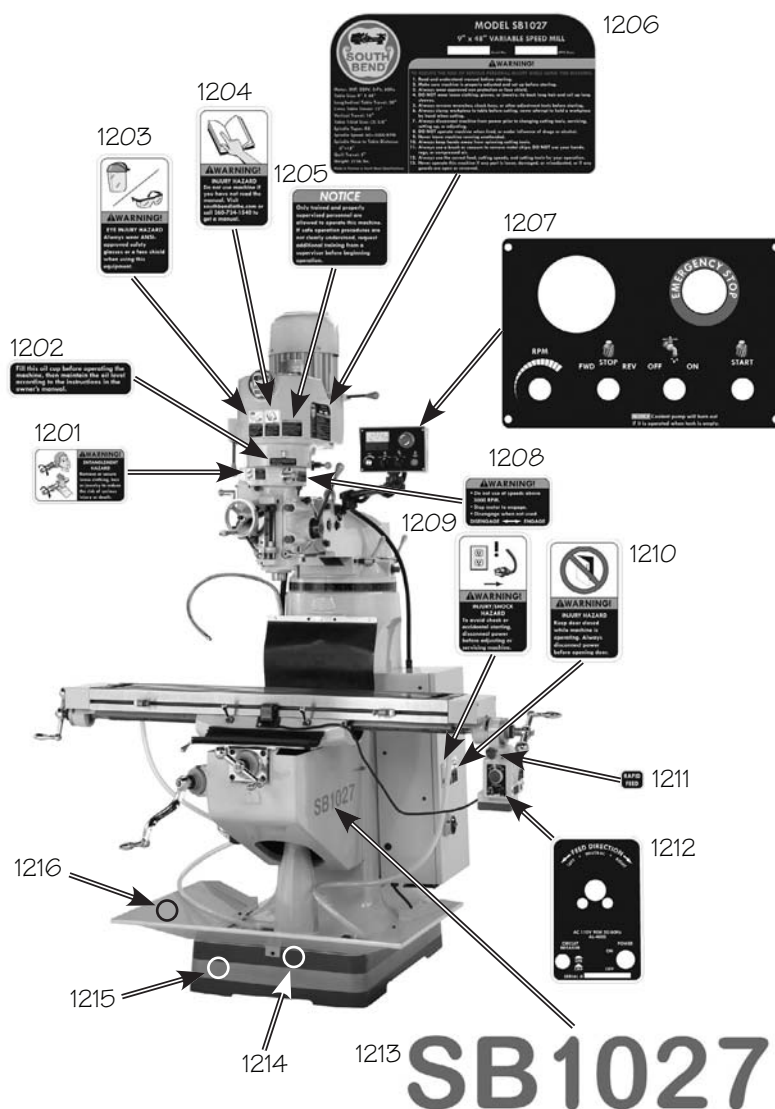
Tools



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1101	PSB10241004	TOOLBOX
1102	PSDF2	SCREWDRIVER FLAT #2
1103	PSDP2	PHLP HD SCREWDRIVER #2
1104	PWR1214	WRENCH 12/14MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1105	PWR1921C	CLOSED WRENCH 19/21MM
1106	PAW1510M	HEX WRENCH 10PC 1.5-10 MM
1107	PSB10241007	BOTTLE FOR OIL

Machine Labels A



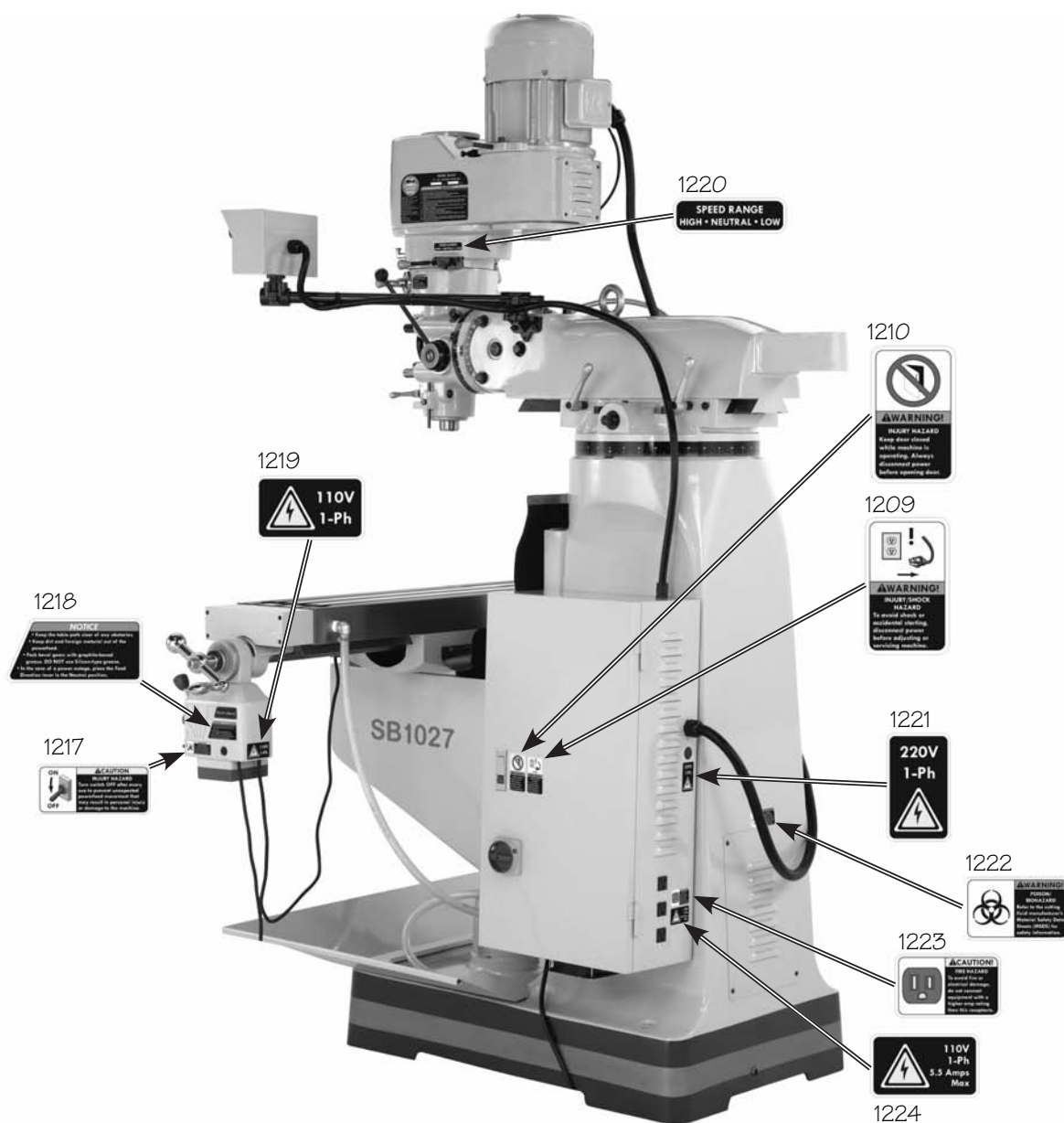
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1201	P5BLABEL08HL	ENTANGLEMENT HAZARD LABEL
1202	P5B10271202	LUBRICATION DIRECTION LABEL
1203	P5BLABEL03HL	EYE INJURY HAZARD LABEL
1204	P5BLABEL01HL	READ MANUAL LABEL
1205	P5B10271205	TRAINED PERSONNEL NOTICE LABEL
1206	P5B10271206	MACHINE ID LABEL
1207	P5B10271207	CONTROL PANEL LABEL
1208	P5B10241105	DOWNFEED SELECTOR LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1209	P5BLABEL02HL	DISCONNECT WARNING LABEL
1210	P5BLABEL13HL	CLOSE DOOR WARNING LABEL
1211	P5B10241113	RAPID FEED LABEL
1212	P5B10241114	POWER FEED CONTROL PANEL LABEL
1213	P5B10271213	MODEL NUMBER LABEL
1214	P5BPAINT03	SB DARK BLUE TOUCH-UP PAINT
1215	P5BPAINT 02	SB LIGHT BLUE TOUCH-UP PAINT
1216	P5BPAINT01	SB GRAY TOUCH-UP PAINT

! WARNING

The safety labels provided with your machine are used to make the operator aware of the machine hazards and ways to prevent injury. The owner of this machine **MUST** maintain the original location and readability of these safety labels. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, **REPLACE** that label before using the machine again. Contact South Bend Lathe Co. at (360) 734-1540 or www.southbendlathe.com to order new labels.

Machine Labels B



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1209	PSBLABELO2HL	DISCONNECT WARNING LABEL
1210	PSBLABEL13HL	CLOSE DOOR WARNING LABEL
1217	PSB10241112	POWER FEED CAUTION LABEL
1218	PSB10241115	POWER FEED NOTICE LABEL
1219	PSB10241116	110V 1PH LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1220	PSB10271220	SPEED RANGE LABEL
1221	PSB10271221	220V 1PH LABEL
1222	PSB10271222	BIOHAZARD WARNING LABEL
1223	PSB10241119	110V OUTLET CAUTION LABEL
1224	PSB10241118	110V 1PH OUTLET LABEL

WARRANTY

This quality product is warranted by South Bend Lathe Company to the original buyer for one year from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to consumable parts, or defects due to any kind of misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs, alterations or lack of maintenance. We do not reimburse for third party repairs. In no event shall we be liable for death, injuries to persons or property, or for incidental, contingent, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

We do not warrant or represent that this machine complies with the provisions of any law, act, code, regulation, or standard of any domestic or foreign government, industry, or authority. In no event shall South Bend's liability under this warranty exceed the original purchase price paid for this machine. Any legal actions brought against South Bend Lathe Company shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

This is the sole written warranty for this machine. Any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this warranty. To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone to give us the details of the problem you are having.

Thank you for your business and continued support.



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