



C-29920

THE MONARCH MACHINE TOOL COMPANY



The Monarch Machine Tool Company

Sidney, Ohio 45365

SAFETY

Metal cutting equipment is designed to change the shape of parts by removing metal. Accomplishing the metal cutting function requires high speeds, high horsepower, sharp tools, and moving elements. This in turn requires that an operator of this equipment be safety conscious to avoid an accident which could be crippling or fatal to the operator or persons standing nearby.

We cannot hope to anticipate all possible factors that could cause an accident to occur with this equipment, but are listing general safety considerations as an aid to the operator becoming safety oriented.

An operator should become completely familiar with all machine controls and corresponding movements before operating the machine. He should maintain a clear area surrounding the machine to be sure there are no obstacles to his movement and no slippery spots on the floor.

We suggest that snug fitting clothing and safety glasses be worn, and no attempt made to operate the machine while fatigued or ill. Do not operate the machine if it is malfunctioning in any way.

Persons other than the operator should stay at least 6 feet away from the machine while it is running so as not to distract the operator or accidentally move a control lever.

Do not stand on machine elements. Do not store wrenches or other items on machine surfaces.

Be sure that all guards and covers are properly in place and doors are closed and fastened while operating the machine.

The work holding device must be securely fastened to the spindle nose, workpiece properly held by work holding device (be sure to remove knock-out bar and all wrenches from spindle before running), tailstock (if needed) and tailstock spindle must be securely clamped before running part. The tailstock conveyor crank, if it is a removeable type, must be removed immediately after use. If a cylinder is used for power chucking, be sure pressure is adequate and speed is not excessive for the type chuck jaws being used.

Chucks must not be opened and tailstock members must not be unclamped while the workpiece is rotating.

Tools and holders must be securely fastened before attempting a cut.

A lathe is not designed for two-man operation. We recommend that the machine be turned off when another person is giving assistance in changing tooling, loading work, cleaning machine, or during maintenance work, as an accidental control actuation can cause an unexpected machine movement which could cause an accident.

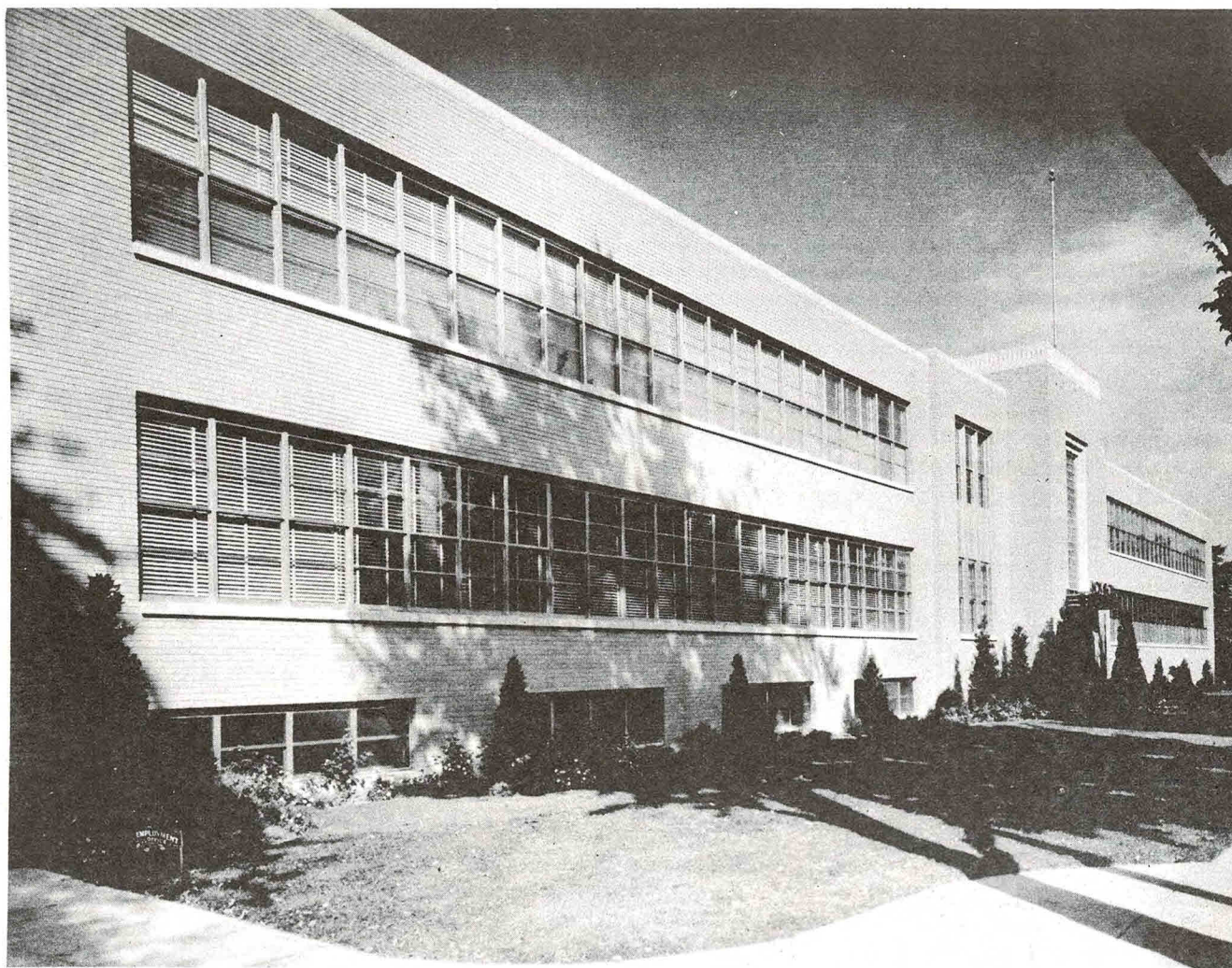
Use a work loading assist to load heavy parts, but be sure the assist is clear of machine elements and will not obstruct operator movement before starting the machine.

The actual cutting operation can produce sharp edges and considerable heat. The operator should never touch the workpiece, and should keep all objects away from the tool and workpiece, while rotating. Also, never reach past the spindle or workpiece while it is rotating.

The movement of the carriage and bottom slide will create pinch points and the operator must avoid these points.

High voltage is used to power this machine. Authorized electricians only should correct an electrical component failure. Other maintenance must be performed by authorized personnel.

In conclusion, the operator must treat the machine with the utmost respect and observe all safety precautions.



The Monarch plant at Sidney, Ohio. One of the most modern and best equipped machine tool plants in America.

MONARCH LATHES

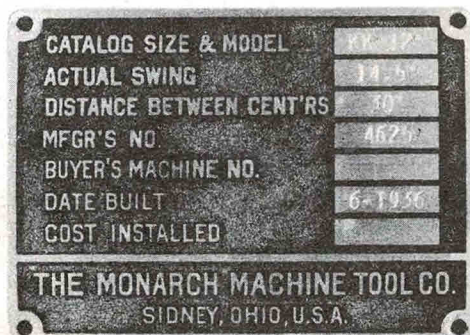
COVER THE TURNING FIELD
SIDNEY... OHIO, U.S.A.

THE MONARCH MACHINE TOOL COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO, U. S. A.

HANDLING AND INSTALLATION

This Monarch lathe is a precision machine tool, built from the very finest materials, thoroughly tested for accuracy and performance, skidded and crated in the best manner to reach its destination in as near perfect condition as possible.

This lathe must be handled carefully to avoid injury. The photographs on the opposite page show the proper method of lifting the various models — check the model of the lathe on the identification plate shown below in order to select the picture for this particular lathe. Ropes are always better than chains. Please note that the skids should remain under the lathe until it is finally placed in its permanent location.



Identification Plate

This is the type of identification plate you will find on the front of the headstock on each Monarch lathe. It shows the correct catalog size and model number of the machine. Also the actual swing over the bed ways, as well as the exact distance between centers with the tailstock flush with the end of the bed. It also shows the manufacturer's number which is the Monarch serial number of the lathe, which number must positively be quoted on any order for repair parts, or any correspondence relating to service on this Monarch lathe. The next line on the identification plate is left blank for the buyer to insert his own plant ledger number or machine number. The next line indicates the month and the year this lathe was shipped from our factory at Sidney, Ohio. The next line may be filled in by the buyer if desired, showing the total cost of the machine. We recommend that this plate be always kept on the Monarch lathe, and full use made of it.

PACKING LIST

The packing list in the box of parts shows its contents, and should be carefully checked, against

the contents of the box or boxes, and any shortages or discrepancies should be immediately reported to the Monarch Machine Tool Co., Sidney, Ohio, of course mentioning the serial number of the lathe, which is clearly shown on the identification plate on the headstock.

CLEANING

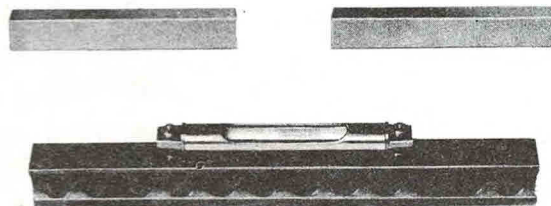
Before the carriage or tailstock are moved on the bed, the anti-rust slushing compound should be carefully wiped from all surfaces, preferably with rags dipped in gasoline or naphtha, to make sure that all grit or other foreign substance has been carefully removed. After this is done a thin film of oil should be applied to the bearing surfaces before these parts are moved along the bed. After the reservoir in the tailstock base, as well as the reservoir in the apron has been filled with the proper kind of oil, then the oiling of these flat way surfaces is taken care of automatically.

THE INSTALLATION

Every lathe, in order to turn or bore accurately, must be installed on a solid foundation, and the bed must be kept level and without twist or distortion, otherwise the lathe will not turn or bore true, and it would be a positive injury to the lathe to be operated with the lathe bed distorted, or on a twist.

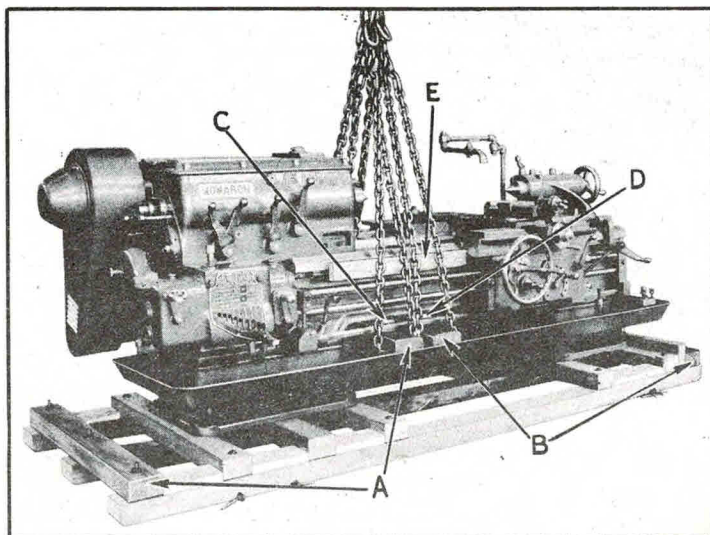
If it is not possible to provide a concrete foundation for the lathe, and if it must be installed on a wood floor, it should be installed at a point where the wood floor is properly supported from underneath. The importance of a solid foundation for a lathe or any other precision machine tool cannot be over-emphasized. Neither can the importance of frequent checking with a precision machinists' level be stressed too much.

LEVELING TOOLS



Machinists' Level

This photograph shows the parallels and the proper type of level to use for leveling the machine. Each graduation of this level equals .0005" The sensitivity is 10 sec.



Before the carriage or tailstock are moved — read paragraph "CLEANING" on page 2.

MODELS M, N, and NN

Wood blocks A & B are taken from ends of skids — blocks C & D should be at least $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high to clear the apron control rod. Place blocks E between sling and bedways.

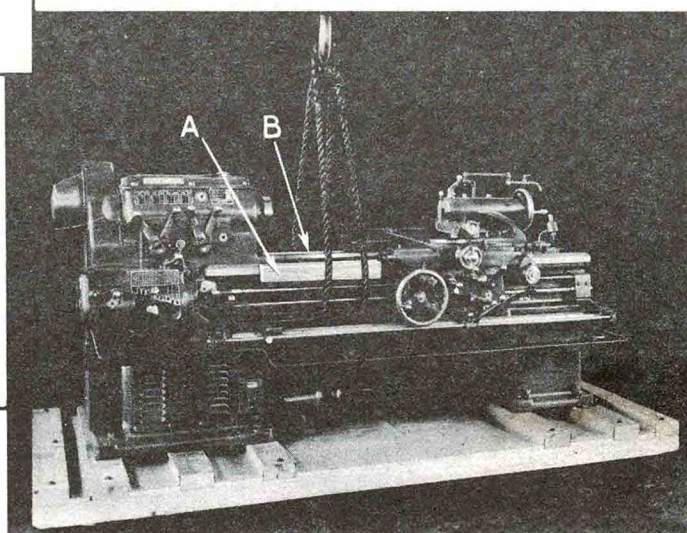
MAKE CERTAIN THAT LOAD IS ON
BALANCE BEFORE LIFTING



MODELS AA, W, and BB

Wood blocks A & B are pieces of 2 x 4 placed on each side of bed ways — to make sure that sling does not touch leadscrew and feed rod.

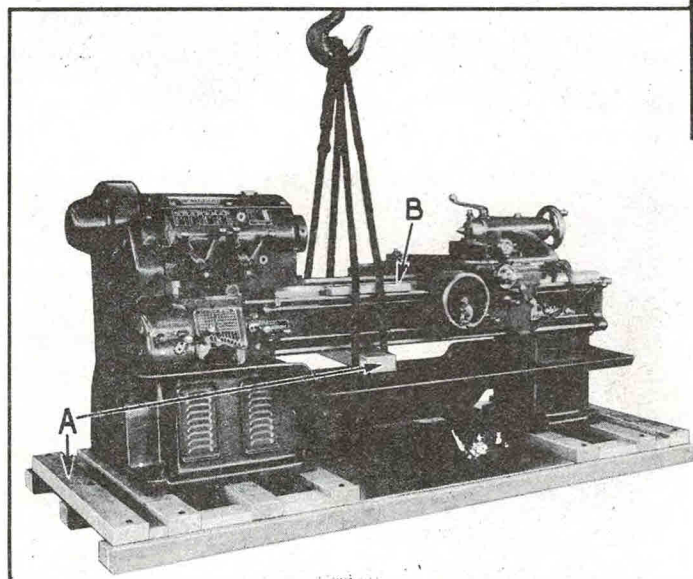
MAKE CERTAIN THAT LOAD IS ON
BALANCE BEFORE LIFTING



MODELS K, CK, C, CY, and CU

Wood block A is taken from the skid and blocks B should be wide enough to keep the sling clear of the leadscrew reverse rod.

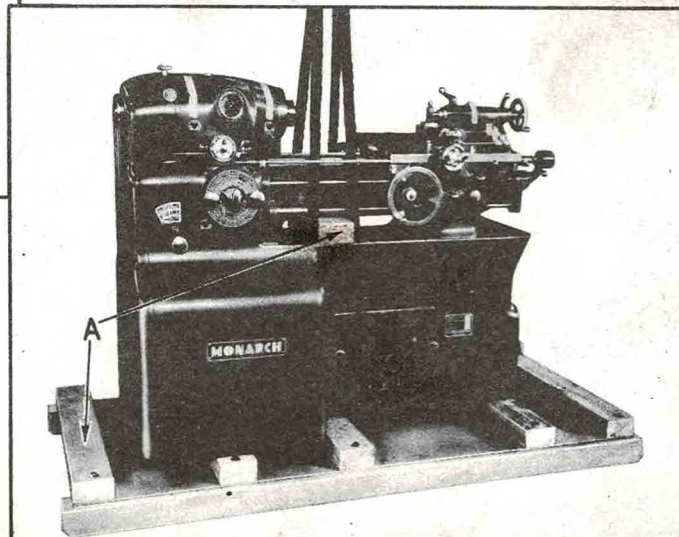
MAKE CERTAIN THAT LOAD IS ON
BALANCE BEFORE LIFTING

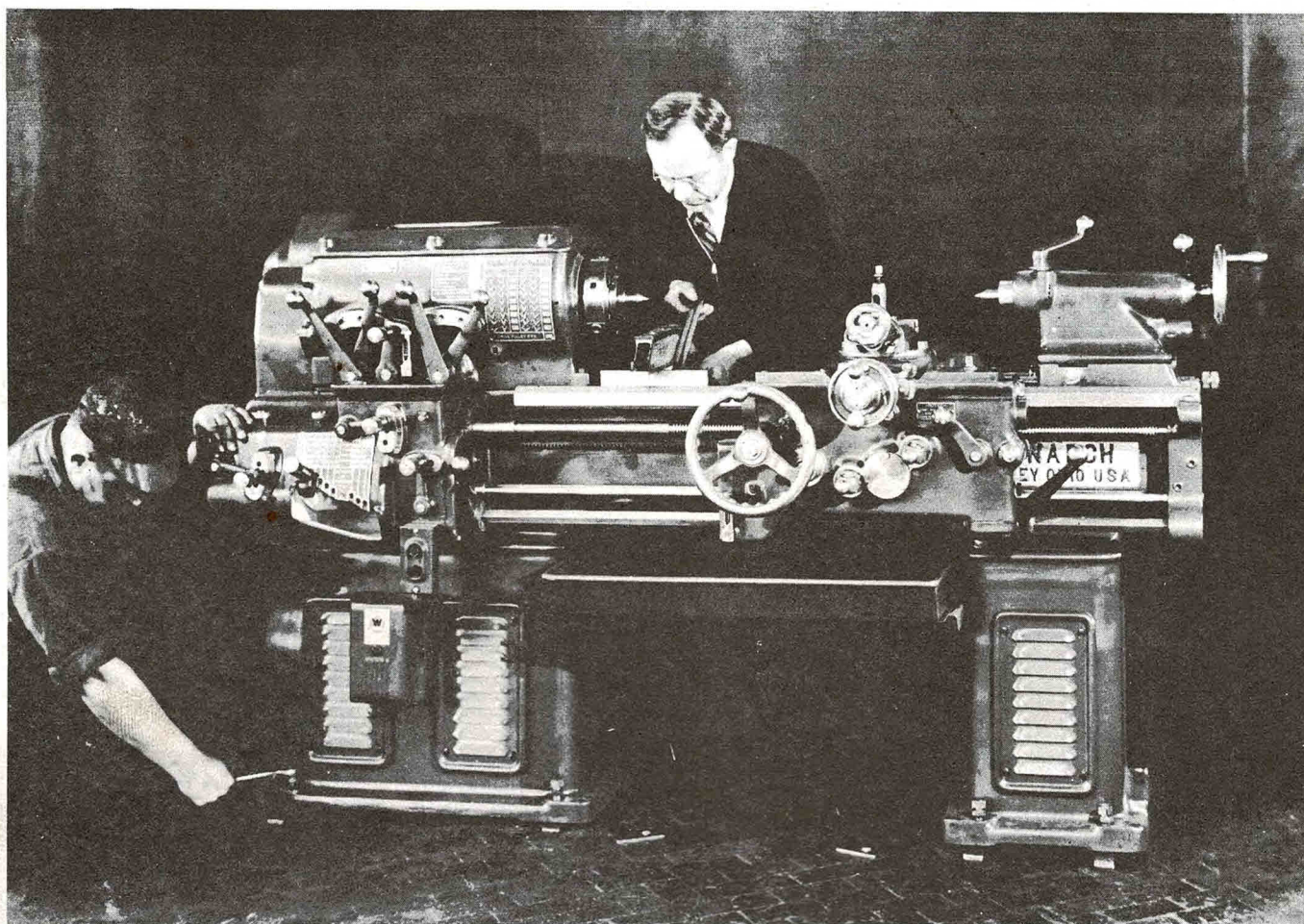


MODEL EE

Wood block A is taken from the skid — note that the sling should go behind the leadscrew reverse rod on models that have this feature.

MAKE CERTAIN THAT LOAD IS ON
BALANCE BEFORE LIFTING

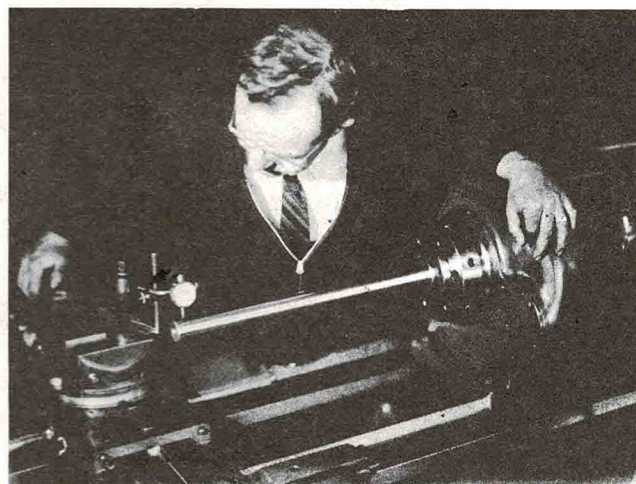


*Lathe Being Leveled*

ACCURATE LEVELING

Leveling a lathe and keeping it level is one of the first essentials in proper lathe operation. It is not necessary to level the lathe bed lengthwise. Even though one end of the lathe may be considerably higher or lower than the other end, the lathe will still do accurate work providing the lathe bed itself is not on a twist. Nothing but an accurate machinist's level should be used for leveling the lathe bed. A set of parallels, one on the front flat of the bed, and the other on the rear flat of the bed, should be used, and the accurate machinist's level placed on top of these parallels. Level directly in front of the headstock, using the leveling screws in the leg, with a steel plate between the floor and the leveling screw. Level in front of the headstock, in front of the tailstock, and in the center of the bed. After all twist and strain has been removed from the lathe bed, and it checks perfectly level, then the legs should be lagged to the floor, and after the lagging to the floor is completed, then the leveling should be rechecked again as before.

During the first few weeks or months of operation of the lathe this leveling should be rechecked frequently. If at any time it is found that the lathe does not turn or bore true the first thing to do is to check the leveling of the lathe bed.

*Checking Alignment*

TESTING THE ACCURACY OF ALIGNMENT

We find the most convenient means of testing the alignment of the spindle of a lathe with the bed ways is by having a ground test bar with a

taper shank accurately fitting the ground taper hole in the headstock spindle. This test bar on the ground cylindrical part extending beyond the spindle should be at least 25 to 30" in length, and the bar of course should be perfectly accurate and straight. By putting an accurate dial test indicator in the tool post and running it along the test bar, both on the top and on the side of the bar, will indicate just how much misalignment there is in the bed ways in relation to the spindle of the lathe.

At least once each week the wipers on the carriage wings and on the tailstock base should be removed and thoroughly cleaned of the accumulation of chips and foreign matter, which will be found. If this plan is followed the accurate life of the lathe bed will be prolonged indefinitely, and the possibility of any scoring of the bed ways will be greatly reduced.

The headstock is automatically lubricated both by the splash system and a plunger type pump, which supplies clean filtered oil to the Timken spindle bearings.

The tailstock base is provided with a reservoir filled from the outside, which provides lubrication between the tailstock base and the bed ways.

As shown by the bronze caution plate, the main driving clutch pulley should not be greased more often than once per year, and then only a small quantity of grease should be applied, for the reason that the anti-friction bearings on which the clutch pulley is mounted require only a slight amount of lubrication, and an excess of lubricant would impair the proper functioning of the clutch faces, causing them to drag and not release properly.

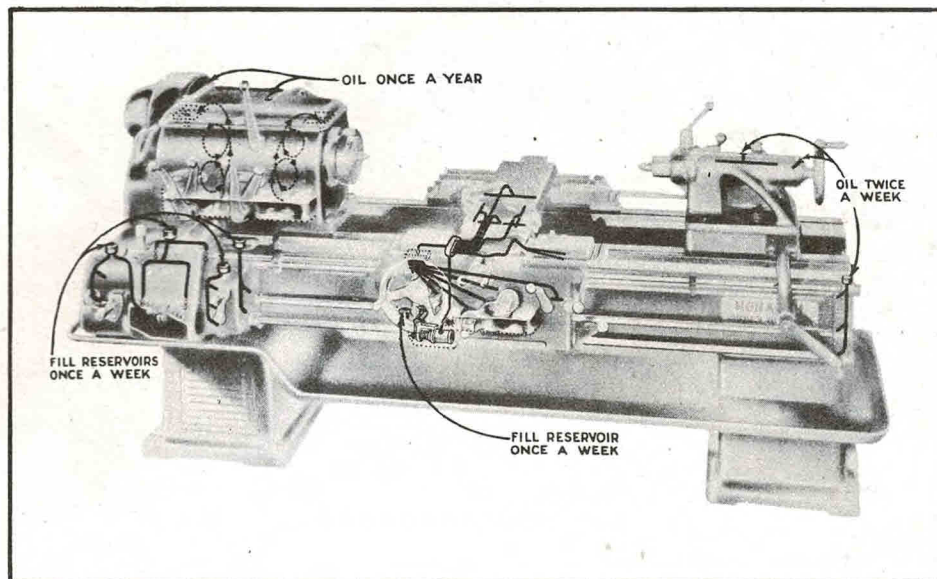
The bronze plate on the end gear train guard indicates that the end gearing should be oiled once per day.

Note: The right end bearings on Models EE, K, CK, C, CY, AA, W and BB, have oilless bearings and require no attention.

CARE AND OPERATION OF THE LATHE

Most of the features of ease and convenience of operation of this machine have been suggested from time to time by lathe operators, and we always welcome suggestions and criticisms. This lathe is built of the very finest materials obtainable, all the steel operating parts are made of nickel alloy steel electric furnace hardened, and the lathe is built to stand high speeds and heavy cuts, and with reasonable care and attention will stand up indefinitely to maximum service. "A good workman always takes pride in his tools," and we have tried in the building of this lathe to make it not only easy and convenient to operate, but also to *look well*. A weekly cleaning with a kerosene rag will give the finish a longer life.

This picture shows a typical Monarch lathe, naming the principal parts and levers used for operating the machine, and naming also the principal assembly units.



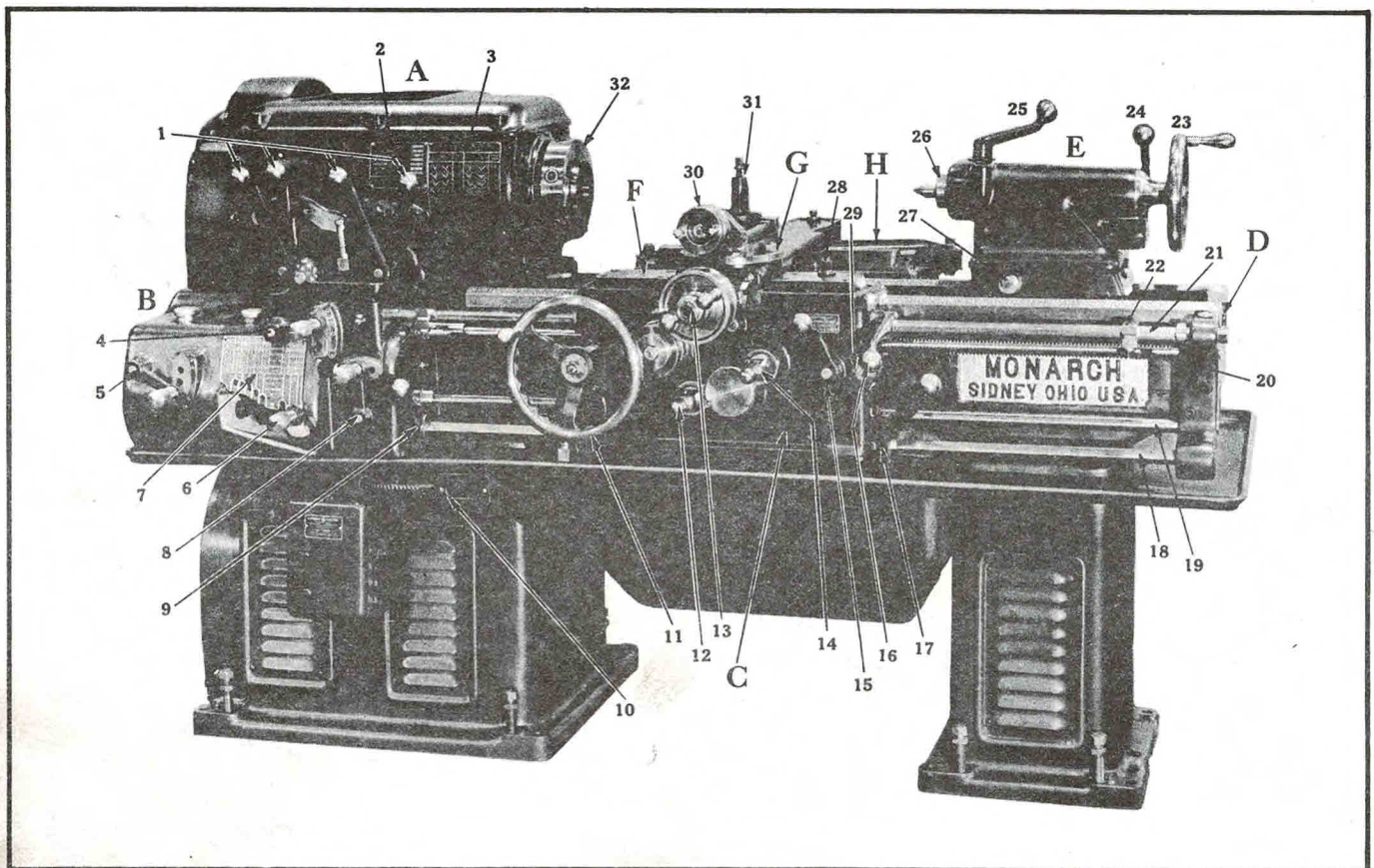
Force Feed Lubrication

LUBRICATION

Before this lathe was shipped, all oil was drained from the headstock and apron. Before the lathe is operated the headstock and apron must be filled to the proper level as indicated by the gauges and the lathe should be thoroughly oiled thruout. In the headstock and apron we recommend the use of a high grade oil the equivalent of SAE-30. The photograph shown illustrates how easy it is to keep this Monarch lathe properly lubricated and shows the thought which has been put into providing proper lubrication. The degree of service and satisfaction this machine provides in the future will depend in no small extent to the care it receives in proper lubrication.

Before this lathe was shipped from the factory the headstock was operated for a period of not less than four hours under a forced system of oil circulation, the oil being automatically cleaned by a Centrifuge machine, to make absolutely sure that every particle of dirt and foreign matter has been completely removed from the entire headstock mechanism. We recommend that once yearly all oil should be drained from the headstock and the headstock flushed out with kerosene, and clean, preferably filtered oil, used to refill it.

At least once yearly the Bijur circulating pump on the apron should be removed, and the apron reservoir, as well as the pump reservoir, be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and sediment.

*Assemblies and Operating Parts***PRINCIPAL ASSEMBLY UNITS**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Headstock. | E. Tailstock. |
| B. Gearbox. | F. Carriage. |
| C. Apron | G. Compound rest. |
| D. Bed | H. Taper attachment. |

NAMES OF LEVERS AND PARTS USED IN OPERATION

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Headstock spindle speed change levers. | 17. Apron control lever. |
| 2. Identification plate. | 18. Control rod. |
| 3. Spindle speed index plate. | 19. Feed rod. |
| 4. Upper compound lever. | 20. Leadscrew. |
| 5. Lower compound lever. | 21. Reverse rod. |
| 6. Tumbler lever. | 22. Reverse rod stop collar. |
| 7. Feed thread index plate. | 23. Tailstock handwheel. |
| 8. Feed thread lever. | 24. Tailstock clamping lever. |
| 9. Spindle control lever. | 25. Tailstock spindle binder lever. |
| 10. Motor switch. | 26. Tailstock spindle. |
| 11. Apron handwheel. | 27. Tailstock setover screw. |
| 12. Longitudinal friction lever. | 28. Carriage binder clamp. |
| 13. Crossfeed handle and dial. | 29. Chasing dial. |
| 14. Crossfeed friction lever. | 30. Compound dial and handle. |
| 15. Halfnut closure lever. | 31. Tool post. |
| 16. Reverse lever. | 32. Headstock spindle. |

CHANGING SPINDLE SPEEDS

The levers on the front of the headstock are of course for changing spindle speeds. The levers move heavy jaw clutches inside the headstock in changing spindle speeds. In changing to slower speeds it is not necessary to disengage the driving clutch, but we do always recommend disengaging the driving clutch before changing to higher speeds. This is especially advisable if there is a heavy chuck or heavy work on the spindle or between centers. With a collet chuck or with light work between centers on the lathe, it is not necessary to disengage the driving clutch in changing to higher speeds. In changing spindle speeds, the thing to watch is to avoid the sudden shock that would be imposed on the headstock mechanism in changing from low to higher speeds, with the driving clutch engaged and with a load on the spindle. With just a little care and practice in changing spindle speeds any operator can soon learn to select any desired spindle speed and secure it almost instantly, even without referring to the spindle speed chart on the front of the headstock.

SPINDLE START AND STOP LEVERS

These levers, one located at the right hand wing of the apron, and the other at the headstock end of the lathe, in the upward position disengages the driving clutch, and by applying pressure in the upward position engages the cone brake inside the headstock to bring the spindle to a quick stop. The cone brake should function indefinitely without adjustment. Should it ever fail to properly serve as a brake to stop the spindle, it should be examined by removing the top cover plate of the headstock to discover the cause.

QUICK CHANGE GEAR BOX

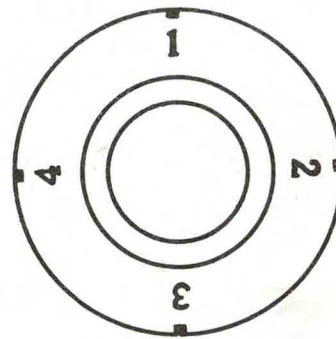
Since the index plate on the gear box clearly indicates all lever positions to secure any desired thread or rate of feed, no special instructions for its operation are required. At the right end of the quick change gear box is what is termed a slip-gear lever which is used to engage either the feed rod or the leadscrew.

THE APRON

The apron is anti-friction bearing thru out and is automatically lubricated by means of a cam which operates as the carriage traverses along the bed. If the lathe is to be used for a considerable period of time on facing work with the carriage clamped to the bed, the automatic force feed lubrication in the apron and to the compound rest will not function. In this case it is well to unclamp the carriage and occasionally move the carriage along the bed five or six turns of the apron handwheel to again force oil to all apron parts, as well as to the compound rest in its bearing on the carriage, so that proper lubrication will be given these parts.

The chasing dial on the front of the apron may be used in the following manner:

On any even thread where the lead being chased is divisible by four the operator may engage the halfnut at any point without paying attention to the chasing dial. For any even thread not divisible by four, such as 22 threads per inch, as well as any full odd thread, the halfnut may be engaged at any graduation. In other words, in chasing such threads the halfnut may be engaged when the chasing dial is at any one of the four graduation marks.



Chasing Dial

For half threads engage the halfnut at opposite graduations, as for instance No. 1, or No. 3, or No. 2, or No. 4. For quarter threads engage the halfnut at the same graduation each time. For other fractional threads the use of the thread chasing dial is not recommended.

LEADSCREW REVERSE MECHANISM

This feature is standard equipment on Model C toolroom lathes of 12", 14", 16" and 18" sizes; it is optional equipment on the EE model. Here are six of the many advantages of this device:

1. Chasing threads to a shoulder.
2. Chasing internal threads in a blind hole.
3. Chasing threads that have fractional leads.
4. Chasing odd leads of short lengths (in long lengths of odd leads it is faster to use the thread chasing dial).
5. Chasing odd leads in a sub-headstock.
6. Can be used as an automatic stop for feeds or threads in either direction by setting the stop collars.

SOME COMMON TURNING TROUBLES

Lathe Chatter

Should this Monarch lathe ever develop chatter, first make sure it is not work chatter, caused by springing of the work, or by an improperly set or an improperly ground tool. If after experiment you are convinced that the chatter may be caused by the lathe itself, we recommend the following procedure:

First examine the lathe bed to see if it is level and not on a twist. Then test the spindle in its anti-friction bearings to make sure that the bearings are properly adjusted. If they require adjustment they can be quickly adjusted by means of the lock nuts provided and shown on the headstock assembly sheet in this manual. The carriage gibs and compound rest gibs should be properly adjusted to remove lost motion and play. The headstock must of course be bolted tightly to the bed, and the tailstock base should fit firmly on the bed ways without any accumulation of dirt between the bed ways and the tailstock base. By making a careful analysis of the cause of the chatter, should chatter ever develop, we feel sure you will have no trouble in locating the cause and removing it.

Drunken Thread

A drunken thread is an alternately thick and thin thread, caused when the leadscrew thrust adjustment is improperly made. Proper adjustment of the leadscrew thrust eliminating lost motion will usually remedy this trouble.

The Lathe Turns Taper Between Centers

First see that the lathe bed is perfectly level, on a firm foundation, and that the bed is not on a twist, which would render it inaccurate. Make sure the tailstock center is correctly aligned with the headstock center. Of course the carriage and compound rest gibs should be properly adjusted.

If the Lathe Turns Taper on Work Held in a Chuck

First see that the lathe bed is properly leveled as described above and elsewhere in this manual. It will be well also to test the accuracy of the gripping surface and the face of the chuck jaws to see if they are accurate. It is well also to test the alignment of the spindle with the bed ways of the lathe as described elsewhere in the manual.

If the Lathe Bores Taper, or Faces Convex or Concave

The same procedure as above should be followed.

Every possible precaution to assure long trouble free service of this lathe has been taken by us, and the lathe should give satisfactory performance with reasonable care and attention for many years to come. If, however, you should ever experience difficulty in the successful operation of this lathe, that you cannot quickly correct yourself, we urge you to report your trouble to the dealer or agent who sold you the lathe, or to us direct, because every Monarch lathe must give complete satisfaction to the purchaser.

BULLETINS

The "Feature Bulletin" and the "Accessories Bulletin" have been sent with this operator's manual. By studying these bulletins, you will become more familiar with Monarch lathes.

The "Feature Bulletin" explains very thoroughly the construction of the machine, untouched photographs being used for illustrations. We feel this bulletin will present you with a much clearer understanding of the machine.

The "Accessories Bulletin" shows the attachments and accessories which may be installed on a Monarch lathe, making it adaptable for almost any type of turning. A study of this bulletin may be the means of solving many of your turning problems.

We Believe that the Use of Compressed Air, for Cleaning Lathes, is the Cause of Future Troubles

DESCRIPTION of ASSEMBLIES, ADJUSTMENTS, and PARTS CATALOG

This part of the manual covers the construction of the machine, and the adjustments that may be made on each unit. With this description are illustrations showing the parts of which each unit is constructed. These have been arranged in the same relative positions, when possible, as they appear in the construction of the machine.

INSTRUCTION FOR ORDERING PARTS

An identification plate like that shown below is on each Monarch Lathe.

When ordering parts there are five points of information that must be sent. These are as follows:

1. The number of pieces required.
2. The name of the part.
3. The number of the part.
4. The parts sheet number.
5. The lathe serial number.

This information must be sent in order for the part to be correctly identified. The parts sheet number is the number of the sheet on which the parts illustration appears.

Example of how to order a part.

SEND ONE TUMBLER LEVER, PART NUMBER 84, PARTS SHEET NUMBER 12, LATHE SERIAL NUMBER 42912.

Note: Use the serial number on the identification plate on the lathe.

If the information is sent in this manner prompt service can be rendered on the delivery of the part desired. Otherwise it will have to be delayed, until the information is obtained.

CATALOG SIZE & MODEL	25" NN
ACTUAL SWING	33.5"
DISTANCE BETWEEN CENT'RS	120"
MFR'S NO.	42912
BUYER'S MACHINE NO.	
DATE BUILT	7-1957
COST INSTALLED	

THE MONARCH MACHINE TOOL CO.
SIDNEY, OHIO, U.S.A.

*An Identification Plate Like This
is On Each Monarch Lathe*

MOTOR MOUNTING AND DRIVING CLUTCH

Most motors are mounted in the housing under the headstock. This photograph illustrates the parts used in that type of mounting. On page 5 of the "Accessories Bulletin" are shown a rear leg vertical mounting, and a motor mounted on top of the headstock. A rear leg horizontal mounting is shown on page 6, of the same bulletin. The mountings are all very similar except for their location on the lathe.

ADJUSTMENTS

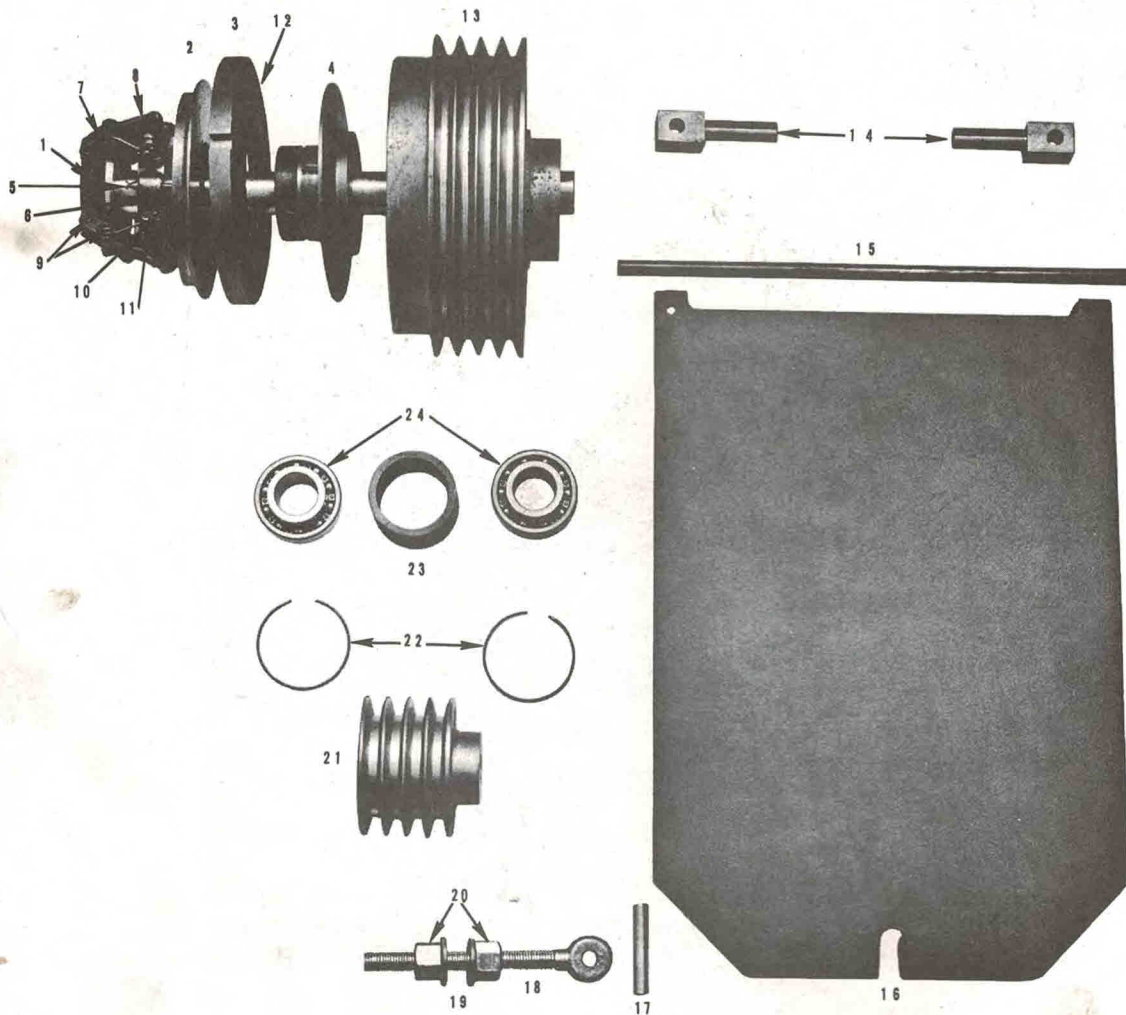
Motor drive. The motor V belts are adjusted by shifting the position of the motor. This is done by removing the plate on the front of the housing under the headstock, and shifting the position of the nuts, No. 20, on the eye-bolt, No. 18, which is attached

to the front of the motor base, No. 16. Do not keep the belts too tight. After making the adjustment, securely tighten the nuts on the eye-bolt.

Driving clutch. The driving clutch is adjusted by withdrawing the adjustment lock pin, No. 5, and turning the adjusting yoke, No. 6, "in", to tighten, "out", to loosen. One notch is usually all the adjustment requires. After making the adjustment, be sure the locknut on the end is securely tightened.

Sticking clutch. Excessive lubrication causes grease to be thrown on the composition discs No. 12, of the driving clutch, causing it to stick or drag. To eliminate this trouble remove the disc and clean the faces.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND LATHE SERIAL



MOTOR MOUNTING and DRIVING CLUTCH PARTS LIST

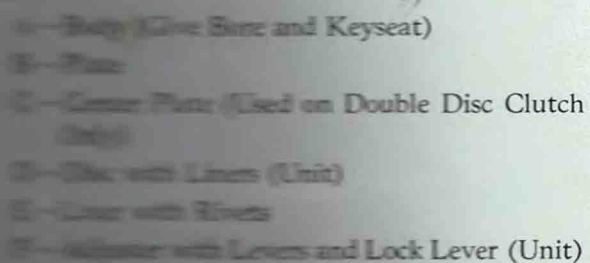
1. Sliding sleeve.
2. Floating plate.
3. Driving plate.
4. Hub and back plate.
5. Adjustment lock pin.
6. Adjusting yoke.
7. Lever link.
8. Lever.

9. Lever link pin.
10. Lever spring.
11. Lever pin.
12. Friction disc.
13. Disc clutch sheave.
14. Motor base hinge.
15. Motor base shaft.
16. Motor base.

17. Motor base adjustment stud.
18. Motor base adjustment screw.
19. Washer.
20. Nut.
21. Motor sheave.
22. Spring collar.
23. Sheave bearing spacer.
24. Sheave bearing.

For Edgemont Type "SF" Clutches Used on Monarch Lathes

For Edgemont Type "SF" Clutches Used on Monarch Lathes



G—Lever with Roller Assembled and Lever Pin
H—Lever Pin
J—Roller with Pin
K—Roller Pin
L—Lock Lever with Pin and Spring
M—Release Spring
N—Cam

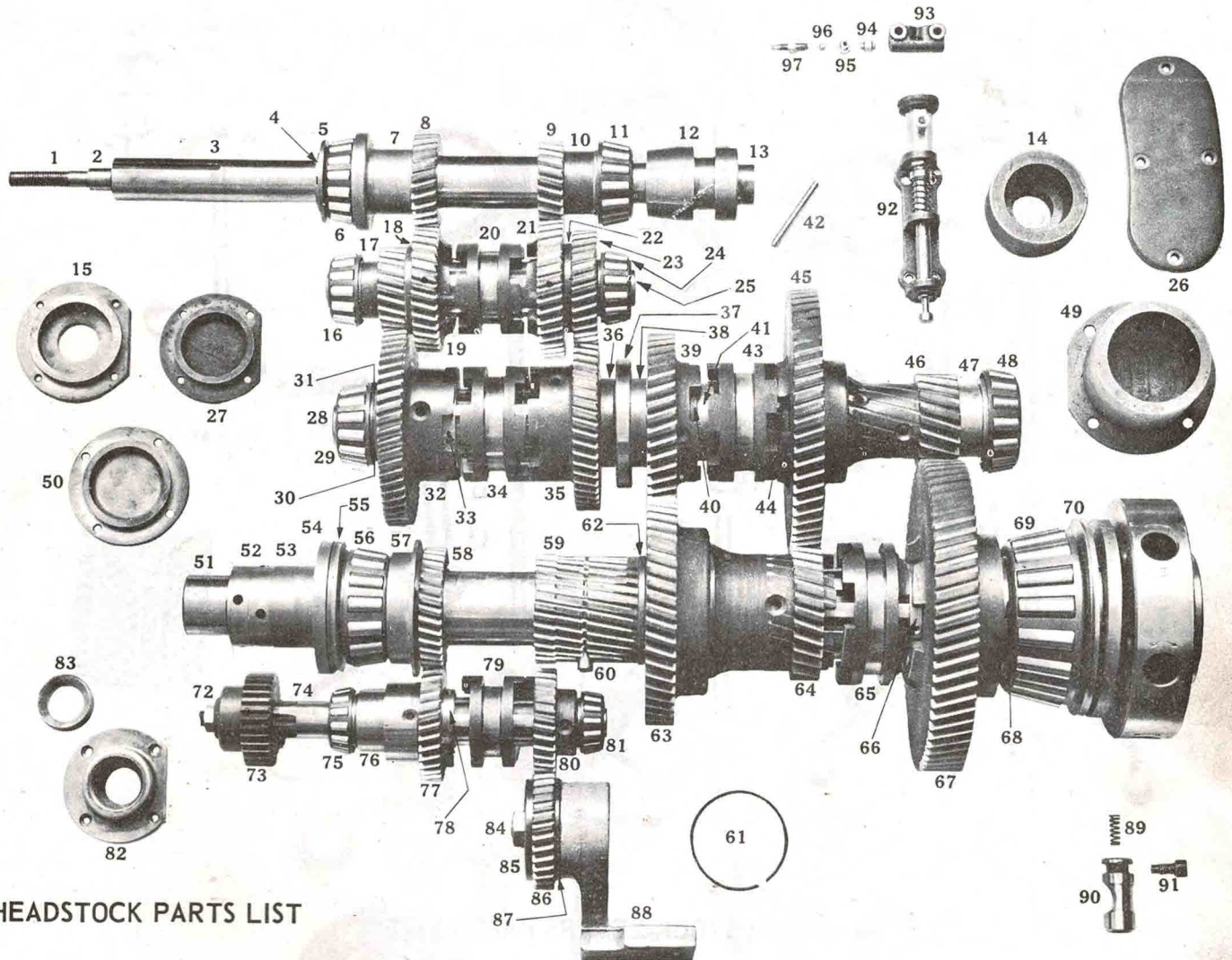
HEADSTOCK

This photograph shows the shafts in the headstock and the parts mounted on them. The headstock levers assembly is shown on the other side of this page.

SPINDLE ADJUSTMENT

To take up on the spindle bearings, tighten the spindle nuts, No. 52. Adjust tight enough to remove all play, yet not tight enough to heat at ordinary spindle speeds.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, LATHE SERIAL NUMBER

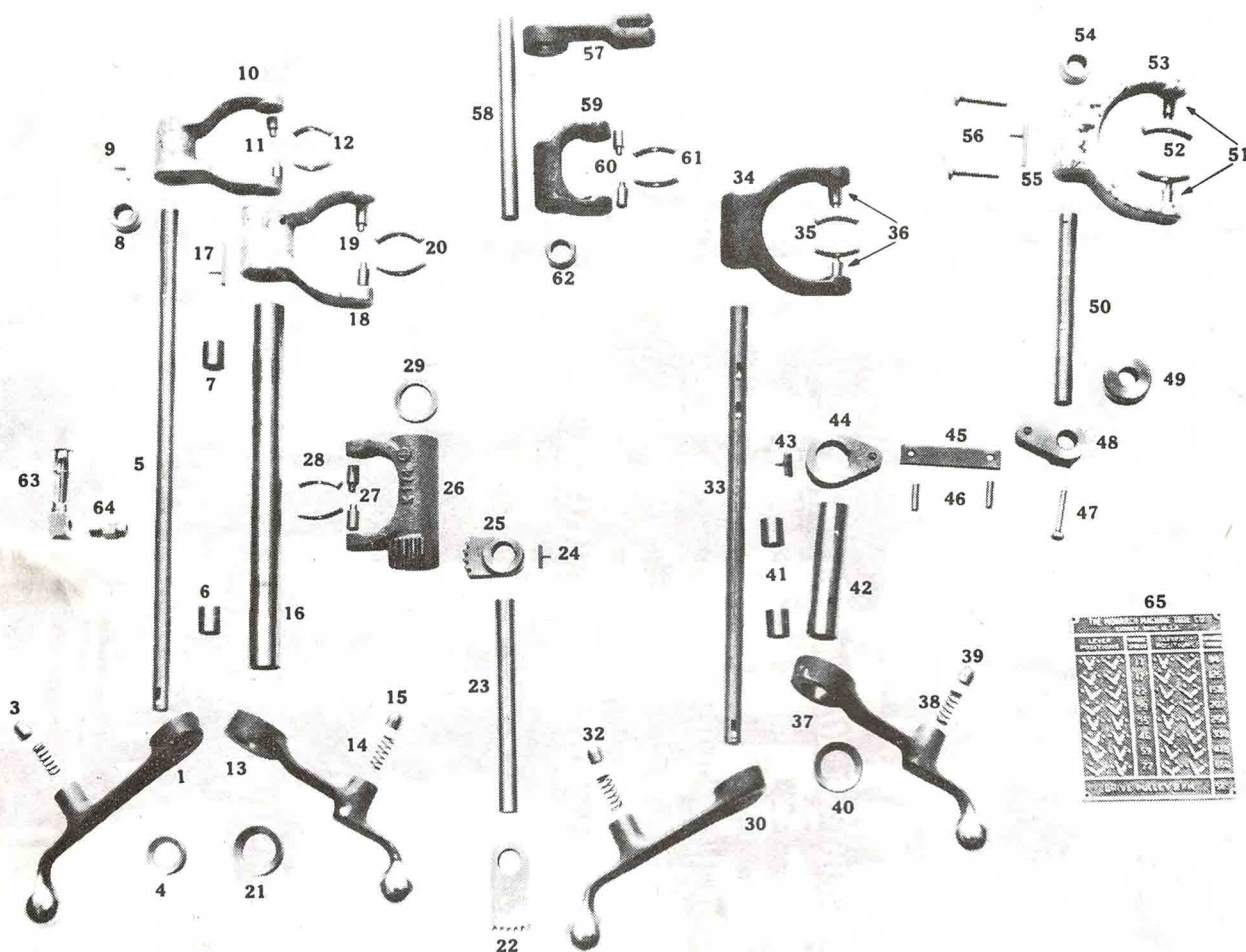


HEADSTOCK PARTS LIST

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Brake rod. | 25. Short intermediate shaft. | 46. Small back gear. | 73. Reverse shaft gear. |
| 2. Pulley shaft bushing. | 26. Short intermediate and pulley shaft plate. | 47. Bearing spacer. | 74. Reverse shaft. |
| 3. Pulley shaft. | 27. Short intermediate shaft bearing cap. | 48. Timken bearing. | 75. Timken bearing. |
| 4. Pulley shaft lock collar. | 28. Long intermediate shaft. | 49. Front intermediate shaft cap. | 76. Reverse shaft spacer. |
| 5. Pulley shaft oil deflector. | 29. Timken bearing. | 50. Long intermediate shaft cap, L. H. | 77. Large reverse clutch gear. |
| 6. Timken bearing. | 30. Thrust collar. | 51. Spindle. | 78. Clutch gear ring. |
| 7. Pulley shaft spacer. | 31. Gear spacer. | 52. Spindle nut. | 79. Reverse clutch. |
| 8. Pulley shaft gear, L. H. | 32. Long intermediate shaft gear, No. 1. | 53. Spindle spacing collar. | 80. Small reverse clutch gear. |
| 9. Pulley shaft gear, R. H. | 33. Clutch gear ring. | 54. Rear oil ring. | 81. Timken bearing. |
| 10. Pulley shaft gear spacer. | 34. Long intermediate shaft clutch, L. H. | 55. Rear oil deflector ring. | 82. Reverse shaft cap. |
| 11. Timken bearing. | 35. Long intermediate shaft gear, No. 2. | 56. Timken bearing. | 83. Reverse shaft packing gland. |
| 12. Brake cone. | 36. Bearing spacer. | 57. Inside oil deflector. | 84. Reverse idler gear stud. |
| 13. Brake cone plug. | 37. Radial thrust bearing. | 58. Large reverse gear. | 85. Reverse idler gear washer. |
| 14. Brake. | 38. Center bearing sleeve. | 59. Small reverse gear. | 86. Reverse idler gear. |
| 15. Pulley shaft cap, L. H. | 39. Long intermediate shaft gear, No. 3. | 60. Reverse gear pin. | 87. Spacer. |
| 16. Timken bearing. | 40. Clutch gear spacer. | 61. Collar ring. | 88. Reverse shaft support. |
| 17. Short intermediate shaft drive gear, L. H. | 41. Thrust collar. | 62. Spindle drive gear spacer. | 89. Cam spring. |
| 18. Gear spacer. | 42. Thrust Collar pin. | 63. Large spindle drive gear. | 90. Cam. |
| 19. Short intermediate shaft clutch gear, L. H. | 43. Long intermediate shaft clutch, R. H. | 64. Small spindle drive gear. | 91. Cam screw. |
| 20. Short intermediate shaft clutch gear, R. H. | 44. Gear spacer. | 65. Spindle clutch. | 92. Bijur pump. |
| 21. Short intermediate shaft clutch gear, R. H. | 45. Large back gear. | 66. Bull gear ring. | 93. Oil header. |
| 22. Gear spacer. | | 67. Bull gear. | 94. Oil nut. |
| 23. Short intermediate shaft drive gear, R. H. | | 68. Bull gear spacer. | 95. Oil bushing. |
| 24. Timken bearing. | | 69. Timken bearing. | 96. Oil sleeve. |
| | | 70. Front oil throw plate. | 97. Metering pin. |
| | | 71. Front oil deflector. | |
| | | 72. Washer. | |

HEADSTOCK LEVERS

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER PARTS SHEET NUMBER, LATHE SERIAL NUMBER



HEADSTOCK LEVERS PARTS LIST

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Clutch shifter shaft lever. | 22. Outside reverse segment. | 44. Clutch shifter link. |
| 2. Plunger spring. | 23. Reverse clutch shifter shaft. | 45. Link connecting bar. |
| 3. Plunger plug. | 24. Tit key. | 46. Shifter link pin. |
| 4. Clutch tube packing nut. | 25. Inside reverse segment. | 47. Segment pin. |
| 5. Clutch shifter shaft. | 26. Reverse shifter fork. | 48. Clutch shifter link. |
| 6. Clutch shifter tube bushing. | 27. Clutch shoe pin. | 49. Collar. |
| 7. Clutch shifter tube bushing. | 28. Clutch shifter shoe. | 50. Clutch shifter shaft. |
| 8. Fork collar. | 29. Fork collar. | 51. Clutch shoe pin. |
| 9. Tit key. | 30. Clutch shifter shaft lever. | 52. Clutch shifter shoe. |
| 10. Short intermediate shaft fork. | 31. Plunger spring. | 53. Spindle fork. |
| 11. Clutch shoe pin. | 32. Plunger plug. | 54. Collar. |
| 12. Clutch shifter shoe. | 33. Clutch shifter shaft. | 55. Tit key. |
| 13. Clutch shifter tube lever. | 34. Long intermediate shaft fork, R. H. | 56. Segment pin. |
| 14. Plunger spring. | 35. Clutch shifter shoe. | 57. Upper control link. |
| 15. Plunger plug. | 36. Clutch shoe pin. | 58. Clutch shifter shaft. |
| 16. Clutch tube. | 37. Clutch shifter tube lever. | 59. Brake cone shifter fork. |
| 17. Tit key. | 38. Plunger spring. | 60. Clutch shoe pin. |
| 18. Long intermediate shaft fork, L. H. | 39. Plunger plug. | 61. Clutch shifter shoe. |
| 19. Clutch shoe pin. | 40. Packing nut. | 62. Collar. |
| 20. Clutch shifter shoe. | 41. Clutch shifter tube bushing. | 63. Oil gauge. |
| 21. Packing nut. | 42. Clutch shifter tube. | 64. Oil gauge nipple. |
| | 43. Tit key. | 65. Spindle speed index plate. |

END GEAR TRAIN

The parts shown in this photograph make up the end gearing of the lathe, located on the rear of the headstock. The gears are mounted on ball bearings which require no lubrication, sufficient lubricant being sealed in them to last the life of the bearing. The Quadrant Assembly is found on all models, while the Idler Assembly is used only on lathes with raised headstocks.

ADJUSTMENT

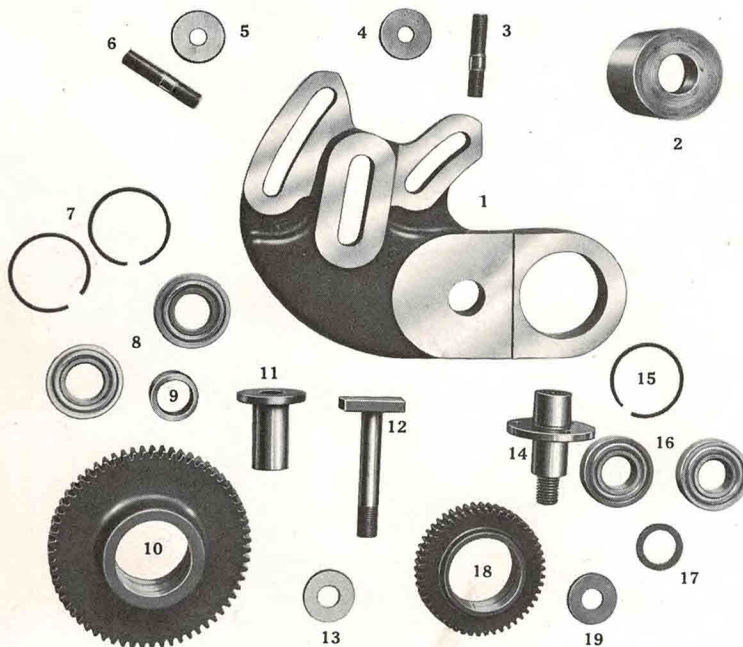
The end gearing is adjusted by loosening the nuts on the quadrant studs Nos. 3 and 6, and the nut on the quadrant bolt No. 12. The gears should be positioned so there will be about .003" backlash between the teeth. After making any adjustment be sure that all nuts are securely tightened.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEETS NUMBER, AND LATHE SERIAL

IDLER



QUADRANT



END GEAR TRAIN PARTS LIST

QUADRANT ASSEMBLY

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Quadrant. | 7. Bearing Retainer Ring. | 13. Washer. |
| 2. Quadrant Bushing. | 8. Ball Bearing. | 14. Quadrant Stud. |
| 3. Quadrant Clamp Stud. | 9. Bearing Spacer. | 15. Bearing Retainer Ring. |
| 4. Quadrant Clamp Stud Washer. | 10. Quadrant Gear. | 16. Ball Bearing. |
| 5. Quadrant Gear Bushing. | 11. Quadrant Gear Bushing. | 17. Bearing Spacer. |
| 6. Quadrant Clamp Stud. | 12. Quadrant Bolt. | 18. Quadrant Gear. |
| | | 19. Washer |

IDLER ASSEMBLY

(These Parts Are Found Only On Lathes With Raised Headstocks)

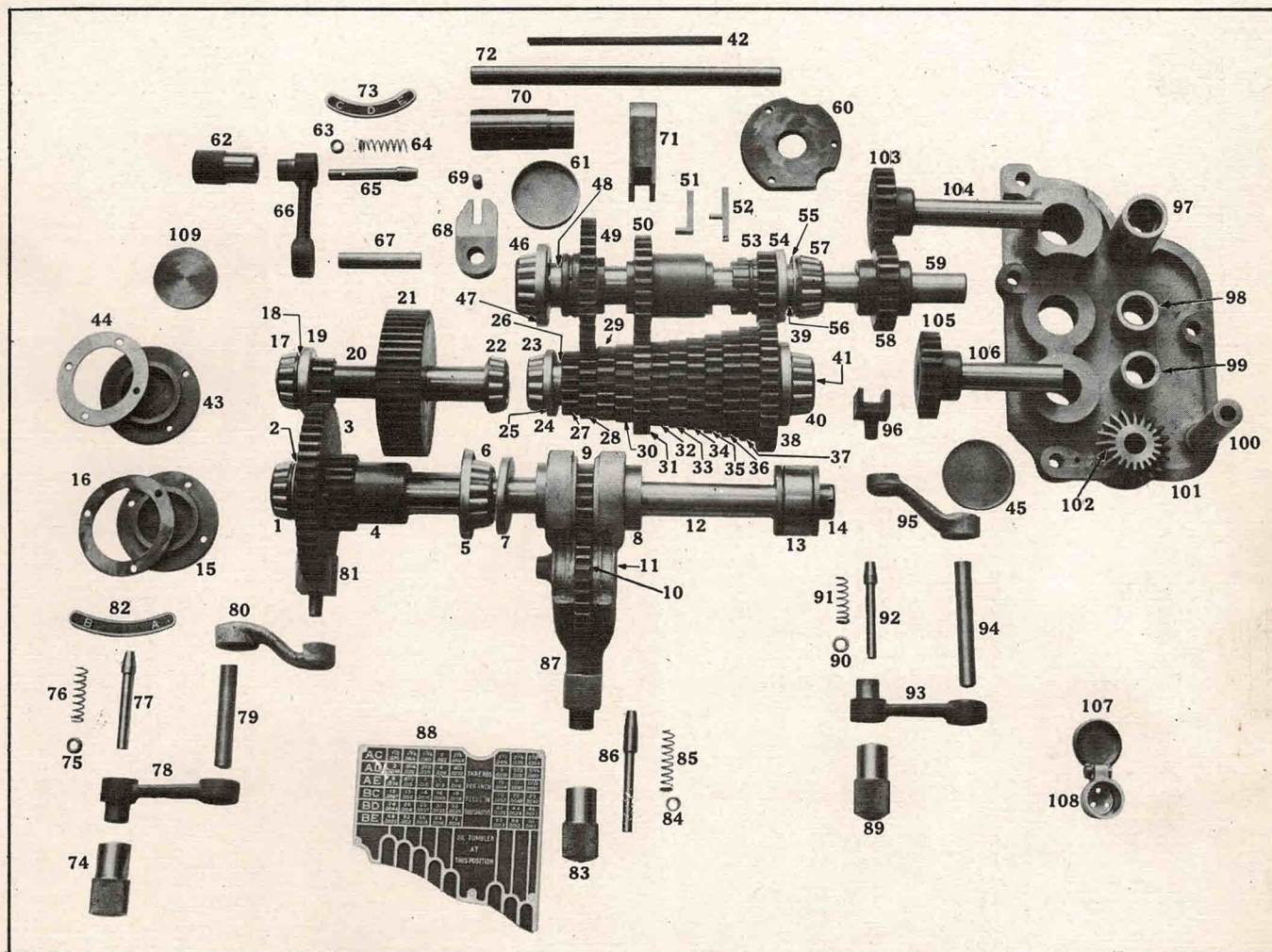
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 20. Bearing Retainer Ring. | 21. Bearing Spacer. | 22. Ball Bearing. |
| 23. Idler Gear. | 24. Idler Gear Stud. | |

GEARBOX

The gearbox is located on the front of the lathe under the headstock. Its purpose is to provide changes in the speed of rotation of the lead-screw and feedrod, which is accomplished by slid-

ing gears and clutches. The photograph on page 25 of the "Features Bulletin" clearly shows the construction of the gearbox, as well as the headstock and apron.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND THE NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND THE LATHE SERIAL



GEARBOX PARTS LIST

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Timken bearing. | 29. Third cone gear. | 57. Timken bearing. | 85. Plunger pin spring. |
| 2. Straight deflector. | 30. Fourth cone gear. | 58. Slip gear. | 86. Tumbler plunger pin. |
| 3. Large compound gear. | 31. Fifth cone gear. | 59. Clutch shaft. | 87. Tumbler lever. |
| 4. Small compound gear. | 32. Sixth cone gear. | 60. Bearing cap. | 88. Index plate. |
| 5. Cup deflector. | 33. Seventh cone gear. | 61. Cup deflector. | 89. Plunger knob. |
| 6. Timken bearing. | 34. Eighth cone gear. | 62. Plunger knob. | 90. Plunger pin bushing. |
| 7. Cup deflector. | 35. Ninth cone gear. | 63. Plunger pin bushing. | 91. Plunger pin spring. |
| 8. Tumbler bushing. | 36. Tenth cone gear. | 64. Plunger pin spring. | 92. Plunger pin. |
| 9. Tumbler gear. | 37. Eleventh cone gear. | 65. Plunger pin. | 93. Shifter lever. |
| 10. Tumbler idler gear. | 38. Twelfth cone gear. | 66. Shifter lever. | 94. Slip gear stem. |
| 11. Tumbler idler gear stud. | 39. Cup deflector. | 67. Sliding clutch gear shifter stem. | 95. Slip gear lever. |
| 12. Tumbler shaft. | 40. Timken bearing. | 68. Sliding clutch gear lever. | 96. Slip gear shoe. |
| 13. Self contained Timken bearing. | 41. Cone shaft. | 69. Lever pin. | 97. Leadscrew bushing. |
| 14. Locknut. | 42. Cone shaft key. | 70. Sliding clutch gear shaft sleeve. | 98. Clutch shaft bushing. |
| 15. Bearing cap. | 43. Bearing cap. | 71. Sliding clutch gear shoe. | 99. Feedrod bushing. |
| 16. Shim. | 44. Shim. | 72. Sliding clutch gear shaft. | 100. Bearing plate brace. |
| 17. Timken bearing. | 45. Cup deflector. | 73. Sliding clutch plate. | 101. Leadscrew and feedrod support. |
| 18. Straight deflector. | 46. Timken bearing. | 74. Plunger knob. | 102. Miter gear. |
| 19. Cup deflector. | 47. Cup deflector. | 75. Plunger pin bushing. | 103. Leadscrew gear. |
| 20. Compound shaft. | 48. Clutch and cone shaft spacer. | 76. Plunger pin spring. | 104. Leadscrew. |
| 21. Compound shaft gear. | 49. Large clutch gear. | 77. Plunger pin. | 105. Feedrod gear. |
| 22. Timken bearing. | 50. Sliding clutch gear. | 78. Shifter lever. | 106. Feedrod. |
| 23. Timken bearing. | 51. Slip gear key. | 79. Clutch lever stem. | 107. Oil plug cap. |
| 24. Cup deflector. | 52. Sliding clutch gear key. | 80. Compound lever. | 108. Oil plug. |
| 25. Straight deflector. | 53. Small clutch gear. | 81. Compound shoe. | 109. Clutch shaft plug. |
| 26. Cone and clutch shaft spacer. | 54. Cup deflector. | 82. Compound plate. | |
| 27. First cone gear. | 55. Straight deflector. | 83. Plunger knob. | |
| 28. Second cone gear. | 56. Clutch shaft collar. | 84. Plunger pin bushing. | |

BED PARTS

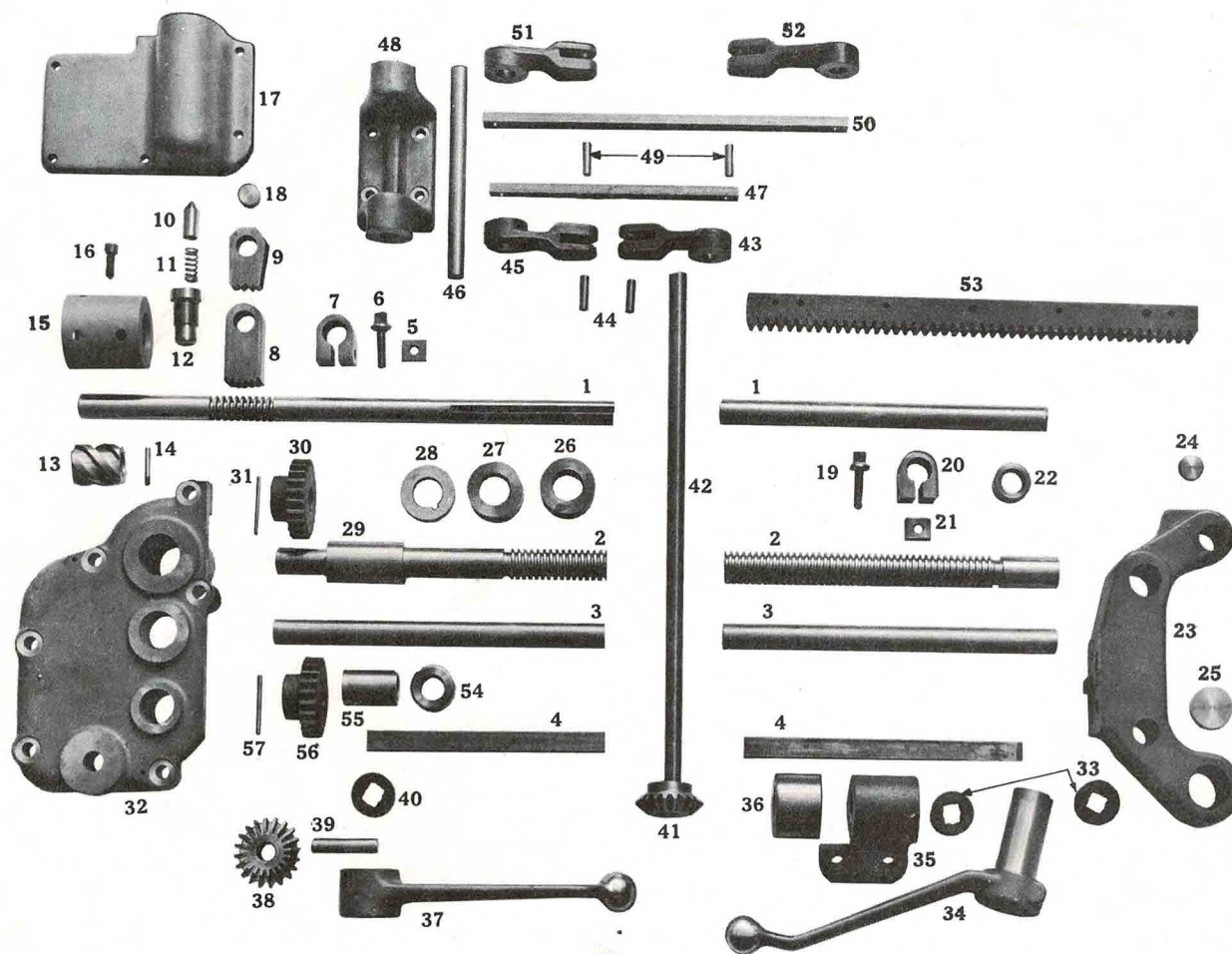
This photograph shows the reverse rod, No. 1, the leadscrew, No. 2, the feedrod, No. 3, the control rod, No. 4, and the parts by which they are mounted on the bed. The complete starting and stopping control mechanism is also shown including the upper control link, which operates the brake cone in the headstock.

ADJUSTMENTS

Leadscrew thrust

The leadscrew thrust is adjusted by tightening the thrustnut, No. 27. After making the adjustment be sure to tighten the locknut, No. 26. The adjustment should be made just tight enough to take up all lost motion.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND THE NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND THE LATHE SERIAL



BED PARTS LIST

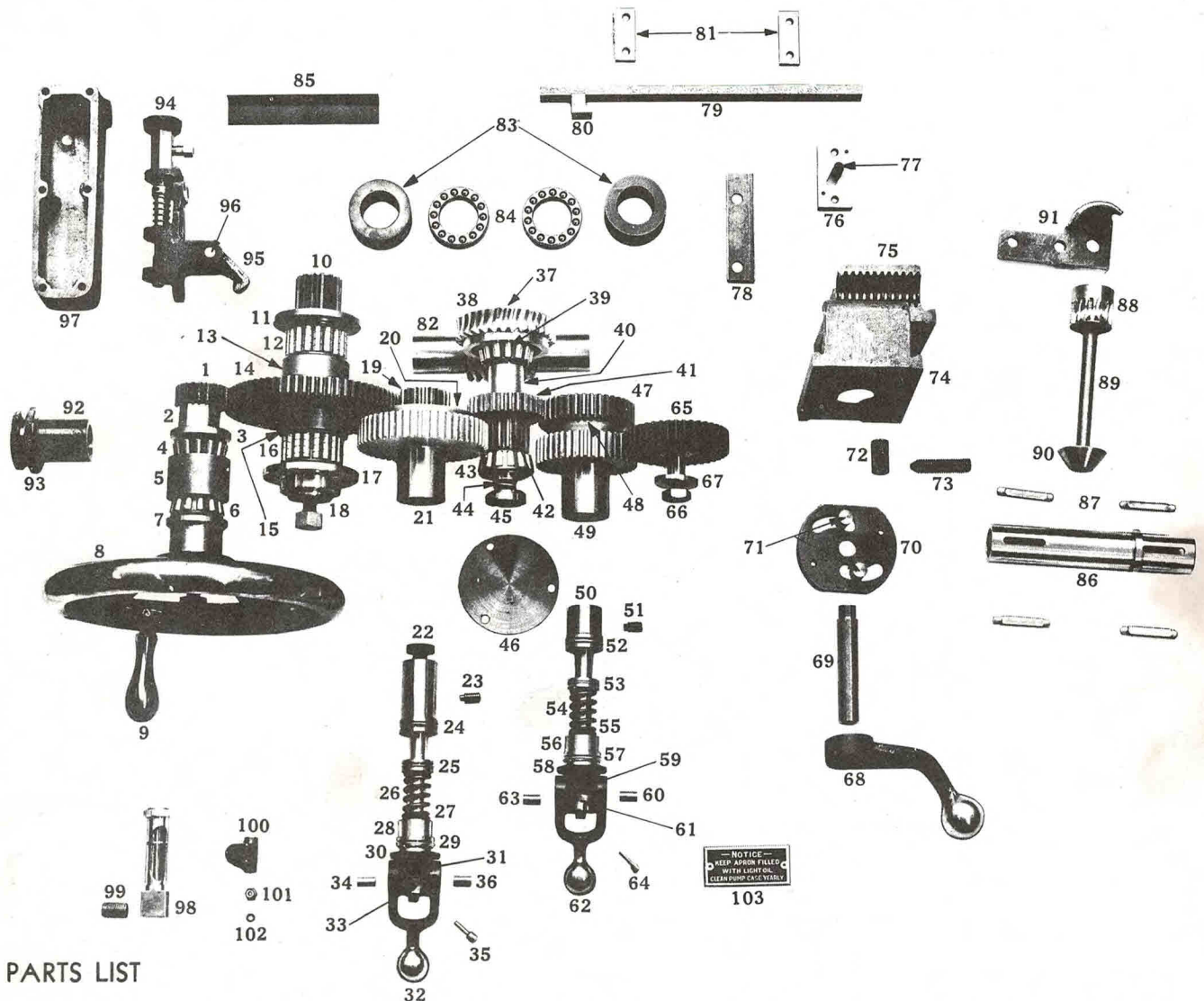
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Reverse rod. | 20. Reverse stop collar. | 39. Miter gear stem. |
| 2. Leadscrew. | 21. Reverse stop key. | 40. Control rod collar. |
| 3. Feedrod. | 22. Reverse rod collar. | 41. Miter gear. |
| 4. Control rod. | 23. Rear leadscrew box. | 42. Cross rod. |
| 5. Reverse stop key. | 24. Oil plug. | 43. Control link. |
| 6. Reverse stop bolt. | 25. Oil plug. | 44. Connecting pin. |
| 7. Reverse stop collar. | 26. Leadscrew locknut. | 45. Control link. |
| 8. Outside reverse segment. | 27. Leadscrew thrust nut. | 46. Head bracket rod. |
| 9. Index sector. | 28. Thrust collar. | 47. Lower connecting rod. |
| 10. Detent plunger. | 29. Leadscrew bushing. | 48. Head bracket. |
| 11. Detent spring. | 30. Leadscrew gear. | 49. Connecting pin. |
| 12. Detent case. | 31. Leadscrew gear pin. | 50. Upper connecting rod. |
| 13. Reverse rod worm. | 32. Leadscrew and feedrod support. | 51. Control link. |
| 14. Reverse worm pin. | 33. Control rod collar. | 52. Upper control link. |
| 15. Reverse rod worm nut. | 34. Apron control lever. | 53. Feed rack. |
| 16. Set screw. | 35. Apron control bracket. | 54. Feedrod collar. |
| 17. Gearbox cover. | 36. Lever bushing. | 55. Feedrod bushing. |
| 18. Gearbox cover plug. | 37. Control lever. | 56. Feedrod gear. |
| 19. Reverse stop bolt. | 38. Miter gear. | 57. Feedrod gear pin. |

APRON

APRON FRICTIONS. To adjust the apron frictions, remove the locknut pin (#35 or #64) then turn the friction locknut (#33 or #61) in to tighten, out to loosen. Keep the adjustment tight enough to prevent the discs from slipping. After making the adjustment, replace the locknut pin.

HALFNUT CLOSURE is adjusted by set screw #73. Turn the screw out for more closure of the halfnut. Turning the screw in has the opposite effect.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND LATHE SERIAL



PARTS LIST

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Handwheel shaft and pinion. | 27. Spring washer. | 53. Spring thrust bearing. | 78. Halfnut clamp. L. H. |
| 2. Pump cam. | 28. Friction stem bushing. | 54. Friction spring. | 79. Interlock bar. |
| 3. Spacer. | 29. Thrust bearing. | 55. Spring washer. | 80. Interlock key. |
| 4. Timken bearing. | 30. Cam ring. | 56. Friction stem bushing. | 81. Interlock cap. |
| 5. Handwheel bearing spacer. | 31. Friction sleeve. | 57. Thrust bearing. | 82. Worm. |
| 6. Timken bearing. | 32. Longitudinal friction knob. | 58. Cam ring. | 83. Worm bushing. |
| 7. Spacer. | 33. Friction locknut. | 59. Friction sleeve. | 84. Thrust bearing. |
| 8. Apron handwheel. | 34. Cam fulcrum pin. | 60. Cam fulcrum pin. | 85. Worm splash shield. |
| 9. Handwheel handle. | 35. Locknut pin. | 61. Friction locknut. | 86. Reverse control sleeve. |
| 10. Rack pinion shaft. | 36. Cam fulcrum pin. | 62. Crossfeed friction knob. | 87. Reverse control sleeve key. |
| 11. Rear rack pinion collar. | 37. Collar. | 63. Cam fulcrum pin. | 88. Chasing dial worm. |
| 12. Roller bearing. | 38. Wormwheel. | 64. Locknut pin. | 89. Chasing dial stem. |
| 13. Rack gear spacer. | 39. Timken bearing. | 65. Crossfeed intermediate gear. | 90. Chasing dial head. |
| 14. Rack gear. | 40. Wormwheel bearing spacer. | 66. Crossfeed intermediate gear stem. | 91. Halfnut clamp. R. H. |
| 15. Rack gear spacer. | 41. Wormshaft gear. | 67. Washer. | 92. Reverse control adjustment bushing. |
| 16. Roller bearing. | 42. Wormwheel shaft and pinion. | 68. Halfnut lever. | 93. Reverse control adjustment nut. |
| 17. Rack pinion collar. | 43. Timken bearing. | 69. Halfnut cam stem. | 94. Bijur pump. |
| 18. Washer. | 44. SKF washer. | 70. Cam plate. | 95. Pump cam follower. |
| 19. Longitudinal friction pinion. | 45. SKF nut. | 71. Cam guide pin. | 96. Pump cam follower pin. |
| 20. Longitudinal friction disc. | 46. Wormwheel shaft cap. | 72. Halfnut adjustment stop pin. | 97. Pump case. |
| 21. Longitudinal friction gear. | 47. Crossfeed friction pinion. | 73. Halfnut adjustment stop screw. | 98. Oil gauge. |
| 22. Longitudinal friction stem. | 48. Crossfeed friction disc. | 74. Upper halfnut. | 99. Oil gauge sleeve. |
| 23. Friction stem key. | 49. Crossfeed friction gear. | 75. Lower halfnut. | 100. Oil header. |
| 24. Thrust bearing. | 50. Crossfeed friction stem. | 76. Interlock guide. | 101. Oil sleeve. |
| 25. Spring thrust bearing. | 51. Friction stem key. | 77. Interlock guide pin. | 102. Oil bushing. |
| 26. Friction spring. | 52. Thrust bearing. | | 103. Instruction plate. |

CARRIAGE AND COMPOUND REST

ADJUSTMENTS

Carriage hold down clamps. There are five carriage hold down clamps bearing on the bed underneath the ways. Two are in front and two are in the rear, on each end of the carriage. The other clamp bears underneath the rear of the front ways of the bed. The front clamps do not need adjustment. The other clamps are adjusted by the adjusting screws which change the tension of the gibs on the bed. These should be adjusted just tight enough to remove excessive play.

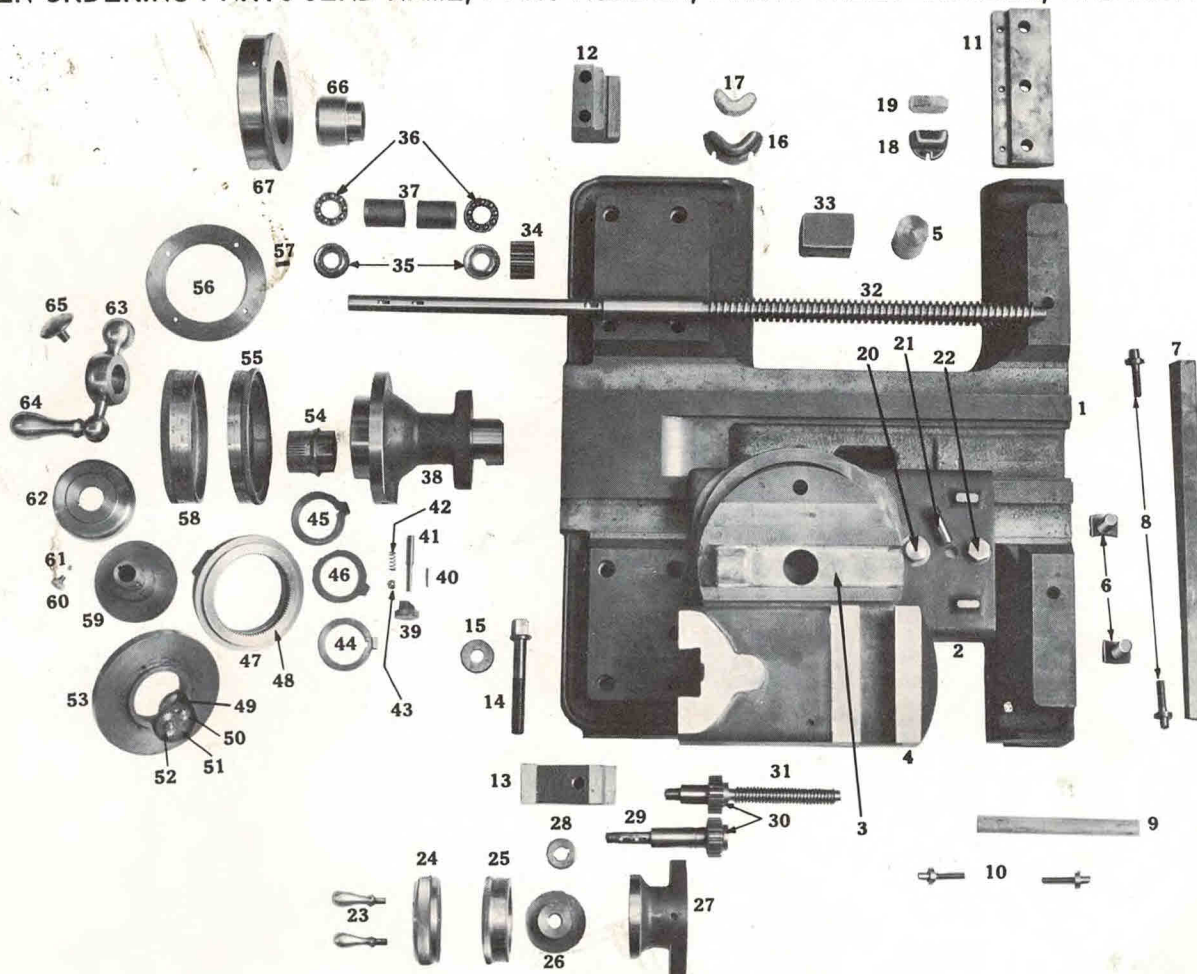
The top block gib, No. 9, is adjusted by the

adjustment screws, No. 10. To adjust, loosen one screw and tighten the other.

The bottom slide gib, No. 7, is adjusted by the adjustment screws, No. 8, one on each end of the gib. To adjust, loosen one screw and tighten the other. Adjust just tight enough to take up all lost motion.

Crossfeed nut. Backlash between the crossfeed screw, No. 32, and the crossfeed nut, No. 33, may be taken up by tightening the screws in the top of the crossfeed nut.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND LATHE SERIAL



PARTS LIST

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Carriage. | 19. Flat carriage wiper. (Clean often). | 38. Crossfeed bushing. | 58. Micrometer dial. |
| 2. Bottom slide. | 20. Clamp hole plug. | 39. Plunger knob. | 59. Screw micrometer dial bushing. |
| 3. Swivel. | 21. Crossfeed nut lock screw. | 40. Stop pin. | 60. Dial lock screw. |
| 4. Top Block. | 22. Clamp screw. | 41. Plunger pin. | 61. Binder plug. |
| 5. Swivel stud. | 23. Compound screw handle. | 42. Spring. | 62. Micrometer dial lock collar. |
| 6. Swivel bolts. | 24. Compound knob. | 43. Plunger bushing. | 63. Ball crank. |
| 7. Bottom slide gib. | 25. Compound dial. | 44. Lock collar. | 64. Ball crank handle. |
| 8. Bottom slide gib adjustment screw. | 26. Compound dial bushing. | 45. Lock collar. | 65. Dial screw. |
| 9. Top block gib. | 27. Compound bushing. | 46. Loose collar. | 66. Screw spacer. |
| 10. Top block gib adjustment screw. | 28. Compound screw washer. | 47. Diameter dial bushing. | 67. Bushing spacer. |
| 11. Rear carriage hold down clamp. | 29. Compound gear stud. | 48. Dial bushing internal gear. | |
| 12. Front carriage hold down clamp. | 30. Compound gear. | 49. 46 teeth spacer gear. | |
| 13. Carriage binder clamp. | 31. Compound screw. | 50. 12 teeth spacer pinion. | |
| 14. Carriage binder clamp screw. | 32. Crossfeed screw. | 51. 12 teeth pinion. | |
| 15. Washer. | 33. Crossfeed nut. | 52. 30 teeth gear. | |
| 16. V carriage wiper holder. | 34. Crossfeed pinion. | 53. Dial spacer. | |
| 17. V carriage wiper. (Clean these often). | 35. Thrust bearing race. | 54. Screw drive gear. | |
| 18. Flat carriage wiper holder. | 36. Thrust bearing. | 55. Diameter dial. | |
| | 37. Bushing. | 56. Dial retaining plate. | |
| | | 57. Spring. | |

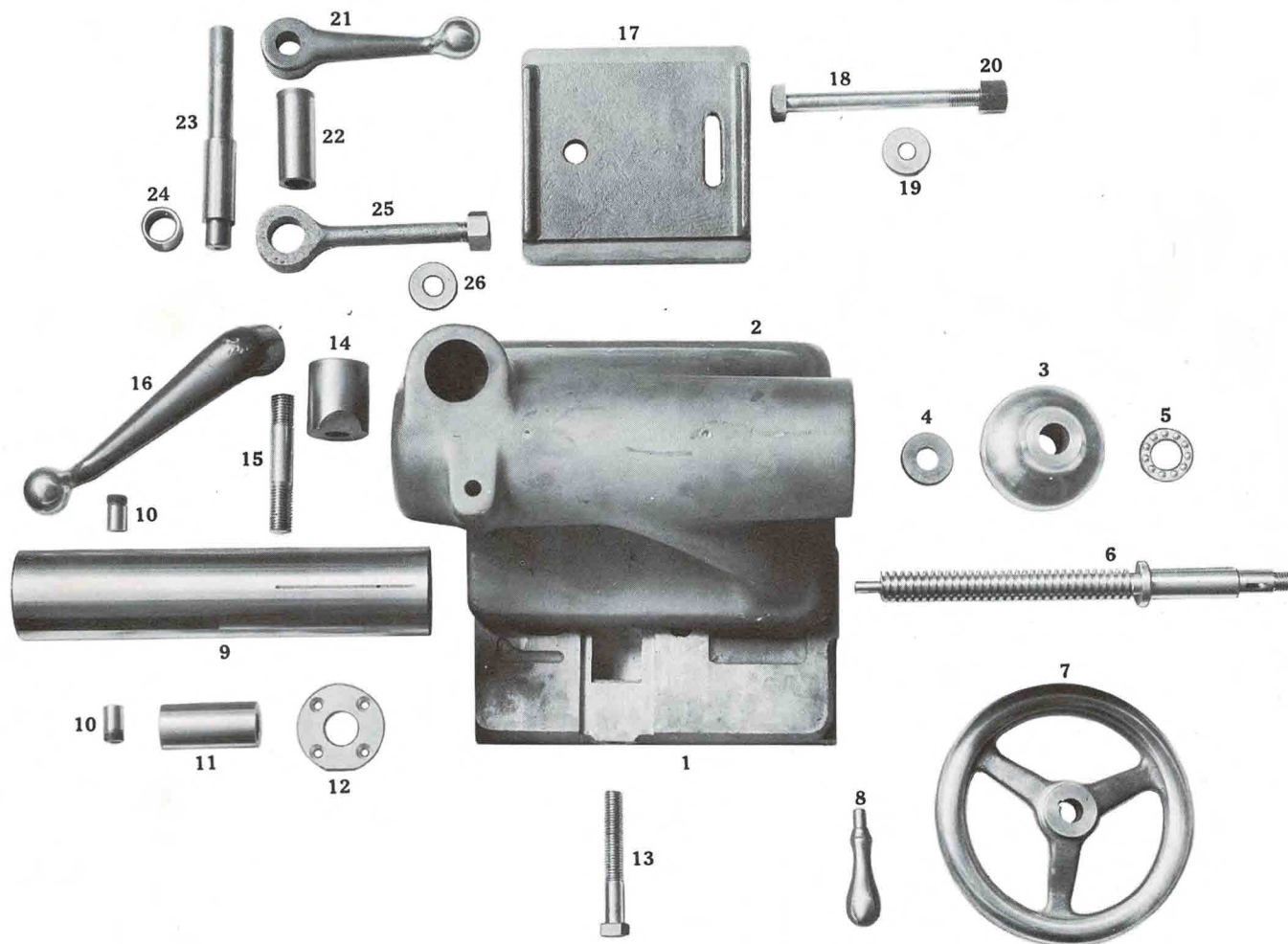
Note: Crossfeed screws with micro-gauging dials do not include parts numbered, 66 and 67. Crossfeed screws without micro-gauging dials do not include parts numbered from 47 to 57, inclusive, parts numbered 66 and 67 being used instead.

TAILSTOCK

This photograph shows the parts of a quick clamp tailstock, having an auxiliary bolt that is used, in addition to the quick clamp lever when doing extremely heavy work. The smaller tail-

stocks have only the quick clamp lever, No. 21, so parts Nos. 18, 19, and 20 will not be found on this type.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS SEND THE NAME, PART NUMBER, PARTS SHEET NUMBER, AND THE LATHE SERIAL



TAILSTOCK PARTS LIST

1. Tailstock base.
2. Tailstock top.
3. Handwheel bell.
4. Washer.
5. Thrust bearing.
6. Tailstock Screw.
7. Handwheel
8. Handwheel handle.
9. Tailstock spindle.
10. Tang screw.
11. Spindle Nut.
12. Spindle Retaining plate.
13. Set over screw.
14. Binder plug.
15. Binder stud.

16. Binder lever.
17. Tailstock clamp.
18. Tailstock clamp bolt.
19. Washer.
20. Tailstock clamp nut.
21. Eccentric shaft lever.
22. Eccentric shaft bushing.
23. Eccentric shaft.
24. Eye-bolt bushing.
25. Eye-bolt.
26. Washer.

Note: Keep oil reservoir in tailstock base filled. Clean Bed-way wipers often.

