For Economical Production on Short Runs of Bar Work and Second Operation Work

No. 2 Hand Screw Machine





THIS hand screw machine, one of a series of three, combines the best features of the previous design "Wire Feed" screw machines with other time proven design features of the well known Brown & Sharpe automatics. Being fast and profitable for small quantities of bar work and second operations, it is a desirable addition wherever screw machine work is performed.

Below are listed worthwhile features of this machine -

- Full antifriction-bearing spindle.
- Spindle chain-driven at all speeds.
- Short movement of spindle control lever gives high speed, low speed or stop.
- Wide range of high to low spindle speed ratios.
- Spindle speeds quickly changed by pick-off gears conveniently located near operating position.
- Compact driving mechanism completely enclosed and automatically lubricated.
- Automatic lubrication of practically all mechanisms and bearing surfaces.
- Turret slide has both manual and power feeds.
- Cross slide has fast-action lever feed and ball-crank screw feed.
- Trip lever provides quick convenient operation of collet and feeding mechanism.
- Adjustable stop for each turret tool.
- Electrical equipment conforms to Machine Tool Electrical Standards.



SPECIFICATIONS

No. 2 Hand Screw Machine

CAPACITY Takes stock to, diameter 1" where work permits to, diameter *11/4" Turns any length to 6" Swing over bed 121/2" Swing over cross slide 5" *Note—Chuck nut and sleeve for No. 22C collet (furnished at provide the provided for the provided	STOCK FEEDING MECHANISM Stock advanced by power as controlled by manual trip lever. One operating cycle feeds any length to 4" Greater lengths fed by successive cycles. Time required for operating cycle, seconds 3/4						
MOTOR Constant-speed motor 5 H.P.	CROSS SLIDE - Adjustable along machine bed. Has hand cross feed and hand longitudinal feed. Screw stops provided for front and back tools.						
SPINDLE Mounted on precision antifriction bearings. Reversible. Chain-driven. Hole through spindle 1%/16" Unit assembly, readily removed from machine.	TURRET Revolves in horizontal plane. Number of tool holes 6 Diameter of tool holes 1" Maximum diameter of stock that can be fed 34" Independent screw stop for each hole in turret. 34"						
SPINDLE SPEEDSRange3025 to 25 R.P.M.16 high speeds, range3025 to 275 R.P.M.12 low speeds available for each high speed.Ratios, high to low speeds1.6:1 to 13:1	Number of power feed rates 5 Range of power feed rates (per revolution of machine spindle) 0.0015" to 0.010" LUBRICATION Automatic.						
COLLET Stock held in spindle by spring collet. Automatically operated in conjunction with feeding mechanism. Gripping power adjusted by nut.	COOLANT SYSTEM Brown & Sharpe No. 1 geared pump with pressure relief valve. Capacity of reservoir, quarts 20						



 A Adapters to take Nos. 10, 11AA, 22 (not shown), and 22H feeding fingers
B 4 tool posts STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- C 3 raising blocks
- D Speed change gearsE Set of wrenches

Not shown above — Front and rear stock supports

Foreign Shipping Weight, Lbs. (Approx.) Domestic Dimensions Net Weight, Lbs. (Approx.) WEIGHTS AND Space Occupied, Cu. Ft. Shipping for SHIPPING DATA Weight, Shipment, Inches Lbs. (Approx.) Machine fitted 3150 3700 3800 94x42x58 132 with motor

Silent Stock Support can be furnished at extra cost. Detailed specification furnished on request.









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- FEATURES -



Turret automatically indexed on withdrawal, and automatically locked and 5 clamped. Design provides for accurate alignment throughout long machine life.

Convenient built-in startstop push button. Constant-speed driving motor, 9 mounted on bracket on base, is enclosed by re-movable louvered guards.

Turret pilot wheel located for maximum operating efficiency. Length of 6 arms assures steady, powerful hand feed with minimum operator fatigue.

Power feed of turret engaged by conveniently located lever. Same lever can be used for disengagement, or feed can be automatically disengaged by settings of turret stop screws.

Spindle speed ratio change gears (for selecting low speed) are enclosed in base compartment behind guard. Changing two pick-off gears gives change in ratio. Wide range of ratios available. Direction of low speed relative to high speed changed simply by moving gear from one center to another.

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Unit-type full antifriction-bearing spindle (under hinged guard) has positive drive by chains at all speeds.

Short movement of spindle control lever gives high speed, low speed or stop. Brake can be applied only with clutch in neutral; 2 remains on until re-leased by lever.

> Convenient trip lever opens and closes collet and engages feeding m e c h a n i s m. For chucking operations, feed tube can be made inoperative so that lever controls only opening and closing of collet.

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Longitudinal feed of cross slide permits undercutting, recessing and similar operations not readily ac-complished with tur-ret tools. Positive stops provided.

Cross slide has lever feed for regular operations, ball-crank feed for heavier cuts. Positive stops facilitate accurate duplication.

Table shows gearing for spindle speeds desired. Gears furnished give 16 high speeds, with any one of 12 low speeds available for each high speed in ratios from 1.6:1 to 13:1—a total of 196 two-speed com-binations. Speed range, 3025 to 25 R.P.M.

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High speed of spindle is selected by chang-ing two pick-off gears in base compartment. 12 Gears not in use are stored in cover of gear compartment. Same set of gears is also used for changing high-low speed ratio.

13 Any one of five turret power feed rates se-lected by single lever. Adjacent lever gives change in direction of feed.

Spring-loaded clamping lever quickly locks stock pipe in position or releases it for re-stocking. Arm holds end of stock pipe ele-14 vated for convenience in loading stock.

Electrical controls compartment with felt-15 gasketed hinged door. Compartment door will not open unless disconnect switch lever is in "off" position.

Manual reversing switch for machine driving 16 motor (for changing direction of high spindle speed). Wrench-operated to prevent accidental operation.

Coolant distributor quickly adjustable for 17 width and location of oil stream. Valve in pipe controls volume.

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One Lever Controls Spindle-**Combined Spindle Clutch** and Brake Lever

FEATURE which contributes greatly to the facility A and speed of operation of these machines is the concentration of control of spindle movement - high speed, low speed and stop - in a single control lever. Conveniently located within easy reach of the operator's left hand, it has a short throw (maximum of 40°, high to low) and its speed of operation is limited only by the speed of the operator.

A large brake shoe, which is applied to the under side of the spindle clutch sleeve by a 15° movement of the control lever toward the operator from neutral position, quickly stops spindle rotation, thereby facilitating the measurement of work and the insertion of work pieces into the chuck for second operations.

The design of the braking mechanism is such that the brake cannot be applied except when the spindle



clutch is in neutral position and the spring construction holds the brake on until the lever is manually returned to neutral.

Both Manual and Power Feeds for Turret

M ANUAL operation of the turret is by a pilot wheel designed and located to provide maximum convenience and speed of operation. The forward movement of the turret slide, because of the mechanical advantage of the leverage provided, is steady and powerful. Return movement of the slide automatically indexes the turret to a new tool position and the turret is then automatically locked in position by a vertical tapered pin located at the front of the turret slide and below the working tool. The illustration below shows the natural easy position which the operator can assume and yet be correctly balanced for efficient operation. This, and the fact that the turret lever is advantageously located in relation to the other controls, eliminates lost motion with resulting increase in production.

The turret power feeds provided are of value on work requiring long feeds of the turret tools, or where exact uniformity of feeding rate is required. Any one



of five feed rates (.0015" to .010" per revolution of machine spindle) are selected by a conveniently located lever (illustrated below) on the left front of the machine bed. An adjacent lever permits changing the direction of feed. Engagement of feed is by a lever at the right rear of the hand feed pilot wheel. Disengagement can be either automatic, with the throwout determined by settings of the turret stop screws, or manually controlled by movement of the engagement lever. A safety clutch is provided to prevent damage to the mechanisms through overload.





Both Lever and Screw Cross Feed

THE cross slide is provided with a fast-action lever feed for regular work and a ball-crank screw feed for the heavier work or more precise forming cuts. The lever is pivoted on the bed of the cross slide and a rack and pinion transform the angular movement of the lever into transverse motion of the slide. The lever has sufficient length to give adequate leverage for the heavy forming cuts and it may be positioned angularly on its stud to provide the correct relation between the chuck, the location of the cross slide tools and the amount of transverse movement of the cross slide.

The cross slide bed also is provided with hand longitudinal feed (rack and pinion) to facilitate the longitudinal positioning of the cross slide and to provide a means of performing turning, recessing and under-cutting operations not readily accomplished with turret tools.

Automatic Chuck and Bar Feed — Tripped Quickly by Hand

R APID power advance of bar stock through the spindle and coincident opening and closing of the collet are responsible in part for the greater output to be realized from the use of this machine.

When the feed engagement lever is tripped as shown at right, two drum cams (one for controlling the feed and one for controlling the spring collet) revolve once and stop. As they revolve, (1) the collet is opened, (2) the stock, gripped by a feeding finger, is fed a predetermined amount, (3) the collet is again closed and (4) the feed tube and finger are withdrawn to the ready position. The cycle is unusually short — only approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second being required regardless of spindle speed. The length of stroke is readily altered by an adjustment crank provided. An indicator and scale at the side of the feed slide guide (see illustration at top of page 7) facilitates setting. Lengths of stock greater than the standard feeding length can be fed through the spindle by holding down on the feed engagement lever, thus causing the machine to go through successive cycles.

As previously stated, the action of the chuck or spring collet on bar feed work is coincident with the feeding stroke. However, the feed tube can be disengaged by a handy latch and the chuck operated independently for working on separate pieces already cut to length, for performing second operations and for chucking irregular-shaped pieces held in special chucks or fixtures. Provision also is made for manual operation of the collet when setting up.



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0 - 35	1580	980	845		585	616	435	385	325	285		200	170	145	120
6 - 39	1510	820	705	585		430	365	320	270		200	165	146	120	105
3-42	1150	7/20	620	616	430		320	280		210	176	145	126	105	90
9 - 46	970	610	525	435	365	320			200	175	160	126	105	90	75
6 - 49	855	635	460	385	320	280			176	165	130	110	95	80	65
2 - 53	720	450	390	325	270		200	175		130	110	90	80	66	66
9 - 66	635	395	346	285		210	175	155	130		95	80	70	60	60
5 - 60	530	335	285		200	176	160	130	110	95		65	60	60	40
11 - 64	110	310		200	166	146	126	110	90	80	65		60	40	35
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196 Combinations, 14 Ratios of Spindle Speed Provided; Range, 3025 to 25 R.P.M

O NE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX 2-speed combinations are provided, with a range from 3025 to 25 R.P.M. As shown on the chart on the front of the base (left), 16 high speeds are available, from 3025 to 275 R.P.M.; and for each high speed, any one of 12 low speeds can be used in combination. Ratios of high to low speed range from 1.6:1 to 13:1.

This broad range of high speeds, plus the exceptionally wide choice of corresponding low speeds, permits equally high cutting efficiency on materials ranging from tough alloy steels to free-cutting plastics, and on the widest ranges of work diameters.

High and low speeds can be either forward or backward; and all but the ten combinations giving highest total R.P.M. can be used in opposite directions. Right — Close-up of spindle with guards removed. Spindle is compact and is mounted in precision antifriction bearings at both front and rear. In the left part of the picture can be seen the adjusting crank and scale for making changes in the feeding length of stock.



Full-Antifriction-Bearing Spindle

S PINDLE is of unit construction, and may be readily removed if necessary. It is compact, without weighty mechanisms and is mounted in precision antifriction bearings at both front and rear. Sprockets have hardened steel bushings and turn on precision roller bearings on spindle. End thrust is taken by preloaded precision ball bearings included in rear spindle bearing assembly. Spindle operates very successfully with a minimum amount of lift in the front



Compact Driving Mechanism Completely Enclosed and Automatically Lubricated

D RIVE is transmitted from the motor under the tank table through chain and gears in the base, thence by chains to the spindle. The speed and ratio change gears are located respectively in compartments at the left and at the right of the mechanism here illustrated. Bearings throughout are antifriction.

The mechanism is completely enclosed; and all gears, chains and bearings, including the spindle driving chains, are lubricated by a splash system from an oil reservoir in the base, the oil being filtered before reaching the bearings. The oil gage (outside the base) is shown at right.

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bearing. This bearing is adjusted by simply reducing the thickness of the box liner.

Spindle Has Powerful, Positive Chain Drive

POSITIVE drive of the spindle by chains at *all* speeds insures the delivery of required power throughout the full speed range for all operations within the tool capacity of the machine. The driving chains may be seen above in close-up of spindle with front guards removed.

Tension Adjustment Provides for Maximum Chain Life

Tension in the spindle driving chains is readily checked by means of a simple adjusting device for each chain, located at the front of the machine as illustrated at left. By turning an adjusting sleeve, tension is very easily reset to the exact value required to give maximum duration of chain life. Provision is also made for tightening the chain in the driving mechanism in the base.



Pick-Off Gears Give Ratio and Direction of Low Speed

C HANGE in spindle speed ratio — that is, selection of any one of twelve low speeds available for use with each high speed — is accomplished as easily as changing the high speed, requiring only the changing of a pair of pick-off gears; the driving sprockets and spindle driving chains remain untouched. As shown at right, these gears are in the base, and are reached simply by opening the cover and the compartment door at the front.

Selecting the direction of low speed relative to high speed is even simpler, and is done merely by placing the lower of the two change gears on the proper one of two centers.



High Speeds Selected by Simple Change Gears

H IGH spindle speeds are quickly selected by changing one pair of pick-off gears in a compartment in the end of the base, as shown at left. Loosening a clamp nut releases a washer and permits the gear to be lifted off the splined shaft. Gears not in use are stored in the compartment door; while the speed plate (illustrated on page 6) is adjacently located on the front of the base.

The one set of 16 gears provides not only 16 high speeds, but all ratio changes as well.



Electrical Controls Built Into the Machine

THE electrical controls conform with Machine Tool Electrical Standards and are built into the machine where they are well protected, yet easily accessible.

The unfused disconnect switch, transformer, spindle reversing switch, magnetic starter and overload relays are all mounted behind a felt-gasketed hinged cover in the compartment on the left end of the machine as illustrated at the left. The distance from the floor to the bottom of this compartment is 24". When the lever on the compartment door is turned to allow the door to open, a safety device operates the disconnect switch and shuts off the current.

Automatic Lock and Clamp for Turret

THE turret indexes—rotating upon a tapered bronze bushing—as the slide carrying the turret is drawn back from the work. When the new tool position is reached, the turret is automatically locked by a vertical tapered pin which assures the working tool being held accurately and securely in position and in positive alignment with the spindle. Additional stability for the turret—of advantage on the larger and heavier classes of work—is provided through a turret clamp which is operated automatically by the advance and return of the turret slide.

Means of adjustment to compensate for wear are provided through tapered gibs between the turret slide and the slide bed for transverse adjustment and by an elevating gib for vertical adjustment, thus permitting perfect alignment of the turret holes with the spindle to be maintained.

In the illustration at right, note: (1) The width and



Automatic Oiling Assures Long Machine Life

M AJOR mechanisms and bearing surfaces throughout the machine receive automatic lubrication. The entire driving mechanism in the base is oiled by a splash system, as described on page 7; while the main spindle bearings and other mechanisms receive forced feed lubrication from a chain-driven mechanical oiler, illustrated at right with all guards removed. The oiler operates whenever the machine driving motor is running. Note the convenient location of the oil-level gage and the filler opening for the forced-feed lubrication system.



length of the scraped bearing surfaces; (2) the turret clamp cam and lever; (3) the turret index trip dog; (4) the locking pin trip dog and lever; (5) the turret slide rack and pinion; (6) and the shaft that accommodates the handcrank for facilitating movement of the turret slide bed when setting up.

Each Turret Tool Has Adjustable Stop

AN independent stop is provided for the forward movement of each turret tool by means of individual screws (shown at left with cover raised) that permit fine settings, thus obviating the necessity of setting tools to exact distances. The stop for each turret hole is automatically brought into position with the indexing of the turret. The cover over the stop screws keeps them free of chips and dirt.

Recessing operations, as well as setting of the turret tools and stops are greatly facilitated by the use of the graduated scale shown attached to the side of the turret slide in view at left. A scale reading either to 16ths of an inch or to millimeters is furnished as desired.



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