INSTRUCTIONS and PARTS MANUAL

1300-series LATHE



2019 N. PITCHER ST. KALAMAZOO, MICH. 49007

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Your Warranty PERMANENT RECORD
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NAME OF PURCHASER
STREET
CITY, ZONE, STATE
PURCHASED FROM
DATE PURCHASED
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WARRANTY

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Clausing will correct any defects without charge. Parts will be repaired or replaced at Clausing's option. Warranty work will normally be performed at the User's plant, but at the option and expense of Clausing, the Product, or any part thereof, may be returned to Clausing for the service. User shall provide access to the Product during regular business hours and shall provide such other assistance as determined necessary by Clausing.

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CLAUSING CORPORATION KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN 49007

OCTOBER, 1975

FILE No. 1300-3

THIS MANUAL APPLIES TO CLAUSING 1300 SERIES LATHES FROM SERIAL No. 131523 TO

1300 SERIES LATHE

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GENERAL DIMENSIONS - 1300 SERIES CLAUSING LATHE

1300



NOTE: DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE



INSTALLATION

FOUNDATION

The Clausing lathe is a precision machine tool requiring a firm foundation. The floor must be level and solid enough to support the weight of the machine without noticeable deflection. Reinforced concrete is recommended; it provides a rigid base, minimizes vibration from adjacent machines and resists deflection.

Wood floors should be carefully checked for strength. Place a precision level on floor where lathe is to be located, and move a hand truck with average load past it. If bubble in level shows noticeable movement, the floor should be reinforced, or cut away and a concrete foundation installed.

UNCRATING

Remove crating carefully. For ease in handling do not remove lathe from skid until the lathe has been moved to its approximate location.

CLEANING

CAUTION: DO NOT MOVE CARRIAGE OR TAIL-STOCK UNTIL BED WAYS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND OILED

Use a clean solvent to remove rust proof coating applied to unpainted surfaces. Exposed bearing surfaces should be cleaned using a soft cloth. Use a stiff bristle brush to clean the lead screw and rack. Do not use air hose. It can force dirt and grit into bearings and slides. When thoroughly cleaned, cover unpainted surfaces with a light coating of medium way oil (see lubrication chart).



CAUTION: DO NOT SLIDE LATHE ALONG FLOOR.

When using a sling, move tailstock and carriage to right hand end of the bed – lock tailstock in place, remove chip pan and back splash guard. To protect lead screw and clutch rod use wood blocking under bed, see figure 1. Place blocking under approximate center of load, rig sling as shown. Raise lathe about one inch off floor, make any necessary adjustment for balance by moving carriage along bed.



If a fork lift is used, remove chippan, place 2" thick wood blocking under bed so clutch rod will not be bent when lathe is raised.

ANCHORING

The Clausing lathe is equipped with eight mounting pads which eliminate the need for anchoring the lathe to floor. If anchoring is desired, procede as follows: . Use anchor bolts to secure lathe to concrete flooruse lag screws to secure lathe to wood floor-refer to figure 3.

With a hoist or lift, lower the lathe into position and mark the eight mounting pad locations.

Lift lathe out of the way, drill holes for anchor nuts and install anchor nuts – for lag screws drill pilot holes.

shim under pads, if necessary.



Position and lower lathe. Turn leveling screws until no portion of the lathe cabinet touches the floor -

Start anchor bolts or lag screws - DO NOT tighten until lathe is leveled - see Leveling instructions.

LEVELING

The lathe should be kept perfectly level at all times. When carelessly leveled, the bed may become twisted. Even a slight amount of twist will move centers out of alignment and result in inaccurate work and excessive wear. Make it a habit to check the level of the bed regularly.

LEVELING (con't) from page 3



THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Use one precision level at least 10" long - level should show a distinct bubble movement when a .003" shim is placed under one end.

- First level bed longitudinally by turning the leveling screws on the cabinet base - refer to figure 4 for level positions.
- 2. Next level both ends of the bed. The headstock and the tailstock ends must be checked with the level placed at right angles to the bed. Refer to figure 4. Use a square to align the level. Do not turn level end for end. Compensate for variations of bubble readings by turning the leveling screws until readings are the same at both headstock and tailstock.

NOTE: Avoid excessive adjustment of leveling screws by inserting shims between pads and floor.

When the lathe is level, turn down the four inner support screws until pads contact the floor.

- 4. If lathe is anchored to floor, anchor bolts should be finger tight, or until the lock washers start to compress. Lag screws should be tightened, then backed off about one-quarter turn.
- 5. Recheck the level of the lathe unequal tightening of anchoring bolts may have pulled the bed out of level. Recheck leveling in 5 days. Check level of bed at frequent intervals. Chatter – turning taper – boring taper – facing convex or concave is usually the result of an improperly leveled lathe.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

The lathe is completely wired, ready to be connected to power supply. Be sure electrical characteristics of motor and switch correspond with electrical power supply. If any questions consult local power company.

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS FOR 1300 SERIES CLAUSING LATHE









FIGURE 5

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LUBRICATION CHART

LUBE	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	LUBRICANT	INSTRUCTIONS
1	Clutch shifter (2 fittings)	Weekly	Type 2	Use hand grease gun
2	Gear teeth and shift collars	6 months	Type 2	Clean thoroughly before lubricating
3	Hydraulic system	Keep full	Type 7	Maintain oil level at mark on sight window. Capacity 1 pint
4	Gear train bracket (4 cup oilers)	Weekly	Type 7	Use oil can
5	Headstock	Keep full	Type 7	Maintain oil level at mark on sight window. Drain and refill every 6 months. Capacity 5 pints.
6	Gearbox (ball oiler)	Daily	Type 8	Use oil can, oll generously
7	Drive gear (Ball oiler)	Daily	Type 7	Located between gear and gearbox
8	Selector gears and shaft	Daily	Type 7	Use oil can. Located behind gearbox-oil gears and spline shaft
9	Handwheel hubs (2 ball oilers)	Daily	Туре 7	Use oil can
10	Apron	Keep full	Туре В	Maintain oil level at mark on sight window. Drain and refill every 6 months. Capacity 1 pint.
11	Tool post slide	Daily	Type 7	Use oil can
12	Cross slide (4 ball oilers)	Daily	Type 4	Use oil can
13	Saddle ways (4 ball oilers)	Daily	Туре 4	Use oil can
14	Lead Screw	Monthly	Туре 4	Clean threads before oiling
15	Tailstock (2 ball oilers)	Weekly	Туре 4	Use oil can
16	Bed ways	Weekly	Type 4	Clean before oiling

APPROVED LUBRICANTS

	CLAUSING TYPE 2 GENERAL PURPOSE GREASE. VISCOSITY RANGE NLGI-2	CLAUSING TYPE 4 MEDIUM WAY OIL VISCOSITY RANGE 284-346	CLAUSING TYPE 7 LIGHT ANTI-WEAR HYDRAULIC OIL. VISCOSITY RANGE 135-165	CLAUSING TYPE 8 HEAVY/MEDIUM ANTI- WEAR HYDRAULIC OIL. VISCOSITY RANGE 284-346
AMERICAN OIL CO.	Amolith 2	Waytac 31	Rykon 21	Rykon 31
CITEO	Citgo H-2	Slide Rite 2	Pacemaker XD15	Pacemaker XD30
CITED OIL CORP.	Gulfcrown 2	Gulfway 52	Harmony 43AW	Harmony 54AW
	Lidok 2	Febis K53	Terresso EP44	Terresso EP53
HOMBLE OIL CORP.	Mobilux 2	Vactra 2	DTE 24	DTE 26
MOBIL OIL CORP.	Alvania 2	Tonna 33	Tellus 27	Tellus 33
SHELL OIL CO.	Dreaties 10	Way Lubricant 80	Sunvis 816WB	Sunvis 831WR
SUN OIL CO.	Prestige 42	Way Eduricant Bo	Doodo ND A	Rando HD-C
TEXACO, INC.	Multifak 2	Way Lubricant D	Rando HD-A	Halloo HD=C

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CONTROLS AND OPERATION

Do not operate lathe until you are thoroughly familiar with all controls and their functions. The lathe is shipped from factory with speed range selector set for "Intermediate" gear drive, and carriage locked to bed. Read the instructions carefully.



FIGURE 6 HEADSTOCK

MOTOR CONTROL

The motor control on front of headstock, stops, starts and reverses the motor. Forward spindle rotation is obtained by turning control to "FOR". Spindle will rotate counterclockwise as viewed from tailstock.

To reverse rotation of spindle move control to "REV".

CAUTION: DO NOT REVERSE UNTIL MOTOR HAS STOPPED TURNING.

SPEED RANGE SELECTOR

The Clausing has three infinitely variable speed ranges:

"Low" gear drive - 45 to 255 rpm.

"Intermediate" gear drive - 180 to 1000 rpm.

"High" direct drive - 360 to 2000 rpm.

To select speed range:

- 1. Stop the spindle.
- Turn selector to desired range, rotate spindle by hand if gears do not mesh.



FIGURE 7

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CAUTION: HEADSTOCK GEARING CAN BE DAM-AGED IF SPEED RANGE SELECTOR IS MOVED WHILE SPINDLE IS TURN-ING.

VARIABLE SPEED CONTROL

Speeds are infinitely variable and are changed hydraulically by turning variable speed control. To obtain the desired spindle speed, just turn this control to the rpm on the chart for the speed range selected.

CAUTION: DO NOT TURN VARIABLE SPEED CONTROL UNLESS MOTOR IS RUN-NING.

If variable speed control is accidentally turned with motor control OFF, the spindle speed chart can be re-sychronized with actual spindle speeds as follows: 1. Start motor.

- Turn variable speed control counterclockwise to the lowest spindle speed.
- Hold control against low speed stop, exerting slight pressure, for 30 seconds.



CLUTCH AND BRAKE CONTROL

This control, located at right of apron, operates a friction clutch and brake to start, stop and jog the spindle without stopping motor. Moving clutch lever up engages spindle drive – down disengages it and actuates brake to stop spindle.

CLUTCH KICKOUT

Clutch kickout, mounted on clutch control bar, can be positioned to disengage clutch automatically stopping spindle and feed as apron travels toward headstock. To set clutch kickout, determine stopping point then clamp to clutch control bar so clutch will be completely disengaged at stopping point.

QUICK CHANGE GEAR BOX

The quick change gear box provides a selection of



54 thread and feed changes through positioning of the sliding gear lever, gear selector and thread-feed selector lever.

NOTE: Cross feed is 1/2 of longitudinal feed.

SLIDING GEAR LEVER

Sliding gear lever has two positions: A and B.

GEAR SELECTOR

Gear selector has three positions: C, D, and E.

THREAD - FEED SELECTOR LEVER

To shift, pull out on handle, drop lever, slide to position desired, raise lever and push in the handle to engage lock pin. If selector handle does not slide easily, turn spindle by hand while shifting.

LEAD SCREW DIRECTION CONTROL

Selects right or left movement of the carriage, in feed or out feed of cross slide – arrows show direction of movement. Central position is neutral, lead screw does not turn.

CAUTION: DO NOT SHIFT CONTROLS WHILE SPINDLE IS TURNING.

To obtain the desired thread or feed;

- 1. Stop the spindle.
- Shift thread feed selector lever to position indicated on chart.
- Set sliding gear lever and gear selector as indicated on chart. Jog spindle, if necessary, to engage gears.
- Shift lead screw direction control for direction desired.



CARRIAGE CONTROLS

CROSS SLIDE HANDWHEEL

Handwheel is equipped with direct reading dial.

TOOL POST SLIDE

Handwheel has dial reading in actual slide travel.

CARRIAGE LOCK BOLT

Bolt locks carriage to bed for facing or cut-off operations.

CAUTION: BE SURE TO RELEASE LOCK BE-FORE MOVING CARRIAGE.

POWER FEED LEVER

This lever controls the operation of both power longitudinal feed and power cross feed. Lever has three positions: center, (neutral) for hand feeding, to the right and down (C) engages power cross feeds, to the left and up (L) engages power longitudinal feeds



FIGURE 11



FIGURE 12

NOTE: The power feed lever and the half nut lever are interlocked; half nuts must be disengaged (halfnut lever in down position) before power feeds can be engaged.

HALF NUT LEVER

Half nut lever engages half nuts with lead screw for threading. Lift lever to engage half nuts, lower lever to disengage. NOTE: Interlock prevents engaging half nuts and power feed at the same time. IMPOR-TANT: Never use half nuts for power feeds. Using half nuts for threading only will maintain the accuracy of the lead screw.

THREAD DIAL

The thread dial, located on the right side of apron, indicates when to engage the half nuts so the threading tool will follow the same groove of the thread on each successive cut.



FIGURE 13

To maintain the accuracy of the thread dial, loosen clamp screw and swing thread dial away from lead screw when not threading.

When cutting even numbered threads (such as 12, 14, 16, 32, etc., per inch), engage the half nut lever for the first cut and all successive cuts when the stationary mark on the outside of the threading dial is in line with any of the marks on rotating portion of the dial. Any dial marking may be used for successive cuts.

When cutting odd numbered threads (such as 7, 9, 11, 23, 27, etc., per inch), engage the half nut lever for the first cut and all successive cuts when the stationary mark on the thread dial is in line with any of the numbered marks on the dial.

For all fractional threads (such as 4.5, 5.5, 5.75, etc., per inch) engage half nut lever for the first cut on either odd number mark (1 or 3), use the same number for all successive cuts.



TAILSTOCK

Tailstock is quickly locked in position by bed clamp lever. An auxilliary lock stud is provided for heavy duty drilling.

Handwheel is equipped with graduated feed dial for accurate drilling. Ram taper has tang slot.

The tailstock may be set-over for taper turning by loosening the bed clamp and adjusting set-over screws on front and rear of base.

CAUTION: BEFORE INSERTING CENTER OR TOOLS, CLEAN BOTH TAPERS THOR-OUGHLY WITH A CLEAN DRY CLOTH.





MOUNTING CHUCKS AND FACE PLATES

When mounting chucks or faceplates, thoroughly clean spindle and chuck tapers. Make sure that all cams lock in the correct position - see figure 16.

It may be necessary when mounting a new chuck or face plate to re-set the camlock studs as follows:

- 1. Remove cap head lock screws (B).
- Set each stud (A) so that scribed ring (C) is level with rear face of chuck - with the slot lining up with the lock screw hole (see inset, figure 16).
- Mount on spindle nose and tighten the three cams. When fully tight, the cam lock line stamped on each cam should be between the two V marks on the spindle nose.

- If any cam does not tighten fully within the V marks, remove the chuck or face plate and readjust the stud as indicated.
- Install and tighten the lock screw (B) on each stud before remounting on spindle.

NOTE: Make a reference mark on each correctly fitted chuck or faceplate to coincide with the mark scribed on the spindle nose. This will assist subsequent re-mounting.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT INTERCHANGE CHUCKS OR FACE PLATES BETWEEN LATHES WITHOUT CHECKING FOR CORRECT CAM LOCKING.

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS



CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

If the clutch slips when spindle drive is engaged, adjust as follows:

- 1. Remove end guard assembly from lathe.
- 2. Lower clutch control lever to disengage clutch.
- Loosen socket head capscrew (A, figure 16) on adjusting nut (B). (NOTE: Use 9/64" wrench furnished.)
- 4. Turn the adjusting nut 1/8 turn counterclockwise (as viewed from small pulley end of countershaft). If further adjustment is required, tighten nut 1/8 turn at a time to avoid overtightening.
- CAUTION: IF CLUTCH IS ADJUSTED TOO TIGHTLY, THE CLUTCH AND BRAKE LEVER CANNOT BE MOVED INTO THE ENGAGED POSITION.
- Retighten the scoket head capscrew and replace end guard assembly.

CLUTCH LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT

Linkage is properly adjusted when the distance between clutch shifter (H figure 16) and face of threaded shoulder (G) is between 9/16" and 5/8" (dimension C) with clutch disengaged. With clutch engaged dimension C1 should be 1/16" plus.

DISC BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

To adjust:

- 1. Turn off main drive motor and remove end guard.
- 2. Push down on arm (J, Figure 16).
- 3. Loosen lock nut (A, Figure 17).
- 4. Remove lock nut (A, Figure 17).
- 5. Remove cap screw (B, Figure 17).
- Adjust alinabal link until dimension (C, Figure 16) is 1/2" with clutch disengaged and brake engaged.
- If alinabal link has no more adjustment move rod (D, Figure 17) to next hole. Should rod already be in top hole the brake pads must be replaced.
- If brake does not hold properly continue to adjust alinabal link until brake will hold.

- Should the clutch & brake lever hit the chip pan when braking, loosen clamp screw (A, Figure 18) and reposition the lever to provide adequate stroke.
- 10. Replace end guard.

If clutch lever hits chip pan with brake applied, see Clutch and Brake Lever Adjustment.



CLUTCH LEVER ADJUSTMENT

Position of the clutch and brake lever can be adjusted as follows:

- 1. Remove end guard.
- Loosen capscrew in shift link arm (A, figure 18).
- Position clutch and brake lever as desired.
- 4. Retighten capscrew.
- 5. Replace end guard.

SHEAR PIN REPLACEMENT

A shear pin is provided in the lead screw to prevent damage due to accidental overload. To replace broken

FIGURE 18



- 1. Remove head end (A, figure 19) and retainer end (B) of broken shear pin from coupling (C).
- Rotate lead screw by hand and align holes in coupling with hole in lead screw. Use a 3/32" diameter punch and tap broken shear pin very lightly. If shear pin does not move easily, withdraw punch and rotate lead screw 180° - tap out shear pin.
- Align holes in coupling and lead screw install new shear pin and retainer.



FIGURE 20

LEAD SCREW END PLAY ADJUSTMENT

If end play should develop in the lead screw, tighten nut (A, figure 20)on end of lead screw.

CAUTION: TIGHTEN ONLY ENOUGH TO ELIM-INATE END PLAY - OVERTIGHTEN-ING WILL DAMAGE THE THRUST BEARINGS.

TAILSTOCK HANDWHEEL BEARING ADJUSTMENT If backlash should develop in tailstock handwheel, tighten nut (B, figure 20). Tighten only enough to eliminate backlash – do not overload bearing.



FIGURE 21

CHECKING CENTER ALIGNMENT Lathe center alignment is tested as follows:

- Machine two shoulders on a 2 inch diameter center drilled bar approximately 12 inches long, see figure 21.
- Take a fine finishing cut on both shoulders without changing the tool setting.
- Measure diameters of the shoulders. If diameters are not the same, tailstock needs adjusting. See adjusting tailstock alignment.

ADJUSTING TAILSTOCK ALIGNMENT

The tailstock can be set over for taper turning or re-aligned by adjusting set-over screws (C and D, figure 22), as follows:



FIGURE 22

 Release bed clamp lever (A) and nut on lock stud (B).

2. Determine direction tailstock is to be moved.

- CAUTION: NEVER ADJUST SET-OVER SCREW WITHOUT FIRST BACKING OUT OP-POSING SCREW.
- Back out set-over screw on side toward which tailstock will be moved.
- Tighten opposite set-over screw until tailstock has been moved required amount.
- 5. Retighten first set-over screw.
- CAUTION: MAKE SURE BOTH SET-OVER SCREWS ARE TIGHTENED TO PREVENT TAIL-STOCK SHIFTING UNDER TOOL PRES-SURE.
- Check headstock and tailstock center alignment. See Checking Center Alignment.



CARRIAGE SADDLE GIB ADJUSTMENT

Four gibs, located directly under the saddle wipers, are provided to compensate for wear. The gibs (A, figure 23) are adjusted by set screws (B) located in the gib brackets. The two rear brackets and the left front bracket have three set screws each; the right front has two.

Adjust as follows:

- Place power feed lever in neutral and disengage half nuts.
- Clean under bed ways and apply a light coat of oil.
- 3. Remove thread dial for access to right front gib.
- Adjust the set screws in each gib bracket evenly until a slight drag is felt as carriage is moved along the ways.
- 5. Replace thread dial.

CROSS SLIDE AND TOOL POST SLIDE GIB ADJUSTMENT

Gibs are properly adjusted when tool post slide and cross slide move with a slight drag.

A single screw is used to adjust each tapered gib as follows:

- 1. Shift power feed lever to neutral position.
- 2. Loosen gib nut (A, figure 24).
- Turn adjusting screw (B) until slide moves with a slight drag.
- 4. Retighten gib nut.



FIGURE 24

HANDWHEEL THRUST BEARING ADJUSTMENT Backlash in either cross slide or tool post slide handwheel can be removed by tightening nut (C or D, figure 25). Do not overtighten to prevent over loading the bearing.



FIGURE 25

CROSS SLIDE NUT ADJUSTMENT

If backlash develops between cross feed screw and nut, adjust as follows:

- Loosen socket capscrew (A, figure 25) in top of cross slide.
- Turn cross slide handwheel right and left while slowly tightening set screw (B) until backlash is eliminated.
- 3. Tighten cap screw (A).



FIGURE 26

TIMING BELT REPLACEMENT

- 1. Remove end guard.
- Loosen capscrew (C, figure 26) in countershaft bracket.
- 3. Lift countershaft roll belt off pulley.
- Place new belt on spindle pulley, lift countershaft - roll belt onto countershaft pulley.
- 5. Adjust belt tension.

TIMING BELT TENSION ADJUSTMENT

- Loosen capscrew (C, figure 26) in countershaft bracket.
- Tap bracket up or down to obtain 1 inch belt deflection, see figure 27.
- 3. Tighten capscrew (C, figure 26).
- 4. Install end guard

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FIGURE 27

VARIABLE DRIVE BELT REPLACEMENT

- With motor on, turn variable control to top speed. Turn motor off.
- 2. Remove end guard.
- Place wooden blocking under motor for support as shown in figure 26.
- 4. Disconnect clutch linkage (A) from clutch shifter.
- Remove capscrews (B), nuts and washers from motor mounts. Remove capscrew (C) from countershaft bracket.
- Lift motor slightly, remove timing belt from countershaft pulley.
- Slide complete motor and drive assembly out of headstock pedestal.



FIGURE 28

- 8. Disconnect hydraulic hose (A, figure 28).
- Remove four capscrews (B). Separate right housing (C) from left housing (D).
- 10. Remove belt from pulleys, install new belt.
- 11. Reassemble housing (C and D).

NOTE: Make sure the two holes in bearing cap on lower pulley are aligned with cylinders (E).

- 12. Connect hydraulic hose.
- 13. Slide drive assembly into place in headstock pedestal.
- 14. Lift motor slightly, place timing belt on pulley.
- 15. Bolt drive assembly in place.
- Adjust timing belt see TIMING BELT TEN-SION ADJUSTMENT.
- Refill hydraulic system see LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS.
- 18. Install end guard.
- 19. Start motor, turn variable speed control through entire speed range.
- 20. Adjust variable speed belt as described below.







FIGURE 30

VARIABLE SPEED BELT ADJUSTMENT

- Remove 6 screws (A, figure 29), remove panel (B) from headstock pedestal.
- Move speed range selector to ''low'', start motor, turn variable speed control against low speed stop.
- Loosen locknut (A, figure 30) and turn set screw until spindle rotates at 45 rpm - clockwise rotation increases speed. If a tachometer is not available, adjust until belt is flush with outside of countershaft pulley at low speed.
- 4. Tighten locknut (A).
- 5. Replace panel (E, figure 30).

PARTS SECTION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING REPAIR PARTS

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. The PART NUMBER.

2. The PART NAME.

3. The MODEL NUMBER of lathe.

4. The SERIAL NUMBER of lathe.

Note: The model and serial number plate is attached to front of the bed at tailstock end of lathe....

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Apron Assembly	2
Tailstock Assembly 13	3
Double Tool Cross Slide 14	1

ORDER REPAIR PARTS FROM CLAUSING SERVICE CENTER 2306 Eisenhower Drive Goshen, Indiana 46526




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GEAR TRAIN ASSEMBLY 1300-50



1300

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CROSS SLIDE ASSEMBLY 1300 - 76 TOOL SLIDE ASSEMBLY 1300 - 77



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