TYF	PΕ	12	Z	17	٩Т	HF
1 1 1					\ I	1 1 1

MACHINE No.

GENERAL NOTES

Ample and proper lubrication is essential to ensure good results and lasting accuracy.

Lubrication of the Lathe should start as soon as it has been cleaned and before any mechanisms are operated or sliding parts moved.

Do not fill oil wells above the level shown on the oil sights, and use only high grade oil with an approximate specification to that given on the chart.

If difficulty is experienced in maintaining turning, facing and boring operations to within standard limits, the chances are that this is caused by the lathe being out of level. Most complaints of this nature have been found to be due to this cause, and the lathe should be carefully re-levelled, using a good sensitive level.

Plain Bearing Head Lathes should not be used at the top spindle speeds until a few days' heavy work has been done on the slower speeds. After this, when using the top speeds, the lathe should be first started up on a slower speed to warm up the headstock parts.

Hammers, spanners, tools, etc. should not be placed on the bed shears or slides. This prevents scratching and other damage to the same.

CAUTION.—Do not change spindle speeds or feeds with the shafts revolving any faster than is necessary to engage the gears properly; the lathe should be slowed down or stopped to do this. When stopped, if the gears do not mesh instantly the friction clutch should be lightly engaged to revolve the gears slowly.

CHATTER.—May be due to the following causes and these should be checked over before asking for a service call:—

Work extending too far from chuck; change method of chucking or support outer end in stay or with loose head centre.

Too great a distance between centres without support; use a stay.

Oil, grease or dirt in between spindle nose and flange and chuck; these parts should be cleaned before mounting chuck on the spindle.

Dirt between centres and workpiece or bad fitting centres in fast or loose heads.

End play in spindle.

Improperly adjusted compound rest and saddle slips or gib plates.

Cutting edge of tool below centre of spindle.

Tool too weak or having too much overhang.

Tool insecurely clamped in tool-rest.

Irregular shaped work and fixtures causing out of balance or intermittent cutting.

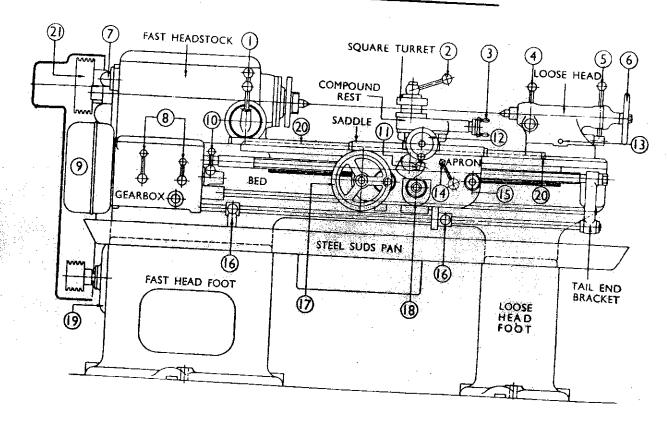
Incorrect selection of cutting speed and feed.

Wipers for bed shears should be cleaned frequently and adjusted or replaced as required.

SPARES.—When ordering spares, clear descriptions or sketches of parts should be given, and in all cases it is important to quote the machine number given on the lathe nameplate or end of bed shears.

13Z. TYPE LATHE

IDENTIFICATION CHART.



- SPINDLE SPEED CHANGE LEVERS. 1.
- SQUARE TURRET LOCKING HANDLE. 2.
- COMPOUND REST HANDLE. 3.
- LOCKING LEVER FOR LOOSE HEAD SPINDLE. 4. 5.
- LOCKING HANDLE FOR LOOSE HEAD.
- LOOSE HEAD HANDWHEEL. 6.
- PERSPEX OIL SIGHT. 7.
- GEARBOX FEED CHANGE LEVERS. 8.
- CHANGE WHEEL COVER. 9.
- FEED AND SCREW REVERSE LEVER. 10.
- SLIDING AND SURFACING FEED CHANGE LEVER. 11.
- SADDLE HANDWHEEL. 12.
- SETTING SCREWS FOR TAPER WORK. 13.
- OPERATING LEVER FOR LEADSCREW NUTS. 14.
- 15. SCREWCUTTING DIAL.
- CLUTCH AND BREAK OPERATING LEVERS. 16.
- 17. APRON HANDWHEEL.
- FEED ENGAGE AND TRIP LEVER. 18.
- ELECTRIC DRIVING MOTOR. 19.
- COVERS AND WIPERS FOR BED SHEARS. 20.
- 21. CLUTCH DRIVING PULLEY.

Instructions for Operating Lathes

13 Z



It is essential that the lathe should be on a good foundation.

The shears of the bed must be correctly levelled, failure to observe this will result in

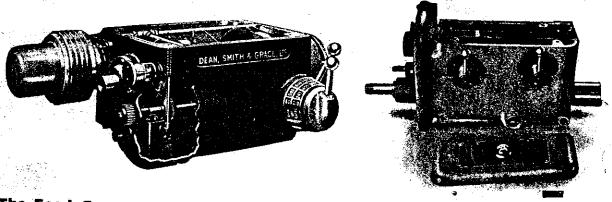
Lubrication. (Absence of lubrication is disastrous. Over lubrication is wasteful, dirty and annoying) USE VACUUM OIL CO'S. "ETNA HEAVY."

Before starting up a lathe, see that it is thoroughly lubricated and oil wells filled. When new or after standing for a period it is advisable to run slow and light for a short time to allow the oil to work into any bearings that may have become dry. Cases of seizing have been traced to the lack of this simple precaution.

Headstock. A pump inside the head supplies oil to the gears and bearings inside. An cil sight is fitted at the left end of the headstock, only sufficient oil is required to cause the oil to drip in this oil sight when the head is running. A lathe despatched from the works for immediate installation has already the requisite amount of oil in the headstock.

Lathes shipped overseas or having stood for a considerable time before installation should have the top cover of the headstock removed and supplied with oil to approximately the level in the diagram. The total quantity in the headstock should be about (6 pints) 31 litres, As an additional precaution pour oil ir to the main spindle bearing oil holes as the supply from the pump may not be immediately available due to empty pipes, and running the spindle dry may do considerable damage.

(For Multi-plate Clutch Adjustment, see Instruction Sheet No. 251 or 253).



The Feed Gear Box. Maintain the oil level in the box at centre of oil sight. To oil bearings fill reservoir "B" through hole "A" in lid, once a day. Surplus oil accumulates in the sump and can be drawn off when necessary through the plug tap underneath. Quantity

Use oil of a specification of approximately:

Specific gravity Flash point	.92 410°	F
Viscosity at	70°	
(Redwood)	100° 200°	460 ,, 56

The Apron Bearings are supplied by syphon from reservoirs at each end of the saddle, the one at the tail end also supplies the worm box.

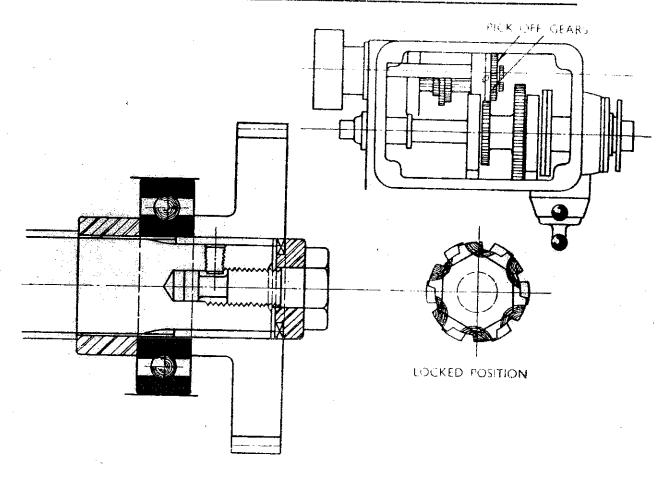
SCREWCUTTING

The screw and feed reverse motion can be used when screwcutting to reverse the screw and run back the tool to the starting point, without disconnecting the lead screw nut and without danger of cross threading. This can be used for metric threads.

Instruction Sheet No. 1 (Minor

13Z LATHE

Instructions for Changing Pick-Off Gears.



The Pick-Off Gears are held in position by a Castellated Washer and Hexagon Headed Screw.

To remove a Gear, give a partial turn of the Hexagon Head to loosen the Washer, turn the Washer in the same direction, this will engage the Spline of the Gear, and the Gear can be slipped over the Washer and Hexagon Head.

To replace a Gear, pass the Gear over the Hexagon Head and Washer onto the Shaft, turn the Washer until the projections on the Washer engage the projections on the bore of the Gear and tighten Hexagon Head.

The Hexagon Head SHOULD NOT be given more than a partial turn as there is a pin in the Shaft to prevent the Hexagon Head being screwed out.

Interchange the Pick-Off Gears to alter the Speed Range.

13Z & 4AV LATHES

SCREWCUTTING

When setting the change gears it is important that there should be a small amount of backlash between each set of gears. This ensures that the drive to the screw will be smooth and that no undue stress is set up on the change gear studs which might lead to breakage. Care should be taken to see that the gears are set up in correct position (i.e. as 'drivers' and 'driven' gears).

If the screwcutting motion has been standing for any length of time all the parts concerned should be lubricated together with the change gears.

Reverse to the leadscrew is by the reverse Feed and Screw lever operating a single tooth clutch running at the same speed as the spindle. Consequently the clutch may be used to run back the saddle to the starting position when cutting metric or odd pitches.

For accurate screwcutting it is essential that all slides should be adjusted properly without backlash and locked where possible.

The leadscrew thrust is taken on hard steel thrust washers running against the faces of the leadscrew bracket and any wear which takes place can be adjusted by means of the split checknuts adjacent to the thrust washers. The Leadscrew motion should be disconnected when not in use, this can be done by swinging the change gears on the swing plate out of mesh.

THE SCREWCUTTING DIAL

This is a most useful aid to screwcutting although its use is limited to certain threads and pitches. Where applicable it enables the nuts to be engaged without cross threading.

The dial may be used when cutting any pitch which is contained a whole number of times in a length of 4°. From this it will be seen that the whole numbers of threads per inch can be cut, also threads per inch ending in quarters and halves, viz. $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ t.p.i.

The dial makes one revolution for 16 turns of the leadscrew and as the screw is $\frac{1}{4}$ " pitch this is equivalent to 4 ins. length of thread on the screw. As the dial is divided into 8 divisions, the alternate ones being numbered 1 to 4 then from one numbered division to the next is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution and is equivalent to 1" of screw thread. It will be seen, therefore, that when cutting a screw having a whole number of threads per inch the spindle will make a whole number of revolutions in one inch length, and as the leadscrew likewise makes a whole number of revolutions in the same distance the leadscrew nuts can be engaged at any numbered division on the dial. From this it follows that if the threads per inch on the screw to be cut is an even number a whole number of threads is contained in $\frac{1}{2}$ " and the nuts may be engaged at any of the 8 divisions on the dial.

Similarly, odd numbers of t.p.l. can only be engaged at any numbered division, threads ending in halves engaged at every half revolution, and threads ending in quarters every revolution. For linear inch pitches, convert the pitch to an equivalent number of threads per inch (viz $\frac{1}{2}$ " pitch = 3 t.p.i.) and follow the above rules.

If the number of threads per inch is neither a whole number nor does not end in $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ then the dial cannot be used, in which case the screw must be cut completely without disengaging the nuts and by using the screw reverse mechanism to run the saddle back with the nuts engaged.

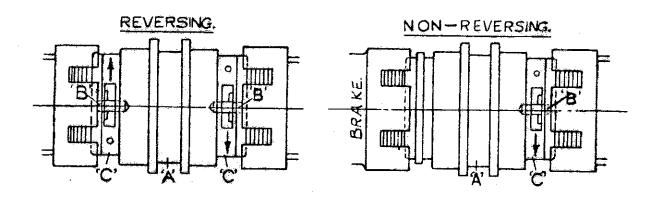
There are certain other special applications of the dial and information on any particular case will be supplied by our technical department on request.

Chutch MAY BE LIKE THIS



INSTRUCTIONS

FOR ADJUSTING AND LUBRICATING MULTI-PLATE CLUTCHES AND GEARS



NOTE: TO ADJUST THE CLUTCH IN THE PULLEY

First remove the cover from back of bed, this will expose the clutch.

- * Their
- 1. Move sliding sleeve "A" into disengaged position.
- 2. Withdraw locking pin "B."
- 3. To increase driving power, slightly turn adjusting collar "C" in direction of arrow, until locking pin "B" inserts itself in next hole, as usually this amount is sufficient.

LUBRICATION OF CLUTCHES AND GEARS

When the Lathe is stopped, if the oil sight at the back of bed shows oil half way up, there is an ample supply. This can be renewed through the lid on top of Headstock, about 4 gallons for 4 AN. and 5 gallons for 4 BN. There is a tap to withdraw surplus oil, this drains both headstock and bed.

TO BRAKE WHEN FITTED WITH REVERSE

To "brake," the start and stop lever is only moved to the brake position momentarily, otherwise, if left in that position the Lathe will reverse.

Instruction Sheet No. 252

SPINDLE SPEEDS



T	乳品 网络拉拉克	AHL' OPER	3. 2	1.00	4 2 5 7			E S			OV Vijir			(S-2)	N :	35. 3	555a		ΑĒ	
10VE	LEVERS	SPINDLE		e de		l	IJΤ	FINC	SI	ŒE L)5 J	N I	FEE	T I	PER	MI	N	2.85		
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3 5	<u> </u>	144	13 16	340 OM	lie.	18	16	18	١ź	28	28	23			44	43	54	63	72	8
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70,	7	177	ş	34	8	1	16	16	15	13	15	23	25	3	32	37	43	54	6	6
I N	4	317	3	7	2	16	3	3	8		1/6	侵	-	116	15	23	23	23	33 38	3 ₈
6	مسو	543	7 32	14	9 32	<u>₹</u>	11 32	2	j	8	8	16	3	(lå	1j	3	16	2	23
'		889	er (e				101.0	į	i Š	4	A	Z	,	Á	Ĭ	3	7	1	L	18

For 13 Z LATHE



13 Z LATHE

SCREWCUTTING, THREADS PER INCH

SCR	EW THR	EAD CH	IRT.		•
AT TOP OF COLUI	ING SET LEVER A MN CONTAINING D IGE WHEELS IN	ESIRED THREAD	S 	冷	.s
A	FEEDS B	C			2
THREADS	PER IN	CH,	NE	IR.	5
2	3	4	60 64		To the service
24		4 ₂	80 40	SANT OF LAND SERVICE	PROFESSIONAL CO
23			64 57		PROPERTY AND LOCATION OF THE PERSON OF THE P
2 2		5	60 30	TO COMMITTEE	Commercial
2.8	, in the second second		64 60	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ACCUSES 1985-15
24		5½	60 30		1000
2 1			64 50	187 (9) 17 (3) 7	1.00
3	4 ż	6	40 60	the Committee	1.7.7.7.1
3 <u>z</u>			64 65		25 (10)
3 2		/	64 42		Sec. 6, 500 100
5	12	10	40 60	4A 2 R 150.	
5½			40 60	2 P 2 P 2	2 7 5 6 6 7
	, see	115		64	
/		14	40 60		A 1 3 5 5 5 5 6 5
8	12	16) INTER	200
9		18	40 60	1.0	
	15	19		40	100
10	15	20		40	
11.		22	30 5	+	
13	0.1	26	30 65	-	60
14	21	28		40	
16	24	32	30 80	40	60
o 132 LA	THE LEAD	SCREW 4	T.P.1.		



13 Z LATHE

METRIC SCREWCUTTING

FOR SCREWCUT	ting set lever at n containing di			PITC	H	
A	FEEDS.	c			(P)	1
PITCH IN	MILLIME	TRES	N	P	R	S
2			42	50	30	80
2.5		1.25	63	60	30	80
3	2	1.5	63	50	30	80
3.5	\	1.75	63	60	42	80
4		2	63	50	30	60
5		2.5	63	40	30	60
6	4	3	63	50	45	60
7		3·5	63	40	42	60
8		4	63	60	NTER	50
9	6	4·5	63	40	54	60
10		5	63	60	NTER	40
11.		5.5	63	40	55	50
12	8	6.	63	40	60	50
• 13Z LA	THE LEF	ADSCREW	4	T.F	? I.	6

ADDITIONAL GEAR to Standard Set 63T,

Calculations based on:

$$8000 \text{ m/m.} = 315''$$

with $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch lead screw, and lever on gear box set at "A"

$$\therefore \frac{63}{400} \times \text{pltch required in m/m.} = \frac{\text{DRIVERS}}{\text{DRIVEN}}$$

e.g.
$$\frac{63}{400} \times 4 = \frac{63}{50} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{63}{50} \times \frac{30}{60} = 4 \text{ m/m. pitch.}$$

Error in 10 m/m. pltch = + .00042".

Pitches may be obtained in the other columns in the proportion shown in the table.

or OIL WELL ULTRATAK HEAVY 68. Q8 HEAVYBEAR 68 SLIDEWAY VOGEL UNIT

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES

1 METRE = 39.370113 INCHES

INCHES TO MILLIMETRES

FRACTIONS

		Inc	:h	M/m.		Inch			M/m.	M/m. Inch				
16	32	1 64 3 64	·015625 ·03125 ·046875 ·0625	-3969 -7937 1-1906 1-5875	28	11/32	23 64 25 64	·34375 ·359375 ·375 ·390625	8 7312 9 1281 9 5250 9 9219	116	23	43 64 45 64	671875 6875 -703125	17·0656 17·4625 17·8594
	32	5 64 7 64	·078125 ·09375 ·109375	1.9844 2.3812 2.7781	76	13 32	64 27 64	·40625 ·421875 ·4375	10·3187 10·7156 11·1125	74	23 32	47 64 49 64	·71875 ·734375 ·75 ·765625	18-2562 18-6531 19-0500 19-4469
8	<u>5</u> 32	9 64 11 64	·125 ·140625 ·15625 ·171875	3·1750 3·5719 3·9687 4·3656	1 1	15 32	29 64 31 64	453125 46875 484375 5	11.5094 11.9062 12.3031 12.7000	13	25 32	<u>5 1</u>	·78125 ·796875 ·8125	19·8437 20·2406 20·6375
16 16	7 32	13 64	1875 203125 21875	4·7625 5·1594 5·5562		17 32	33 64 35 64	-515625 -53125 -546875	13-0969 13-4937 13-8906	78	27 32	55 64 55 64	-828125 -84375 -859375 -875	21-0344 21-4312 21-8281 22-2250
ł	32	17 64	-234375 -25 -265625 -28125	5·9531 6·3500 6·7469 7·1437	76	19 32	37 64 39	·5625 ·578125 ·59375 ·609375	14·2875 14·6844 15·0812 15·4781	15	29 32	57 64 59 64	·890625 ·90625 ·921875 ·9375	22-6219 23-0187 23-4156 23-8125
5		19 64 21 64	·296875 ·3125 ·328125	7·5406 7·9375 8·3344	충	21 32	41 64	-625 -640625 -65625	15-8750 16-2719 16-6687	76	31 32	81 82	·953125 ·96875 ·984375	24-2094 24-6062 25-0031

UNITS

Inches	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0 1 25·4 2 50·8 3 76·2 4 101·6 5 127·0 6 152·4 7 177·8 8 203·2 9 228·6	254-0	508-0	762·0	1016-0	1270·0	1524-0	1778·0	2032-0	2286·0	2540 0
	279-4	533-4	787·4	1041-4	1295·4	1549-4	1803·4	2057-4	2311·4	2565 4
	304-8	558-8	812·8	1066-8	1320·8	1574-8	1828·8	2082-8	2336·8	2590 8
	330-2	584-2	838·2	1092-2	1346·2	1600-2	1854·2	2108-2	2362·2	2616 2
	355-6	609-6	863·6	1117-6	1371·6	1625-6	1879·6	2133-6	2387·6	2641 6
	381-0	635-0	889·0	1143-0	1397·0	1651-0	1905·0	2159-0	2413·0	2667 0
	406-4	660-4	914·4	1168-4	1422·4	1676-4	1930·4	2184-4	2438·4	2692 4
	431-8	685-8	939·8	1193-8	1447·8	1701-8	1955·8	2209-8	2463·8	2717 8
	457-2	711-2	965·2	1219-2	1473·2	1727-2	1981·2	2235-2	2489·2	2743 2
	482-6	736-6	990·6	1244-6	1498·6	1752-6	2006·6	2260-6	2514·6	2768 6

MILLIMETRES TO INCHES

UNITS

M/m.		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
0		-39370	·78740	1.18110	1.57480	1.96851	2-36221	2-75591	3.14961	2 5/204
1	-03937	-43307	-82677	1-22047	1.61417	2.00788	2-40158	2.79528	3-18898	3.54331
2	-07874	47244	-86614	1-25984	1-65354	2.04725	2.44095	2.83465		3.58268
3	-11811	51181	90551	1-29921	1-69291	2.08662	2-48032	2.87402	3.22835	3.62205
4	·15748	55118	-94488	1-33858	1 73228	2-12599	2.51969	2 91339	3.26772	3.66142
5	-19685	-59055	-98425	1-37795	1.77165	2.16536	2.55906	2.95276	3.30709	3.70079
6	·23622	-62992	1.02362	1-41732	1-81103	2-20473	2.59843	2 99213	3-34646	3.74016
7	-27559	-66929	1.06299	1-45669	1 85040	2.24410	2.63780	3.03150	3.38583	3.77953
8	·31496	·70866	1.10236	1-49606	1.88977	2.28347	2.67717	3-07087	3 42520	3-81890
9	·35433	·74803	1-14173	1.53543	1-92914	2.32284	2.71654	3.11024	3 46457 3 50394	3-85827
M /	i	1 400	<u> </u>					0 71024	3.30374	3.89764
M/m.		100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
0		3-93701	7 87402	11.8110	15-7480	19 6851	23-6221	27-5591	31.4961	35 4331
10	-39370	4-33071	8-26772	12-2047	16.1417	20.0788	24-0158	27.9528	31-8898	35.8268
20	·78740	4.72441	8-66142	12.5984	16.5354	20.4725	24.4095	28-3465	32 2835	36-2205
30	1.18110	5 11811	9-05513	12-9921	16-9291	20.8662	24 8032	28.7402	32 6772	36-6142
40	1.57480	5.51181	9.44883	13-3858	17-3228	21 - 2599	25-1969	29-1339	33-0709	37-0079
50	1.96851	5.90552	9.84252	13.7795	17-7165	21 6536	25.5906	29.5276	33.4646	37.4016
60	2-36221	6-29922	10-2362	14-1732	18-1103	22.0473	25.9843	29-9213	33-8583	
70	2.75591	6 69292	10-6299	14-5669	18-5040	22.4410	26.3780	30-3150	34.2520	37-7953
80	3-14961	7-08662	11-0236	14-9606	18-8977	22.8347	26.7717	30.7087	34.6457	38-1890
90	3-54331	7.48032	11-4173	15-3543	19-2914	23-2284	27.1654	30.7007	34.0437	38-5827

TABLE OF CUTTING SPEEDS

FEET PER MINUTE

800		6112 6112 6112 6113
700		2358 2358 2358 2358 2358 2358 237 237 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238
009		2302 23052 14526 11308 11308 1146 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010
550		7277 7277 7277 7277 7277 7277 727 727 7
200		2527 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 197
450		34.8 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 1779 177
400		3056 2036 1528 1728 1728 1728 1738 1739 170 170 170 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173
350		2674 1333 1668 880 880 880 880 881 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148
300		1529 1488 1488 1488 1488 1488 1488 1488 148
250	<u> </u>	2210 2822 2823 2823 2823 2823 2823 2823 282
200	R MINUTE	201 201 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203
175	REVOLUTIONS PER	£88823888222222222222 £888738872222222222222222222222222222222
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125	RE	655 238 238 238 244 255 256 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257
100		2888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88
75		288 23 288 23 288 24 272 25 288 26 272 25 272 26 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273
50		237452 24752 2575 2575 2575 2575 2575 2575
30		824-2627-4428888888888888888888888888888888888
25		25
20		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
15		457.4888888222 67.44517 60 8887 7.444 4.8888 8.822 67.4451 60 8887 7.444 4.888 8.888 8.898 8.998
Feet per Minute	Diam. Inches	- 1-1-1-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-