Power Drawbar - Actuation and Tool Release (Refer to Figure 2-6)

unstra sit its bag excits than ent If the quill is fully retracted and the spindle in its oriented position, then the Power Drawbar can be actuated. There are three steps in this sequence:

- The locking collar (ground plane) is placed around a recess at the top of the spindle and a switch detects this condition. Quill must be UP.
- Air pressure is applied to a large area diaphragm which floats on springs relative to the machine frame. As soon as all lost motion is taken up, the internal force generated by the diaphragm deflects a hollow push rod to compress a stack of Bellville washers.
- When the primary diaphragm has travelled full stroke, a secondary small area diaphragm strokes the inner rod of the dual drawbar downward to spread the collet surrounding the projection on the tool holder and rap the tool holder a light blow to release the tool holder from the spindle taper. Full stroke on the latter operation permits the tool change arm to proceed with its withdrawl cycle of the holder from the spindle.

For tool retention, the sequence of events takes the reverse of the Tool Release order. The open collet is closed by venting the secondary air chamber, and it is kept closed by further stroke of the inner drawbar which brings a locking ring around this collet. The collet has internal claws which are placed under a recess in the tool holder projection so that when the air in the primary chanber is released, the full spring force of 2100 lbs. is applied to these claws which keep the tool holder drawn up into the #35 taper of the spindle.

2.7 Tool Changer Arm

An air hydraulic cylinder drives a crank whose connecting rod is a rack. This rack rotates a pinion driving a large sprocket wheel engaging a chain. Attached to the chain and properly guided is the tool change arm. Extension and retraction of the piston rod will advance and withdraw the hand on its guiding member. A cam track provides the means to step the tool holder down in the tool change sequence to lower, then raise, the holder up into the spindle for engagment with the power drawbar.

The tool changer hand has two fingers which reach half way

which is cam operated to release the tool at the retracted end of before the power drawbar actuates. The mechanical advantage of to 10 lbs. in their transit from carrousel to spindle and vice

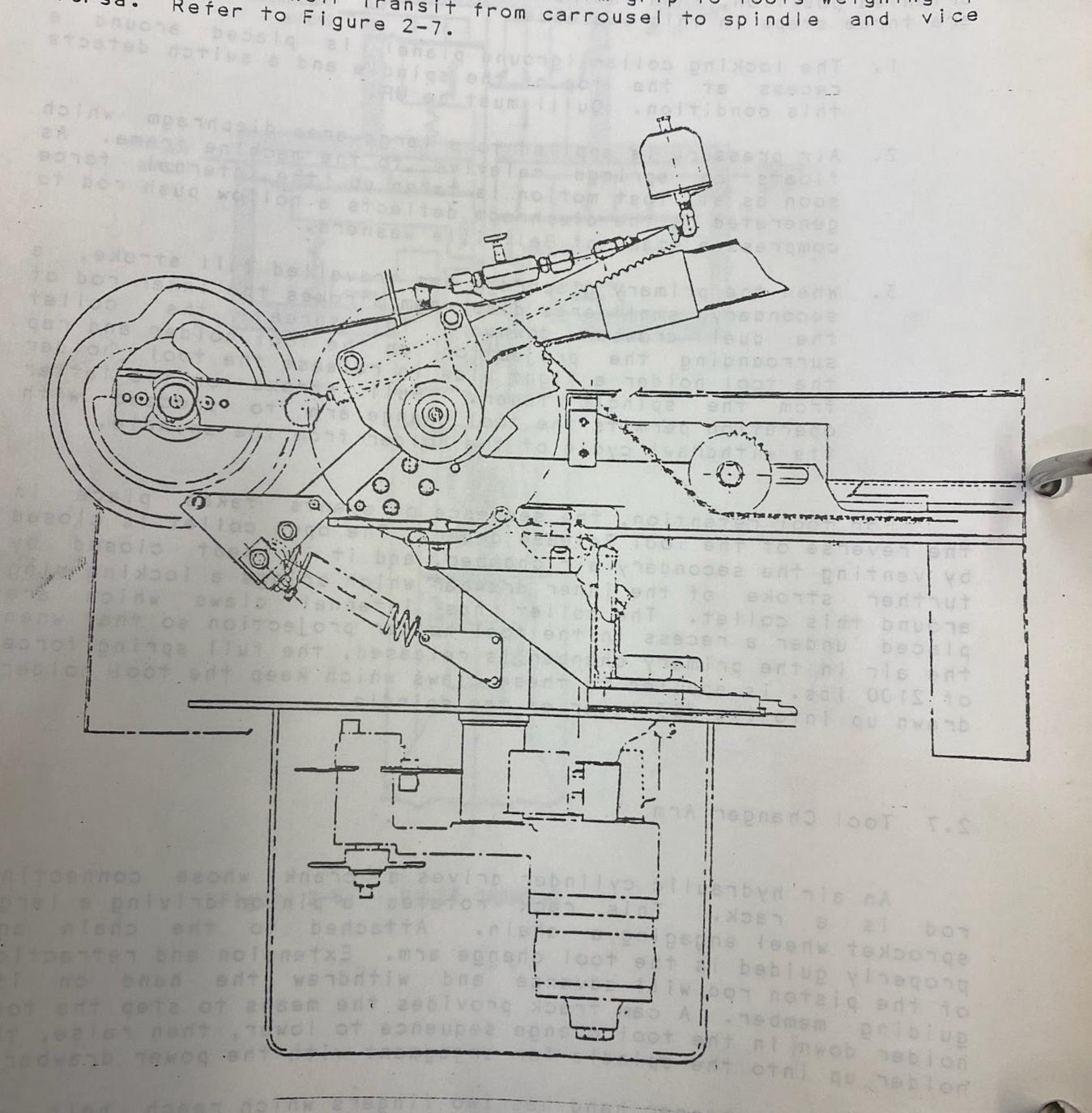
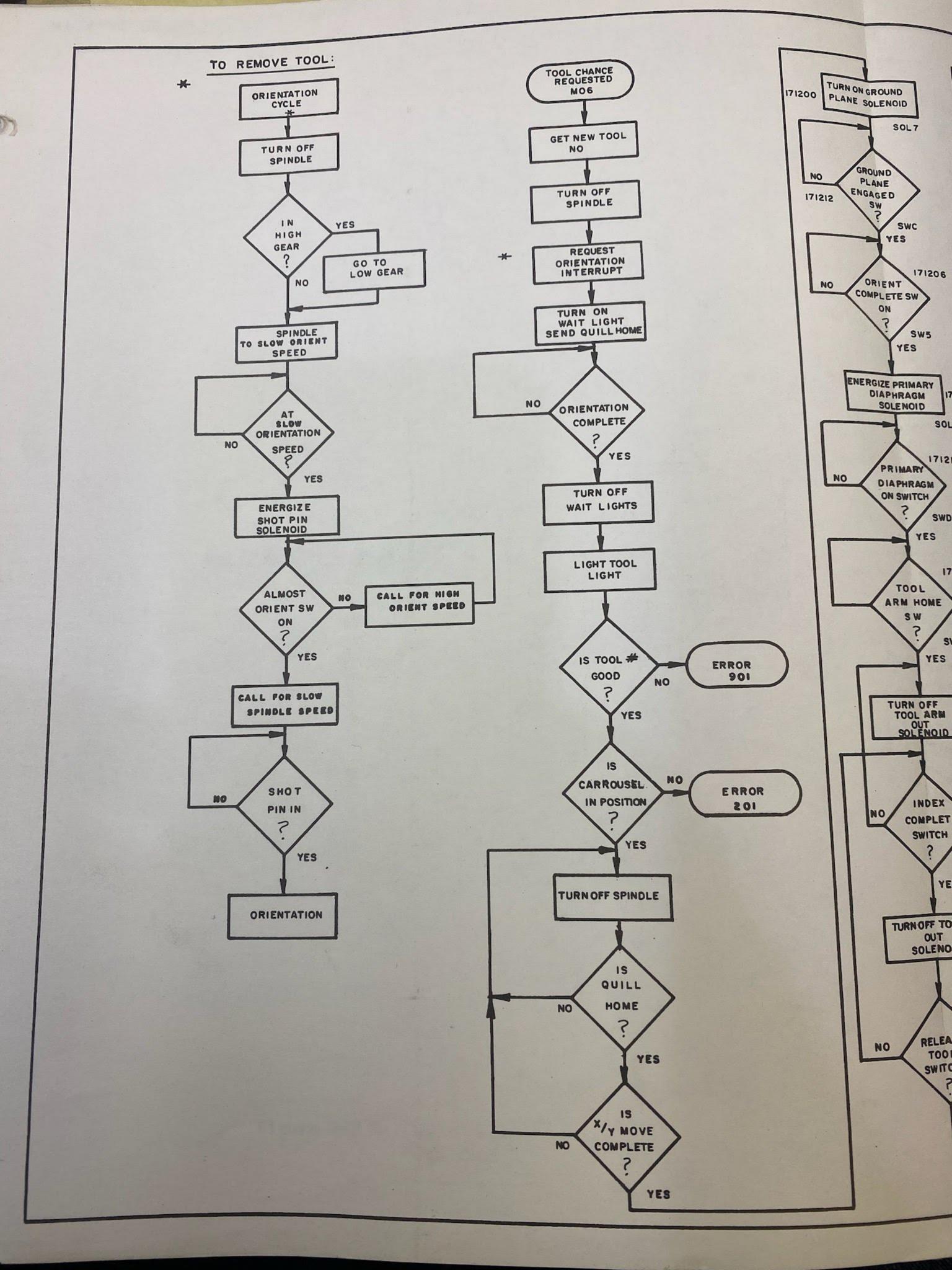
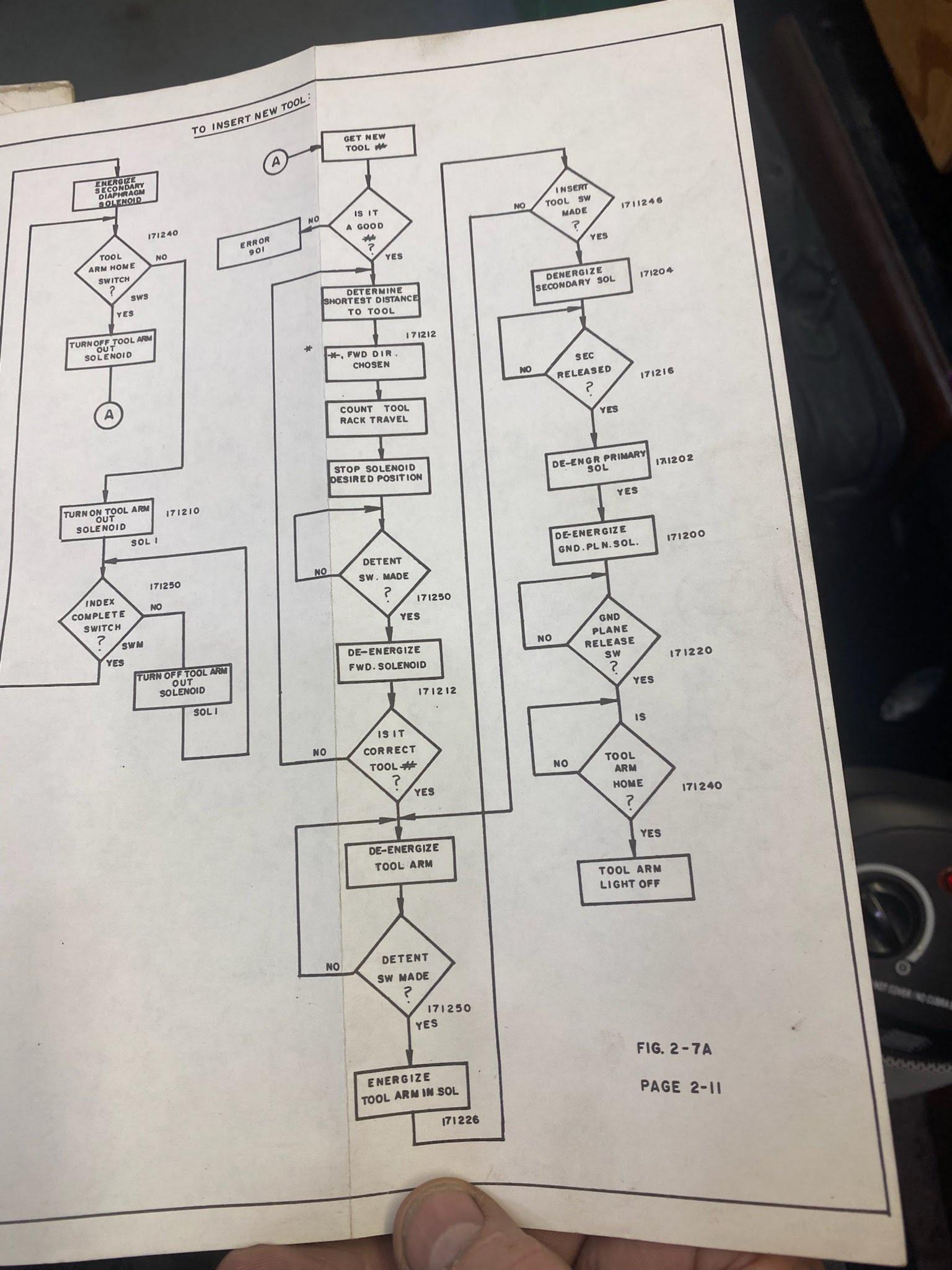
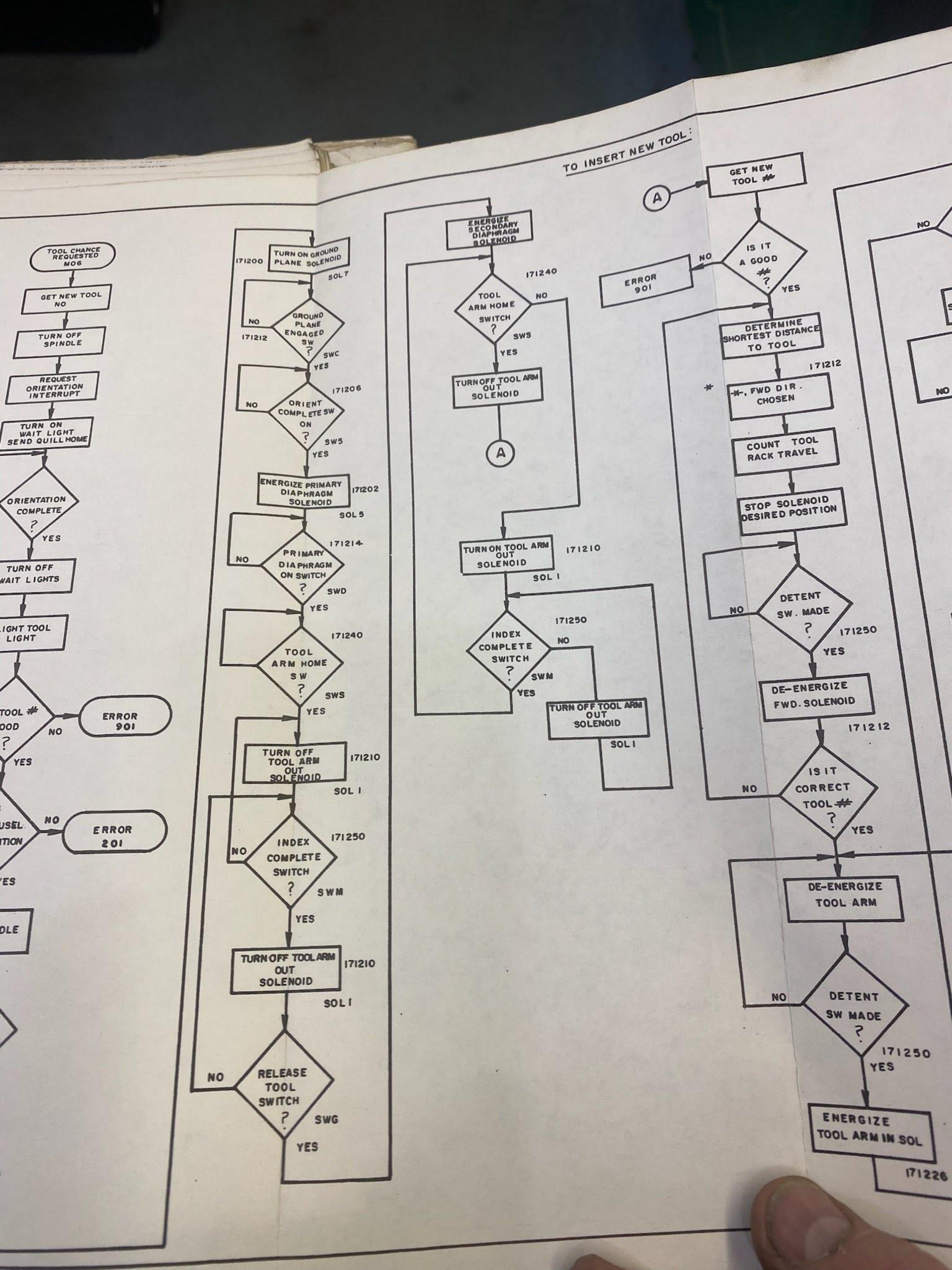


Figure 2-7: Tool Changer Arm







2.7.2 Hydraulic Fluids

There is a single fluid bowl located above the tandem cylinder for arm motion. The following hydraulic fluids are approved for use in the Series | BTC:

Mobil Velocite 6
Shell Tellus 10 or 15
Exxon Spinestic 10 or 34
Gulf - Gulfspin 35
Arco Diamond or Dura S-60
Texaco Spindura 10

2.8 Knee Drive

to filter/lubricator. To set full OFF TTO then back clockwise flow) . 18 the air flow, turn the knob clockwise to ON approximately 1/2 turn (3/4 turn

WARNING

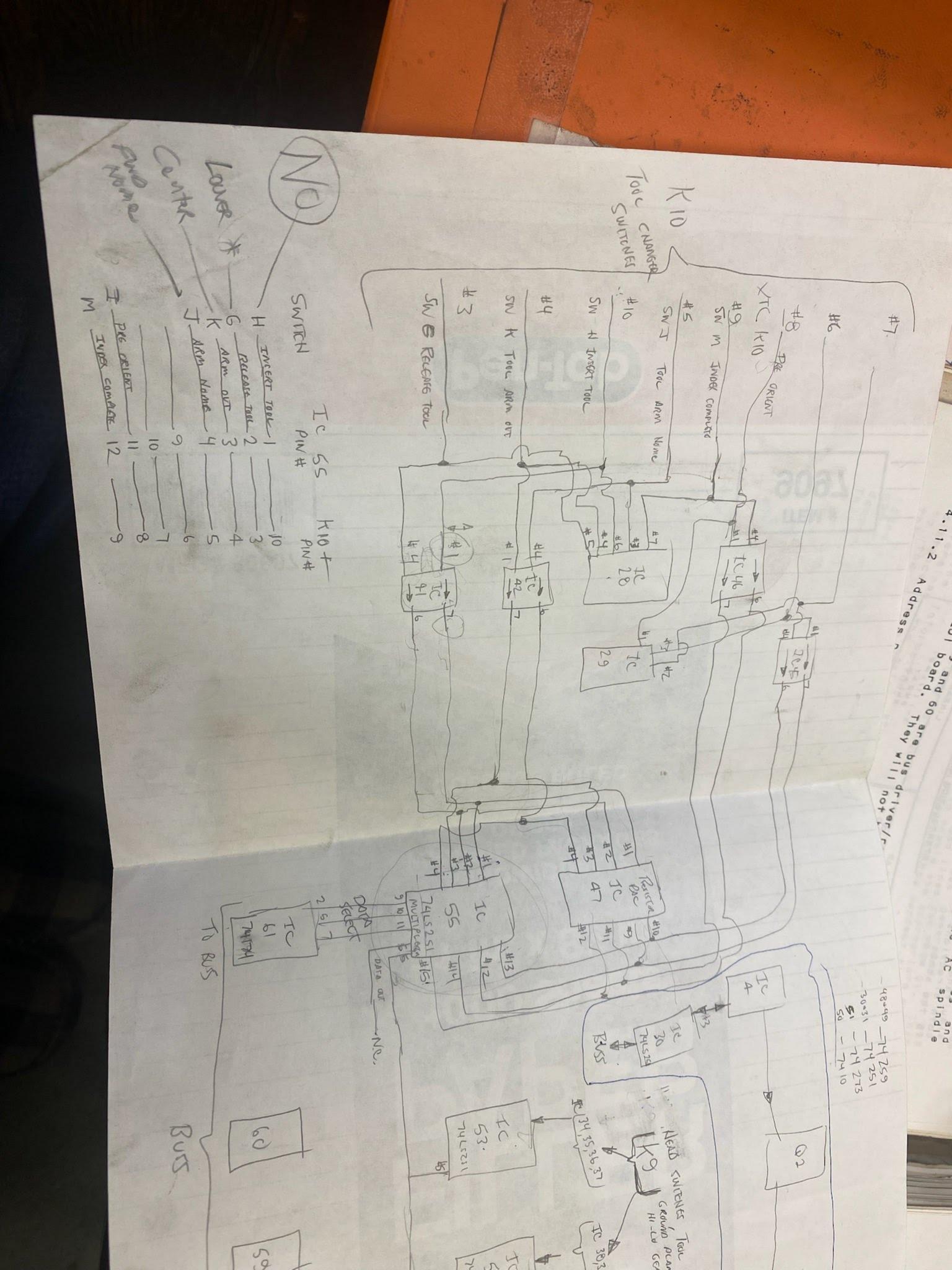
Constant

Do valve OFF. not with the air system lubricator

spring air. I or the spindle shaft. The red LIMIT system If If the pressure drops below approx. 55 PSIG, the entire will shut down to prevent possible damage to the fingers the compensated spool system air pressure gets too low a pressure operated light will come on.

2.10.2 Air System Lubricants

011. The air system should be See data on lube bowl. lubricated with Texaco Capella 22



ASS MILD XTC KIL PIN SELENDID DAILYERS PRIM DISPURSOM + DIR BLOST 7 Secondary diaphase * 9 SWM INDEX Complete * 5 SWJ TOOL DEN VONE 10 H INSPET TOOL 4 K Took Dan Out G Release Tool SEC POWER Grable: yes Pg 4-59 SPE BOAKD K9 HEDD SW INDUT CARBUSEY SW ENFOR Selenant Contras Coses Spindle delle Carle

4.11 XTC BOARD FIGURE 1930760, SHEET 2

priority, from high to low, is X, Y and Z. The (XTC) Solenoid and Tool Changer system switch interface and board is the primary interface between the switches and solenoids. It also costs interface between the AC spindle solenoids. It also contains the interface to the AC spindle drive. It also contains the interface to the

PROM Contettes the necessary data to make the termination of the corpu 1.11.1 Driver/D. 4.11.1 Driver/Receivers

ones on the ZDI board 60 are bus driver/receivers similar to the ones on the ZDI board. They will not be explained again here.

The Intermettones stored to the

4.11.2 Address Decoding Circuits All addresses on the XTC board are in the 1712XX range. Address decoder IC62 continuously monitors bits BRD7 through BRD12H and BBS7. When address 1712XX appears pin 9 of the decoder does bits decoder goes high. During any bus transaction BSYNC is asserted. This raises pin 7 of the decoder high, latching it in its state at that moment. BSYNC also strobes 1C61 which latches the six address bits BRD1 through BRD6 as AL1 through AL6. the minor ex Ys. Your

The XTC contains registers which accept data from the bus and others that place data on the bus. 1033 decodes the address bits to enable the proper registers.

Switch information from the head and carrousel tool station encoder are received through K9 on the XTC board.

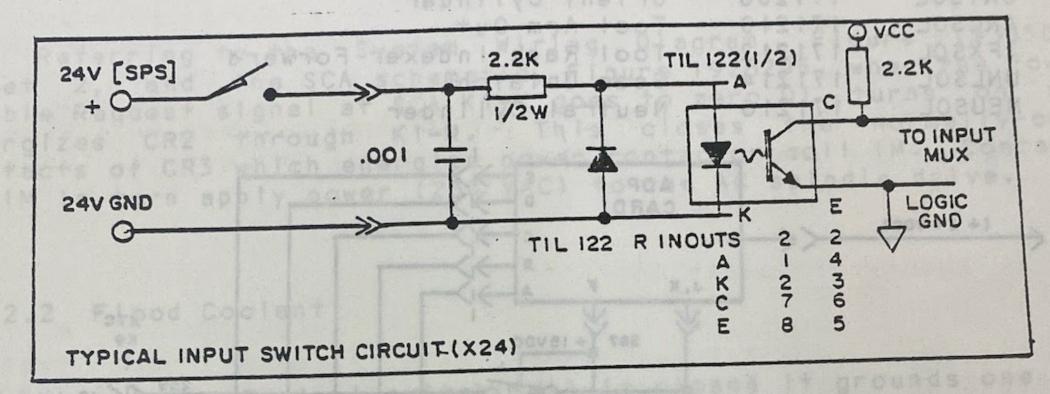
171200	K9-5	Gear Latched SWR
171202	K9-4	Hi Gear SWP
171204	K9-3	Lo Gear SWQ
171206	K9-13	Orientation Cycle Complete SWS
171210	K9-14	Orientation Machine Reset SWU
171212	K9-15	Ground Plane Engaged SWC
171214	K9-16	Primary Stroke Complete SWD
171216	K9-17	Start of Sec. Stroke SWE
171220	K9-18	Ground Plane Released SWF
171222	K9-19	Tool Pos SWA
	K9-10	Tool Pos SWB
171224	K9-9	Tool Pos SWC Carrousel encoder
171226	K9-8	Tool Pos SWD
171230		Tool Pos SWE
171232	K9-7	Pre-Orient SWT
171252	K10-8	

The information from the remaining carrousel switches is received

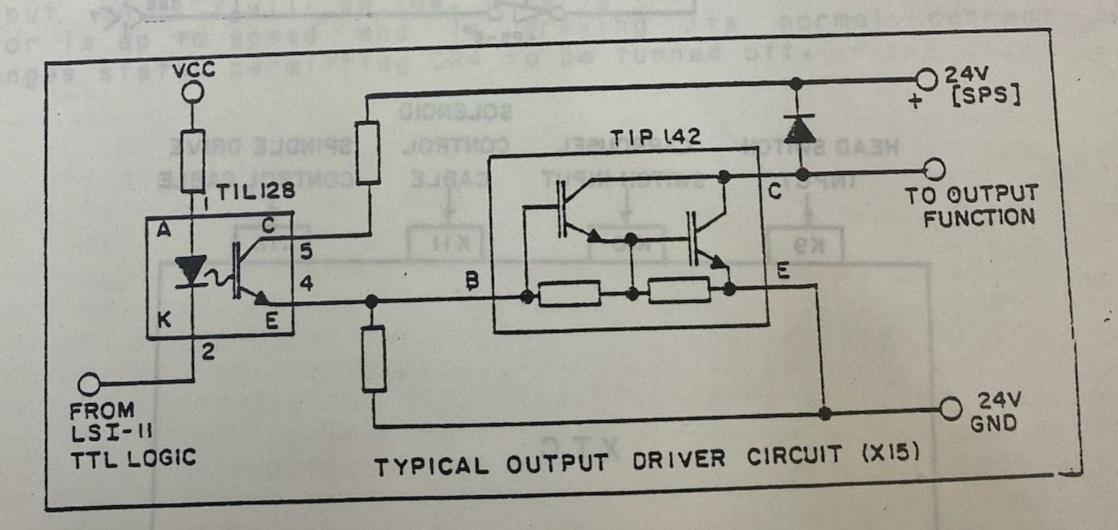
through K10 addresses.

171240	K10-5	Tool Arm Home SWJ
171242	K10-4	TOOI Arm Out SWK
171244	K10-3	Release Tool SWG
171246	K10-10	Insert Tool SWH
171250	K10-9	Carrousel Index Step Complete SWM

See typical switch input circuit below.



The registers which accept data from the bus are called write only registers. Write only registers IC48 and IC49 provide data to the output drivers circuits which enable the solenoids. The outputs to the solenoids are through K11. See typical output driver circuit below.



The output on K11-M goes to the SPE board (Solenoid Power Enable), see Figure 1930760, which sends 24 VDC to the pneumatic solenoids. When address 171260 is decoded data, through 1C51, goes to the speed control DAC 1C18, and operational amplifier

4.13.5 Dynamic Braking

The dynamic braking functions consist of a smal! printed two power resistors.

IST no 3 bas 0 stalog neswied The resistors are switched on and off; as the rate of deceleration is increased, the resistors will be on for a short time and off for a longer time.

4.14 Gear Shifting An intermediate shaft in the transmission is driven by the generating a data in the transmission is driven by the motor generating a 4.46 to 1 reduction in spindle speed. This occurs when the bull gear on the spindle axis engages with a pinion on the intermediate on the spindle axis engages with a pinion on the intermediate shaft. Declutching the direct drive to the spindle through to the spindle through a neutral position to pick up the 4.46:1 reduction gear is action neutral position to pick up the 4.46:1 reduction gear is entirely automatic, thus spindle speeds are 120 to 1080 RPM in hack. to 1080 RPM in back gear and 1100 to 5000 RPM in direct drive. The neutral position can be selected for set-up purposes; it is a position in which the low a position in which the bull gear is neither engaged with the low speed pinion nor engaged with the direct drive clutch.

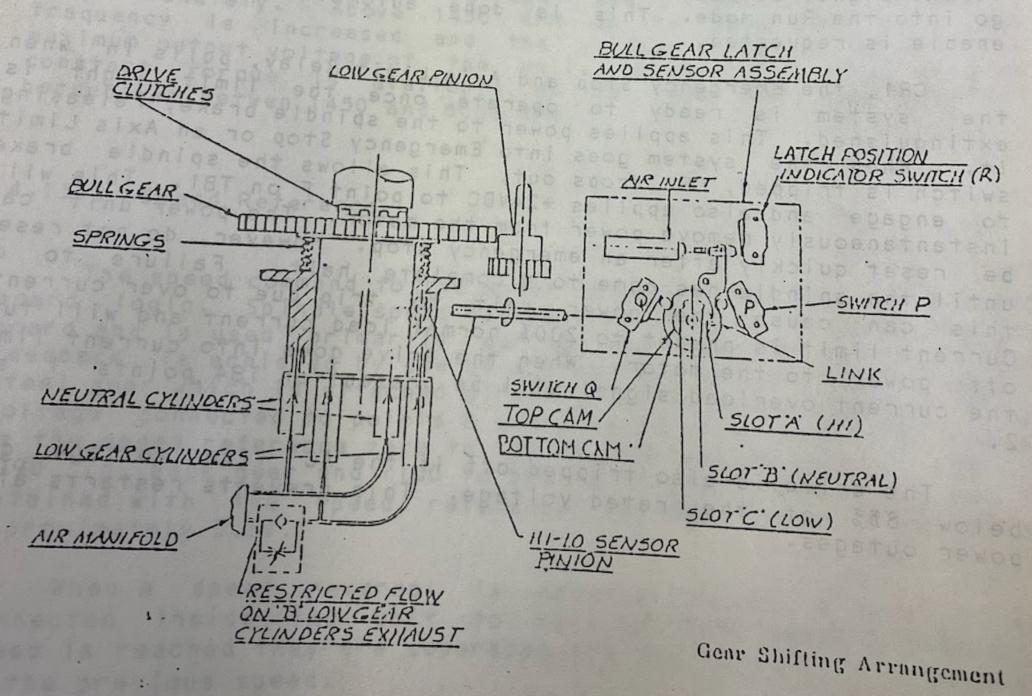


Figure 4-28 Gear Shifting

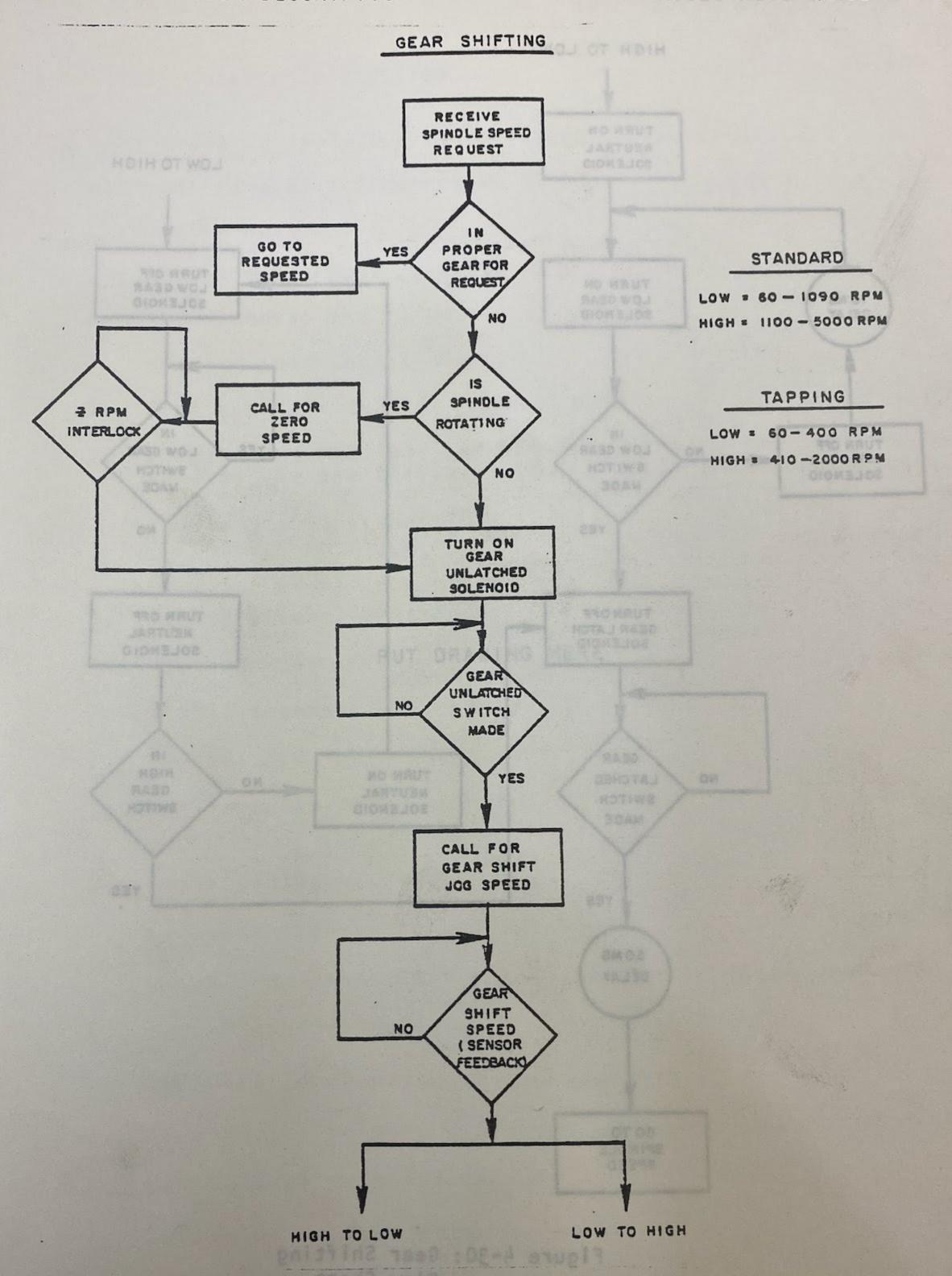


Figure 4-29: Gear Shifting
Flow Chart

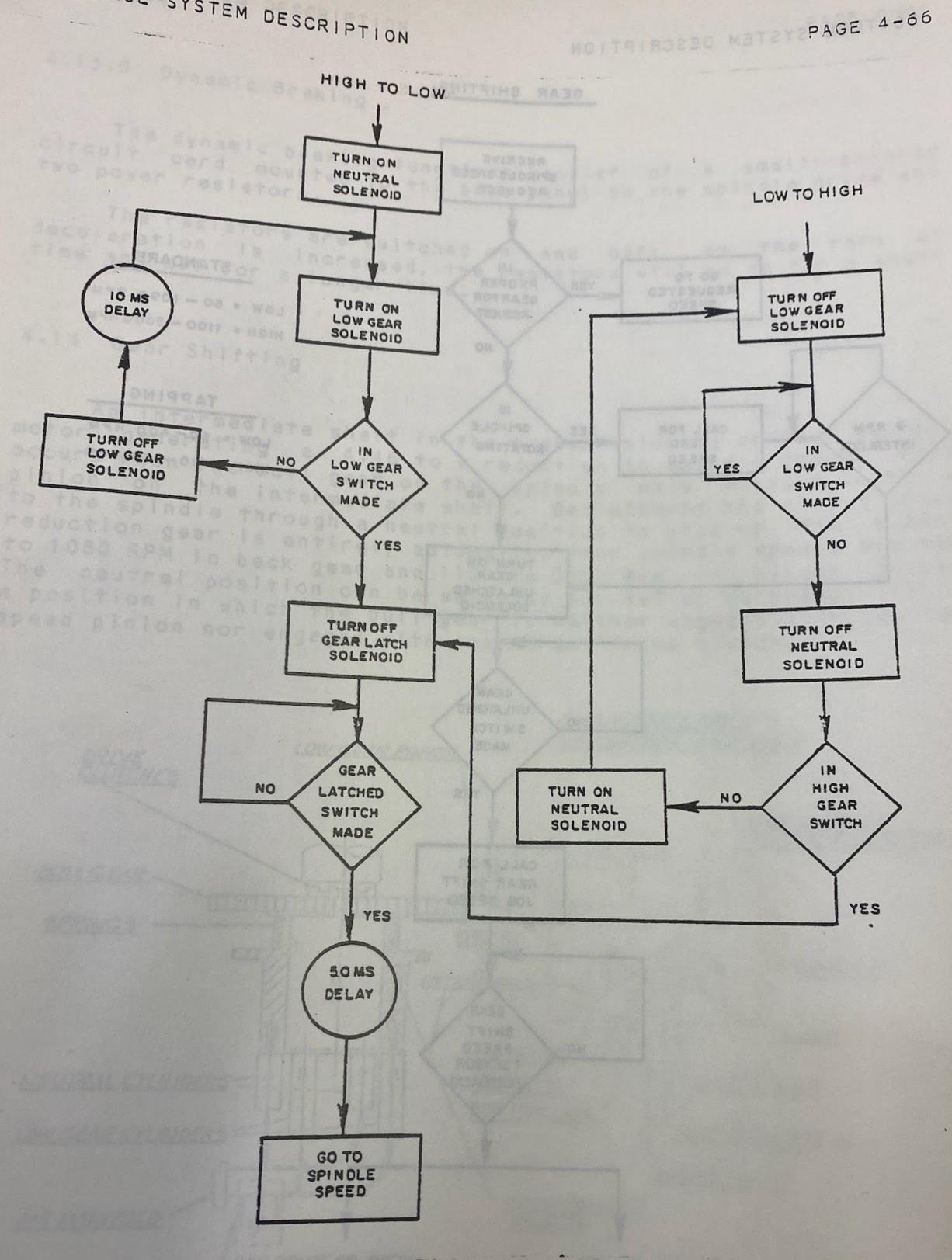


Figure 4-30: Gear Shifting Flow Chart Continued

ANDS DELVE SAZLEN

4.15 TOOL CHANGING DISCUSSION

The tool changing operation is performed in two parts:

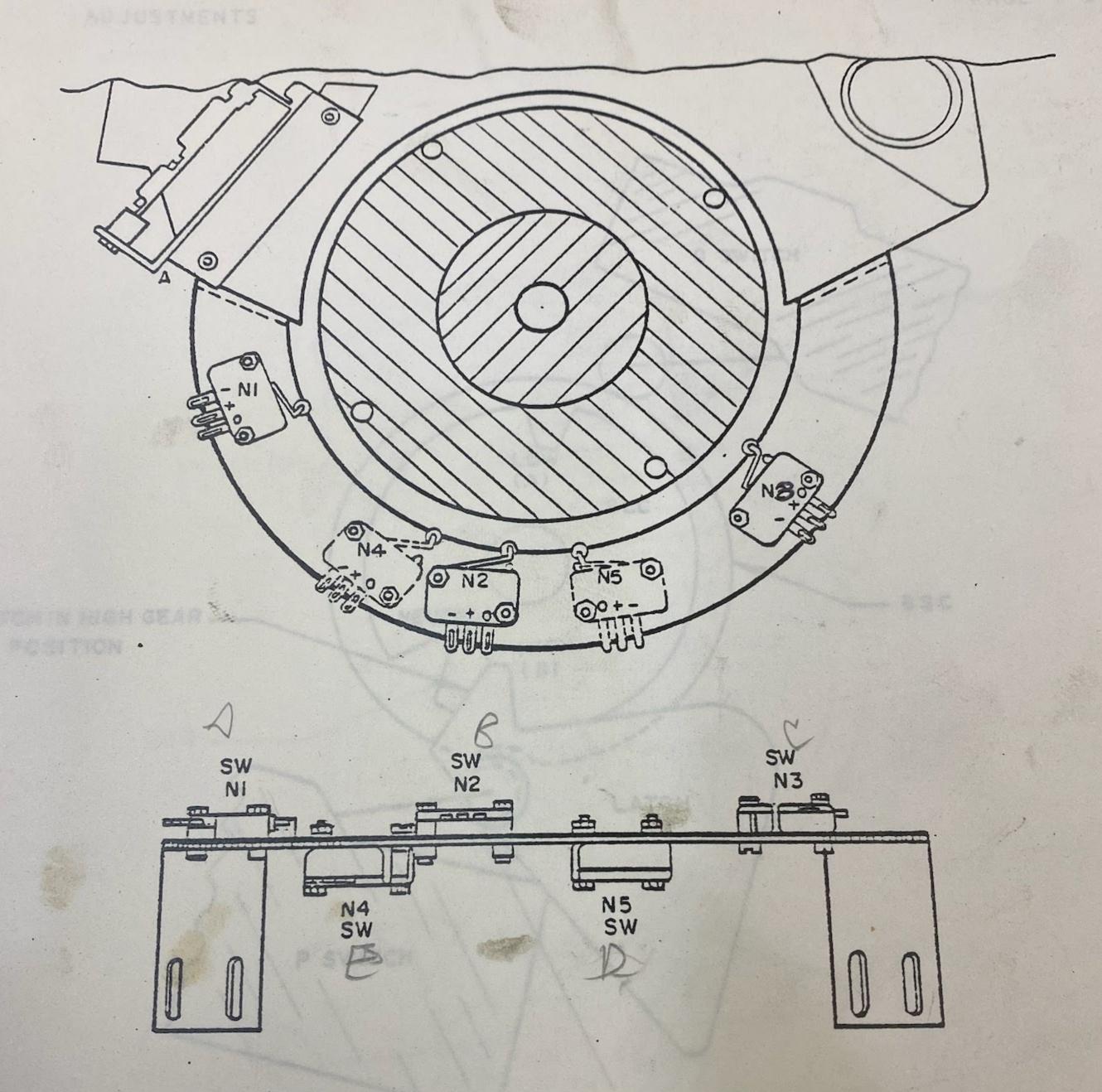
- 1. Old tool removal and carrousel alignment
- 2. Loading of new tool

The detailed steps are as follows:

- 1. Old tool removal and carrousel alignment
 - 1. Receive tool change command
 - 2. Stop and null spindle, send Z home
 - Compare desired tool number with current tool number by reading the cam activated tool station position switches

entemont elengiateske-Vone Y . X ent

- 4. Enable ground plane
- 5. Orient spindle
- 6. Enable primary diaphragm
- 7. Move rack arm (removing tool)
- 8. Enable secondary diaphragm
 - 9. Replace old tool in carrousel
- 10. Remove drive from rack arm
- 2. New tool loading sequence
- 1. Rotate carrousel to the new tool
- 2. Drive arm forward and select the newly positioned tool
- 3. Insert tool in spindle
- 4. De-energize secondary diaphragm
- 5. De-energize primary diaphragm and ground plane to spind
 - 6. De-energize orientation
 - 7. Remove drive from rack arm



74 7-13 ENCODER SWITCHES

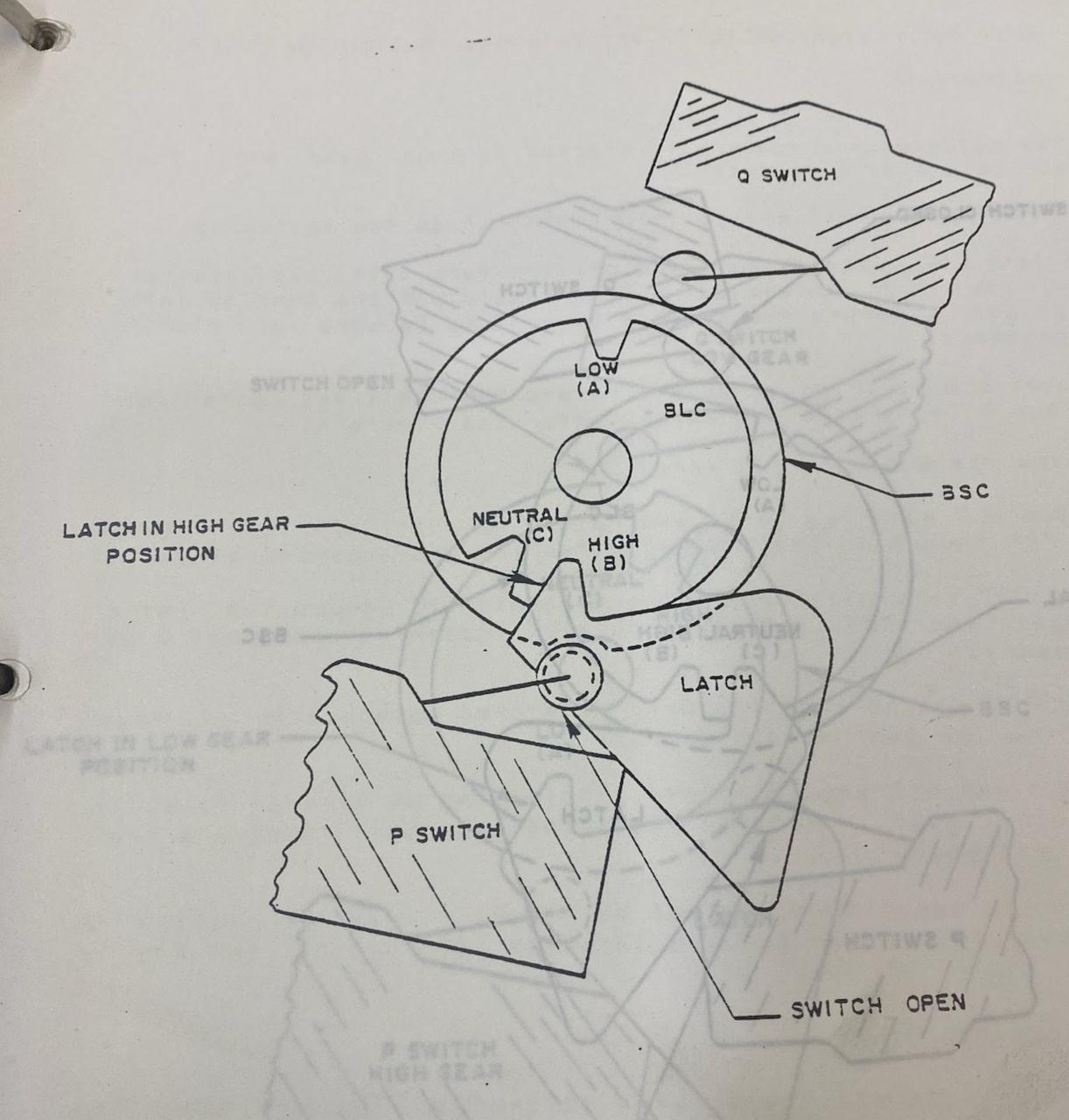


Figure 7-14: LATCH IN HIGH GEAR POSITION

LATCH IN NEUTRAL POSITION

ADJUSTMENTS PAGE 7-34

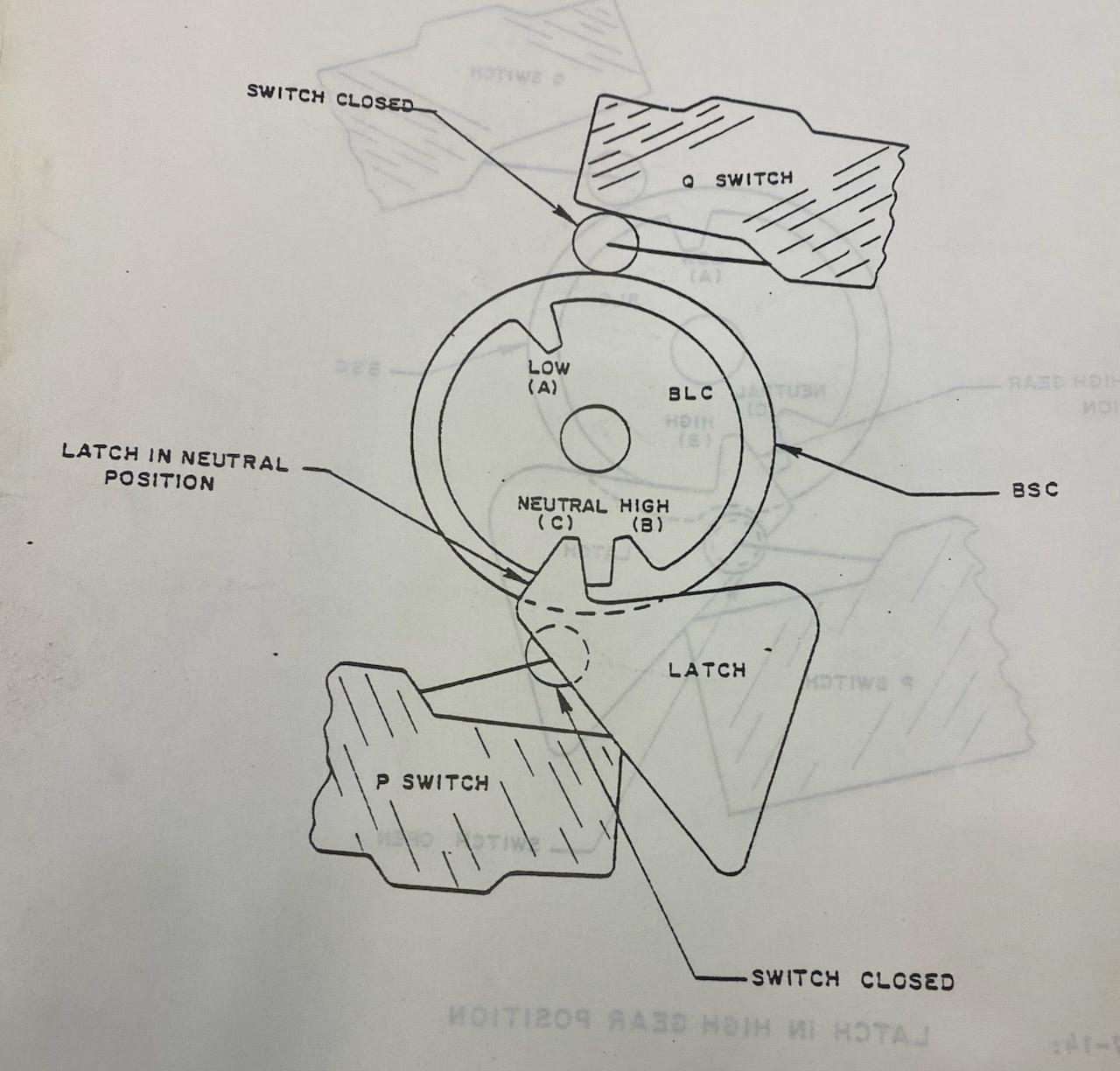
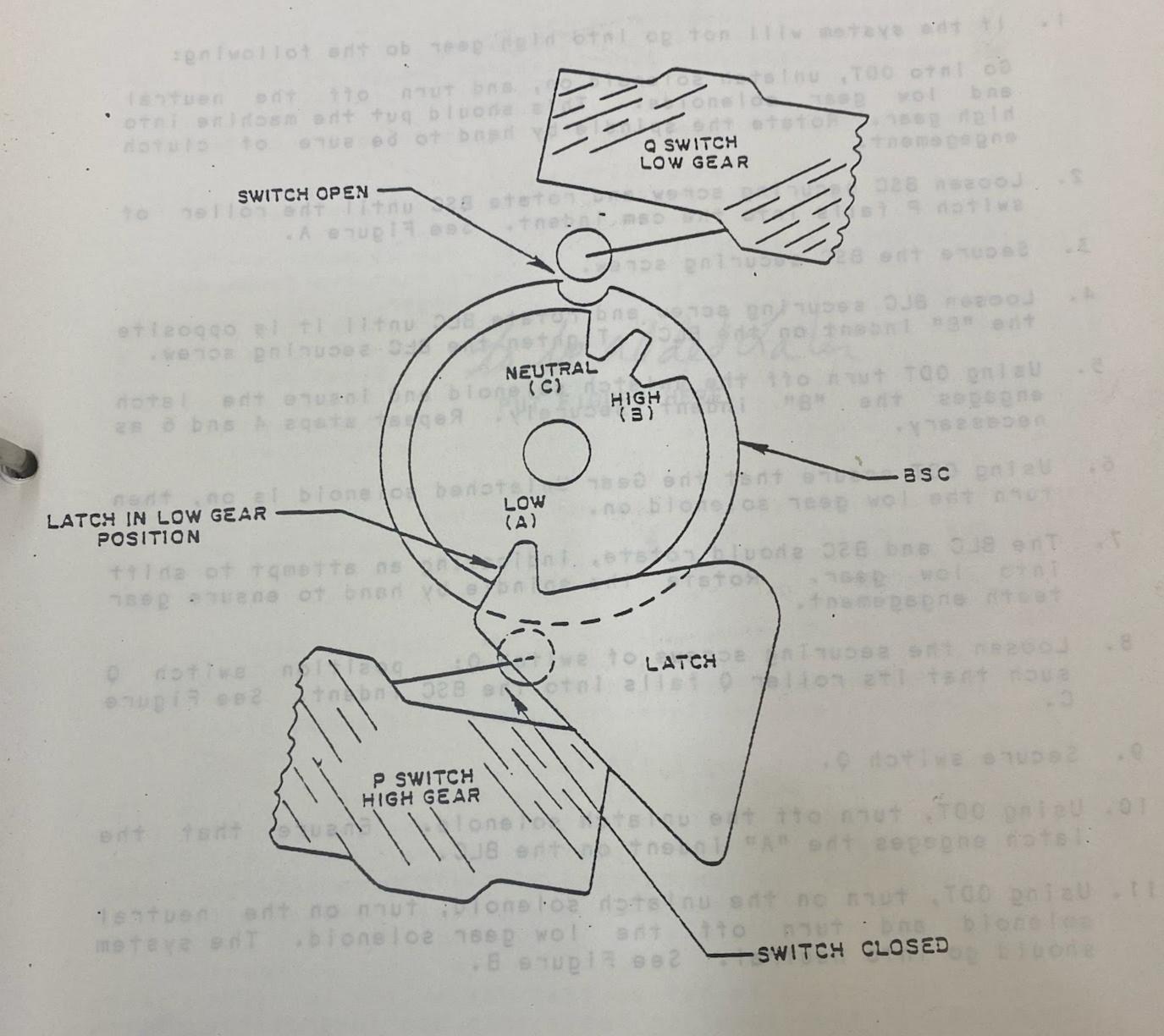


Figure 7-15: LATCH IN NEUTRAL POSITION

thomtaulbA .



7.14 Bull Gear Laton Cam (BLC) and Bull Gear Switch Cam (BSC)

Figure 7-16:

LATCH IN LOW GEAR POSITION

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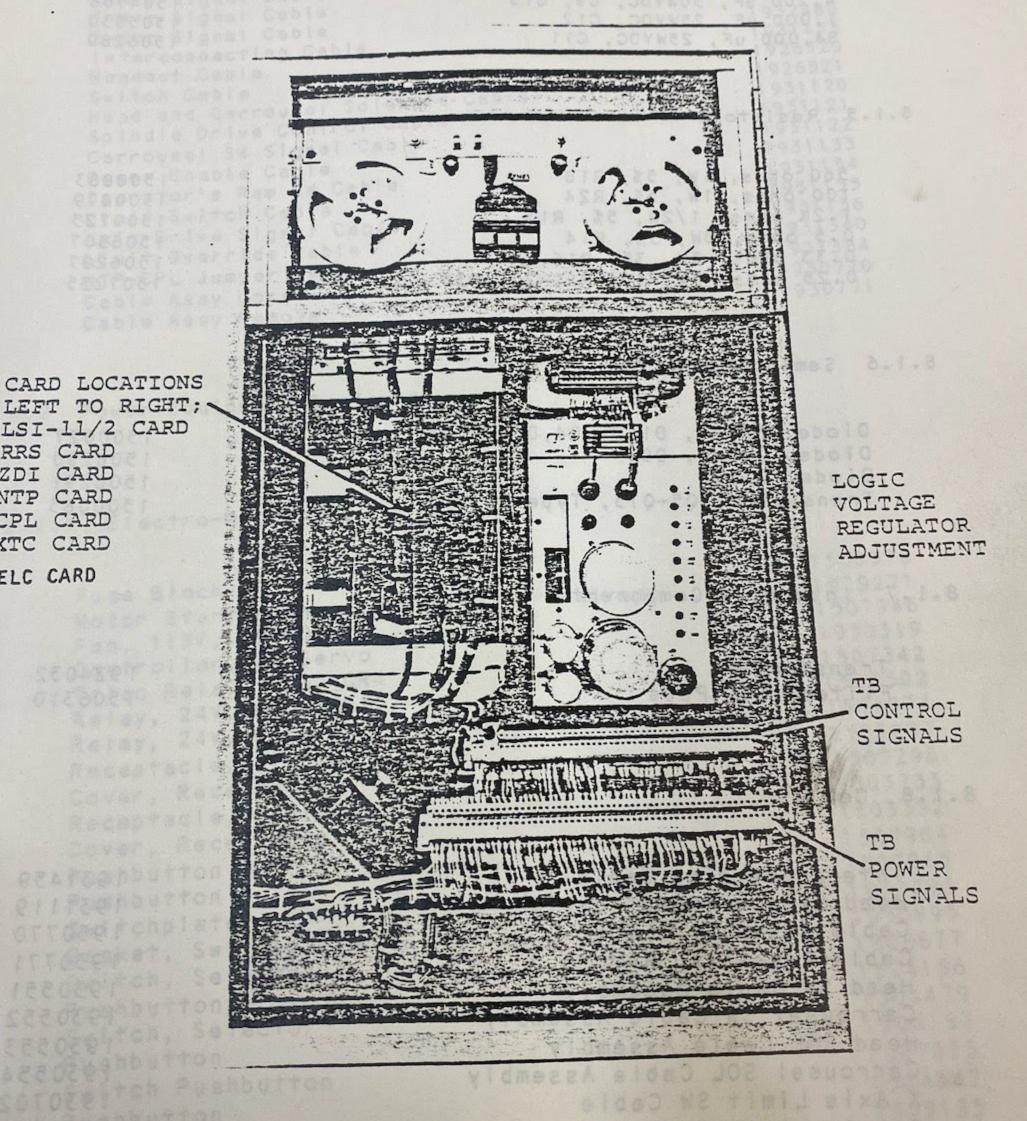


Figure 8-1:

LSI-11/2 CARD

RRS CARD ZDI CARD

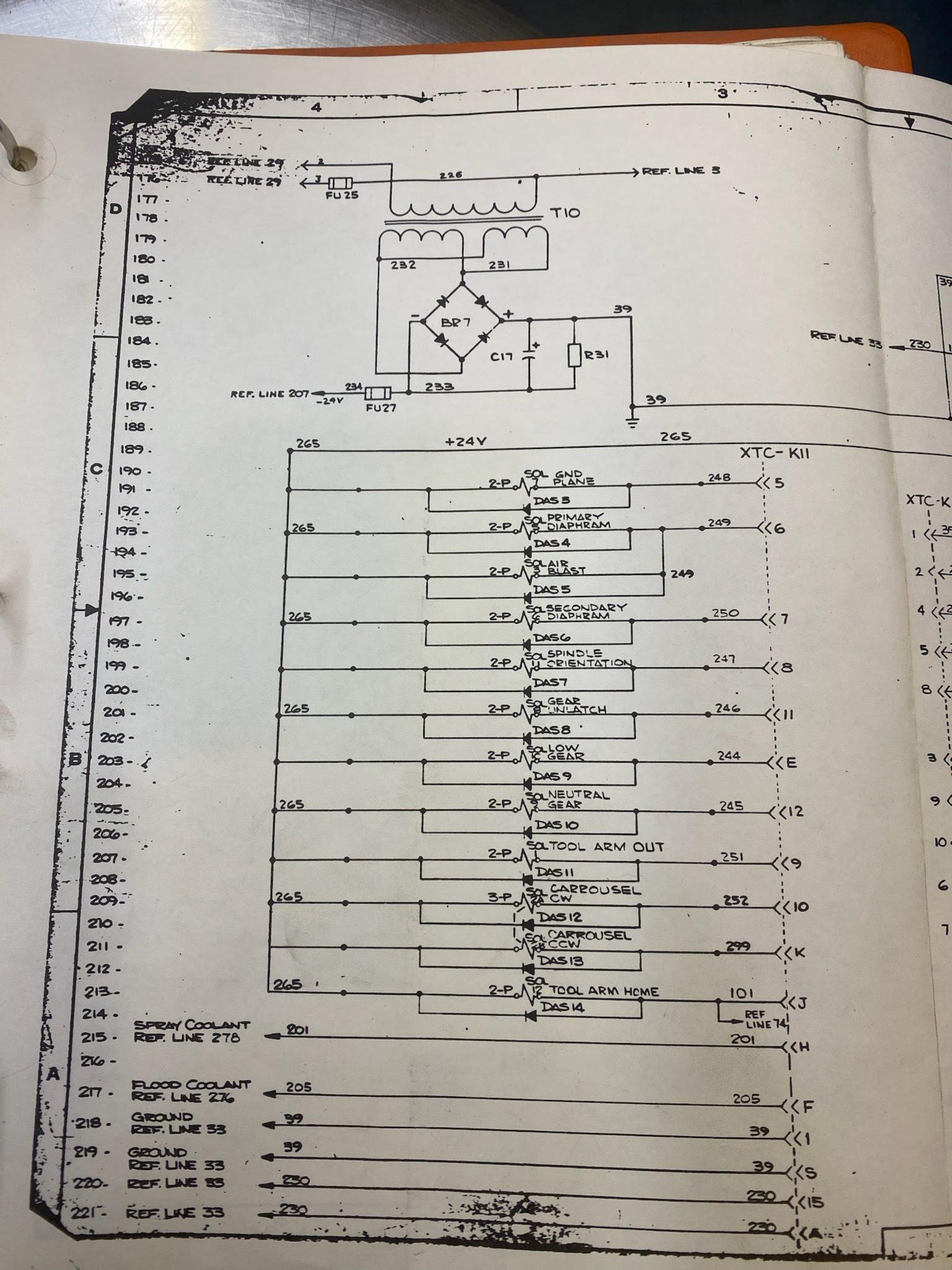
NTP CARD

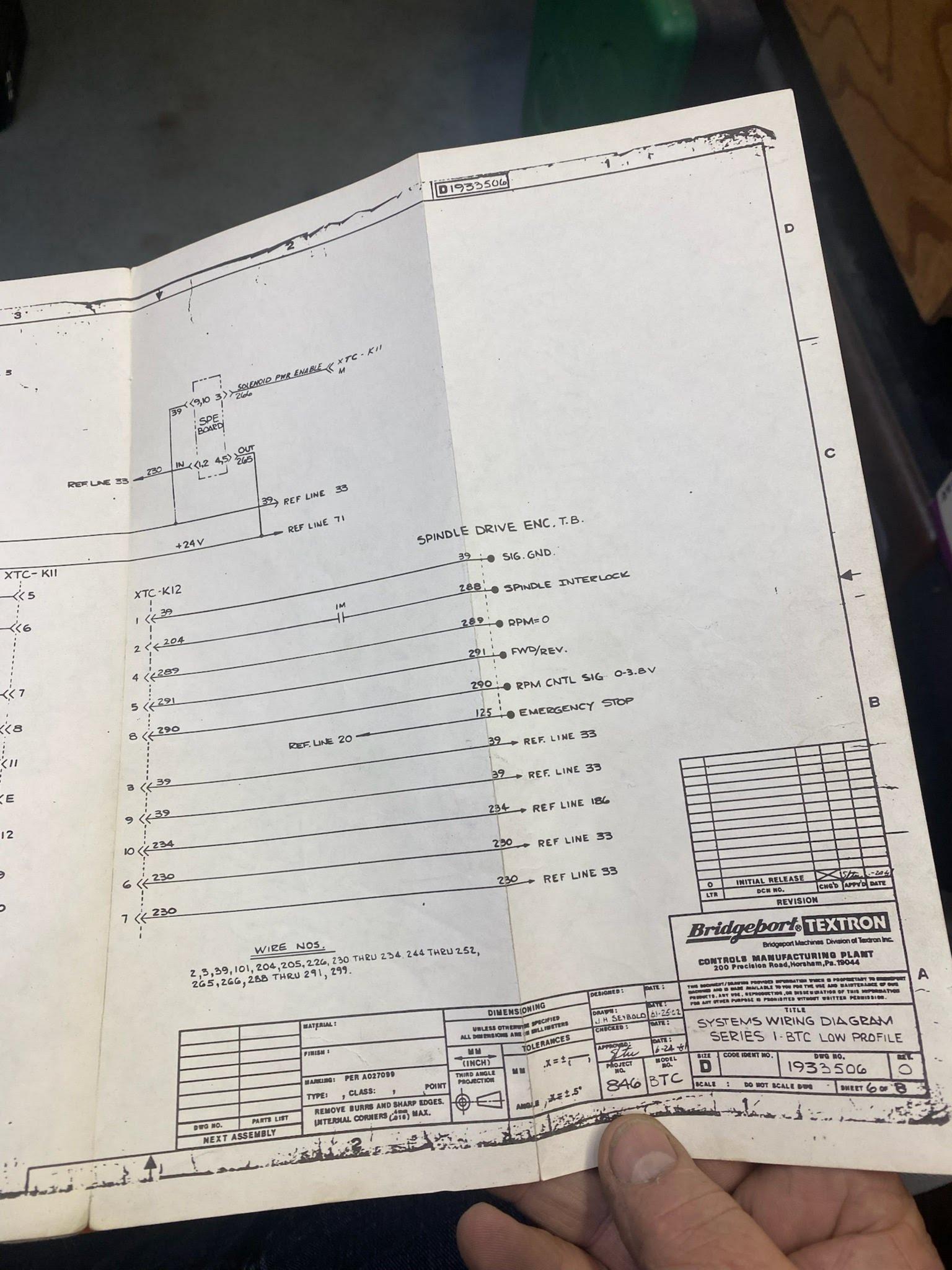
CPL CARD

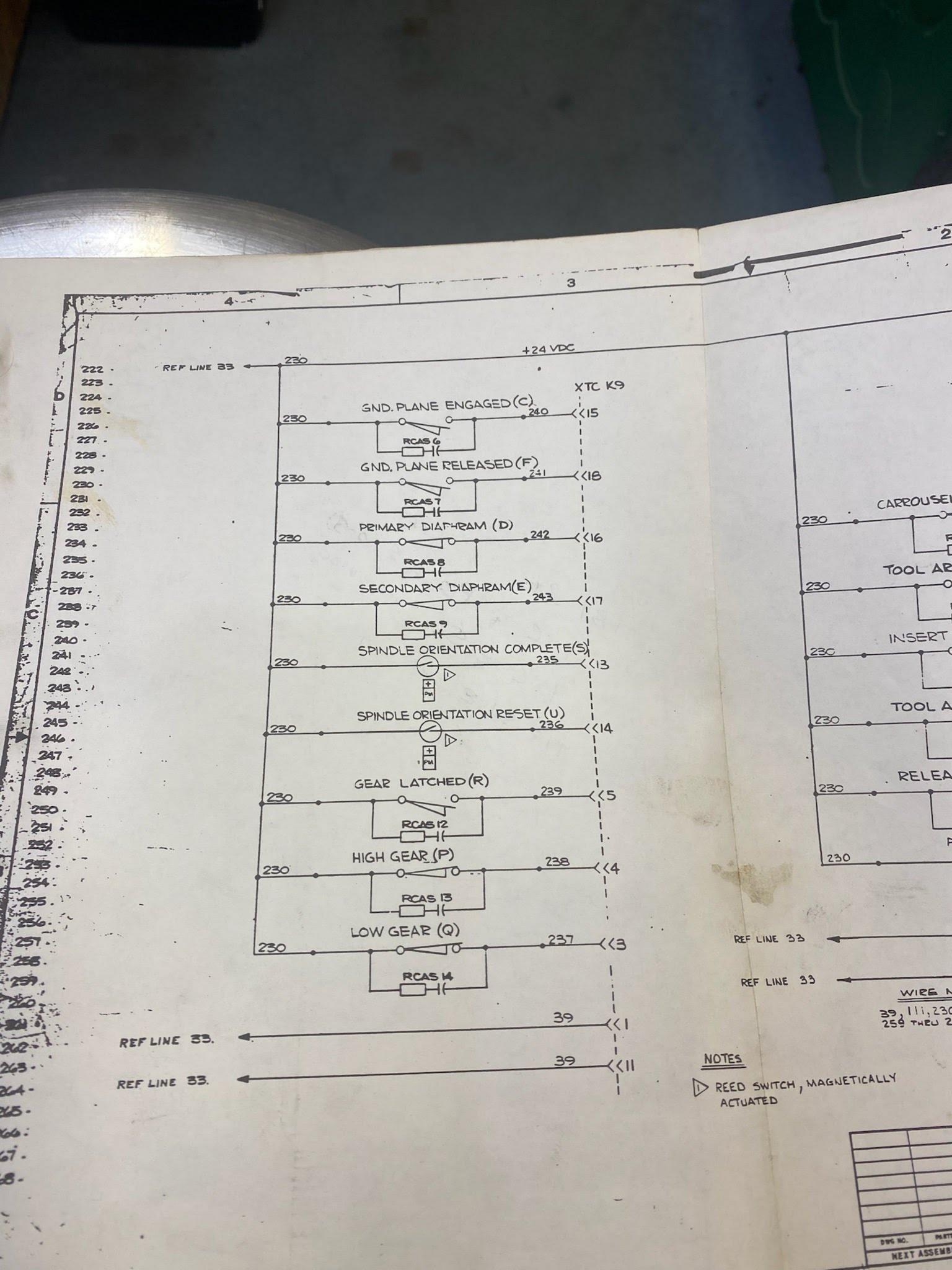
XTC CARD

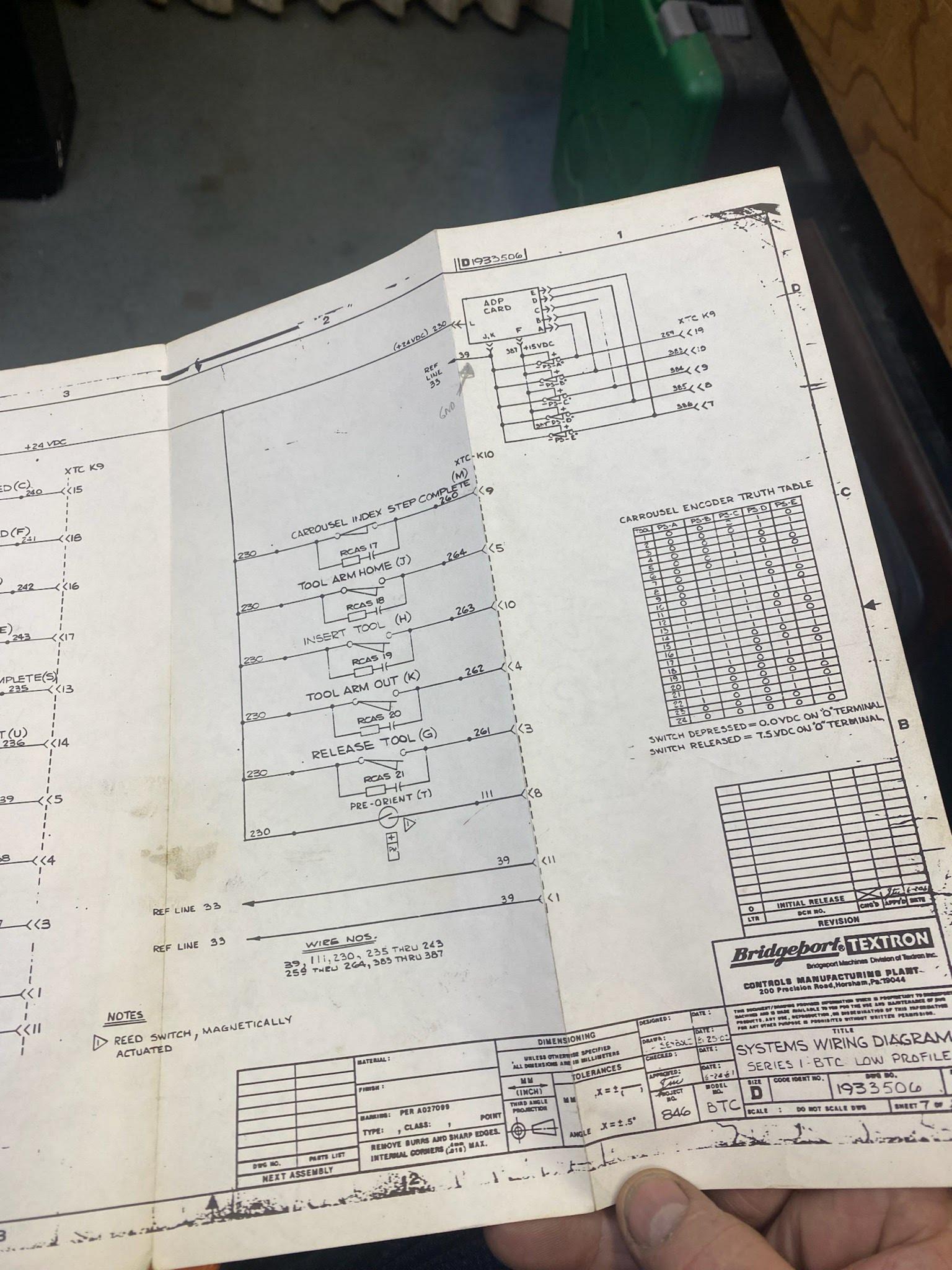
ELC CARD

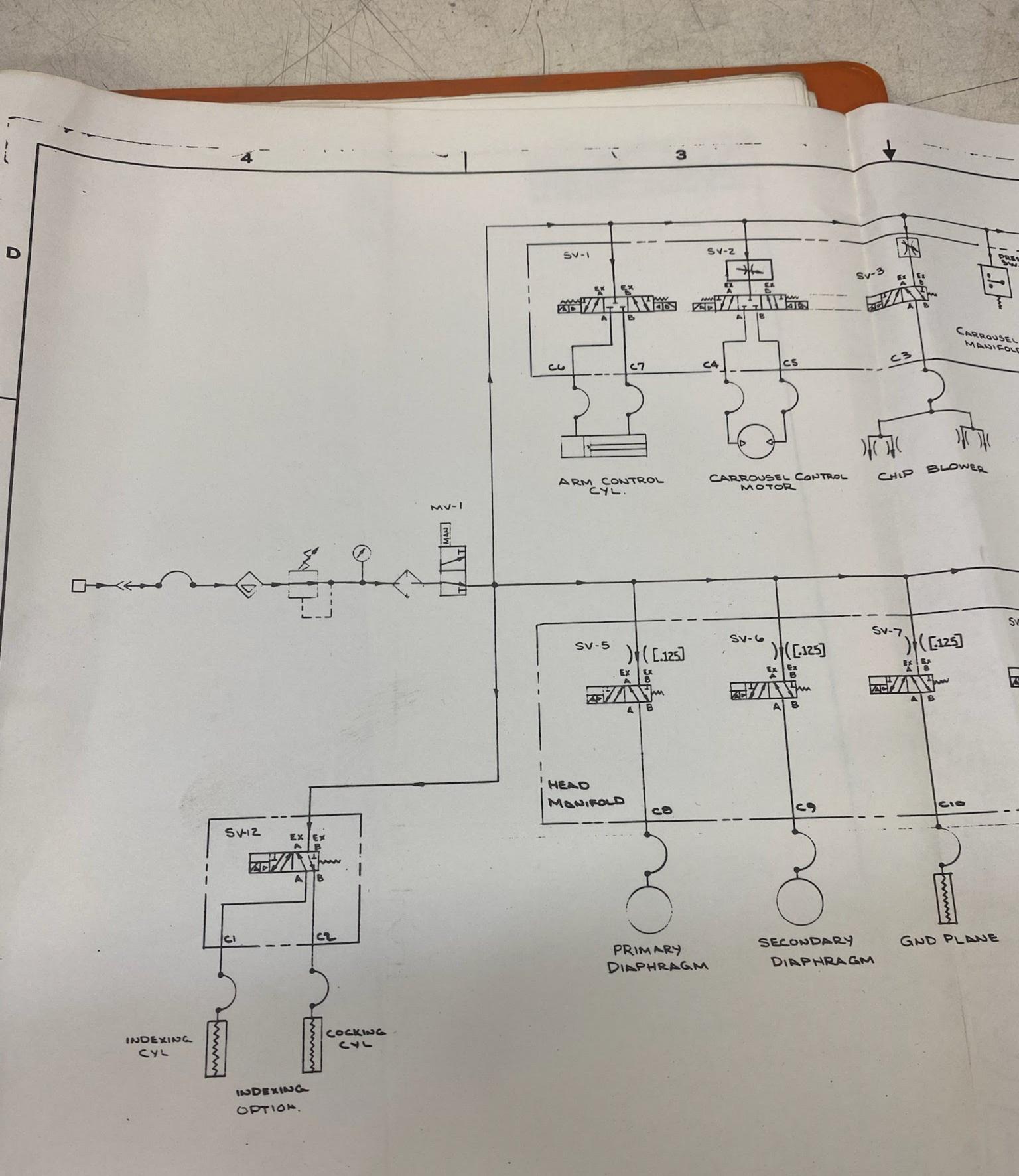
Control Equipment Enclosure with Component Identification



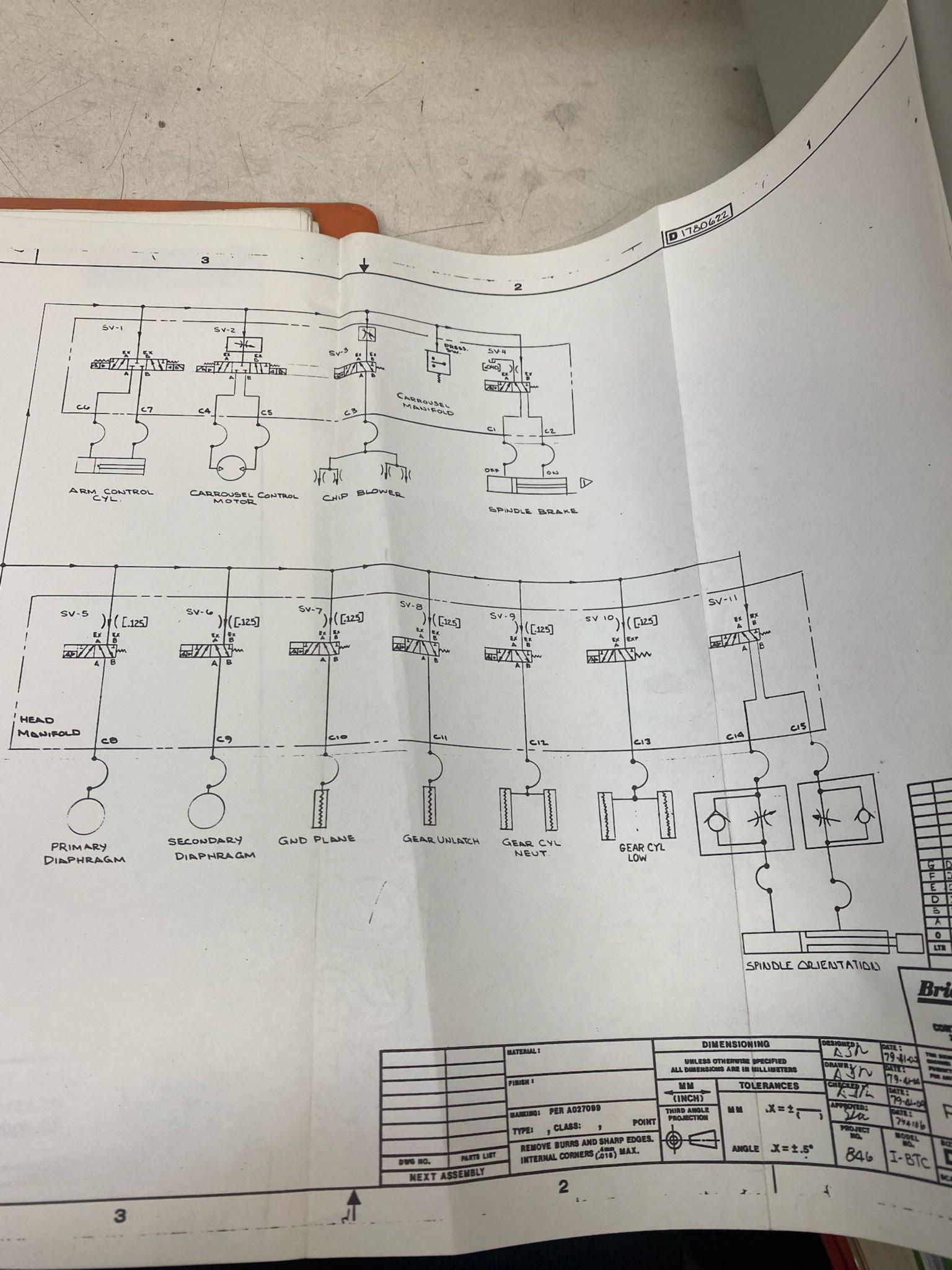


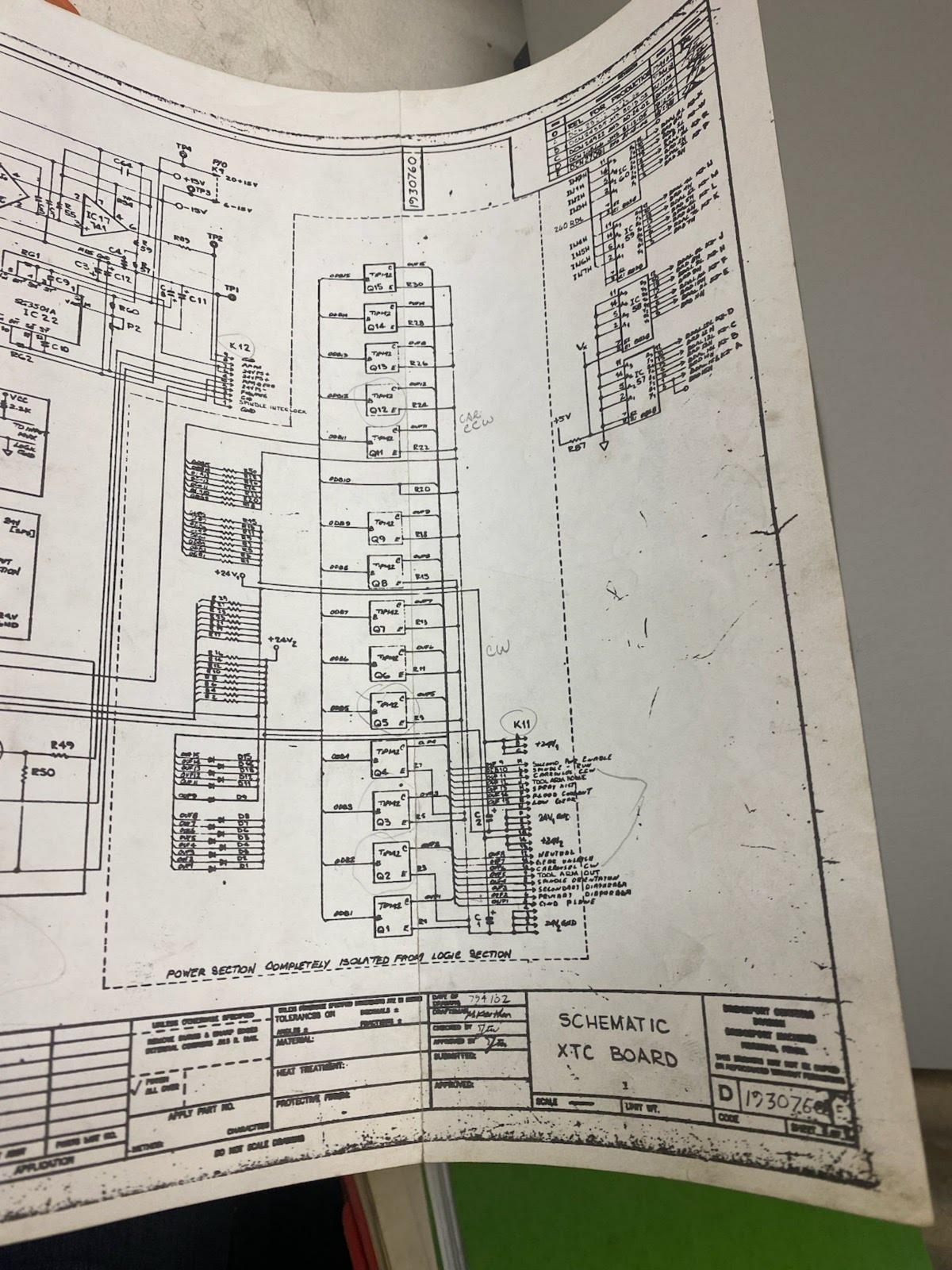


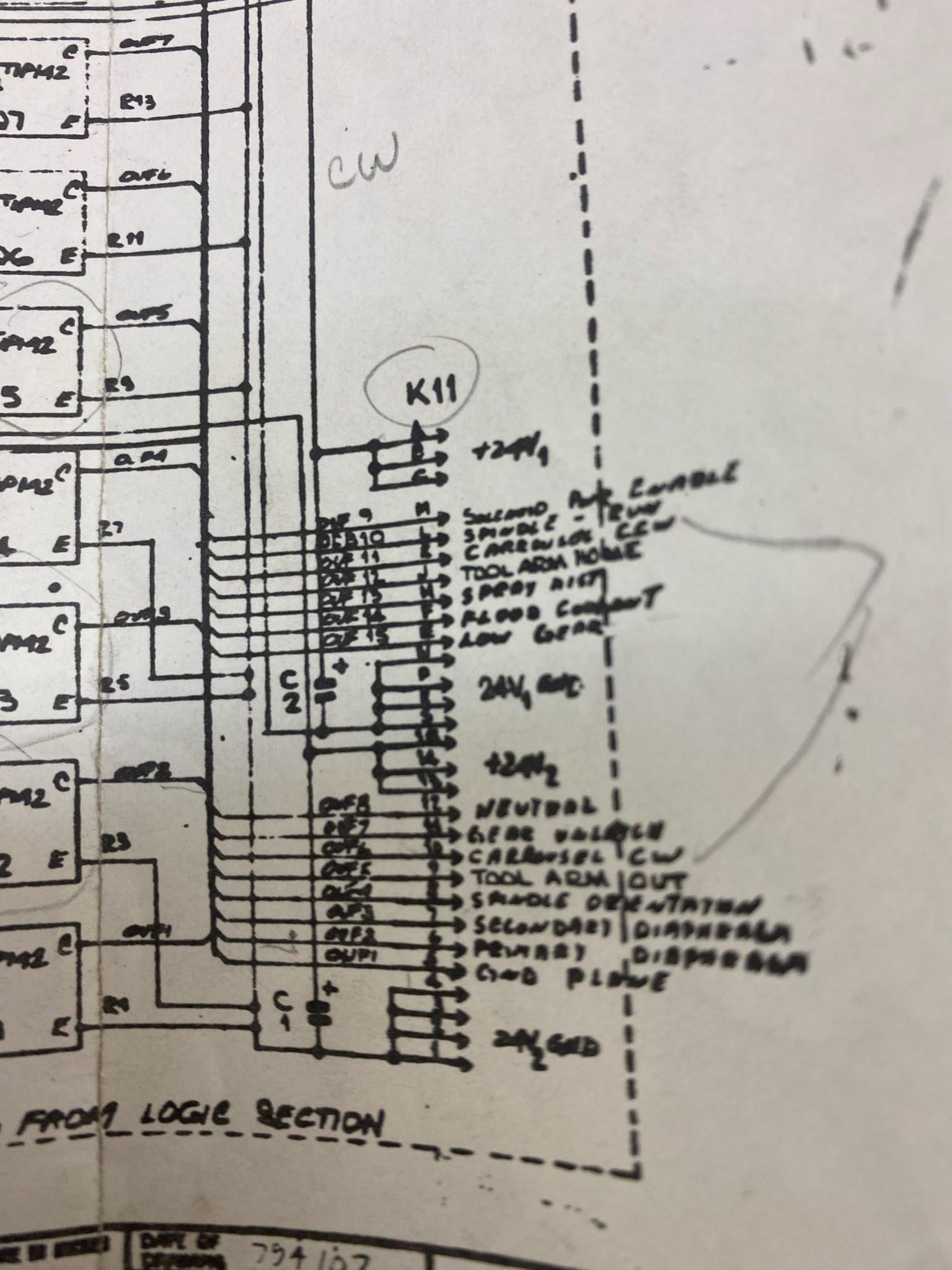




PHEUMATIC BRAKE ONE MACHINE ONLY REPLACE WITH INDEX OPTION.







M-144

OPERATING MANUAL

FOR THE

SERIES I BTC

MACHINING CENTER

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September 1980

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Bridgeport Machines Division of Textron Inc.

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M-147

INSTALLATION MANUAL

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DECEMBER 1980



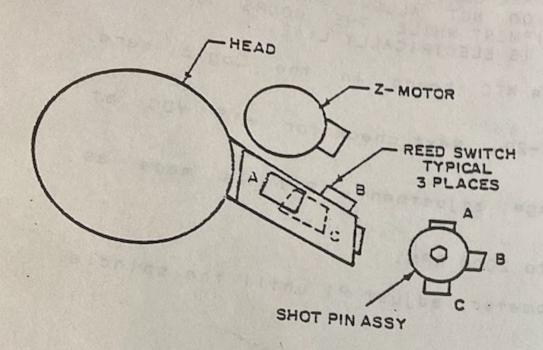
- S Ollow 7 0 S D S 0 ed reference voltage adjustment (P1) is made 25
- S 0+ the S pindle speed to 2000 RPM.
- US 7 מח S 9 4 0 hand 2000 RPM. tac hometer adjust P1 until the spindle

S Or ientat 00 S 0 +-up

counter With 7 0 +wo power off Clockwis orient ation 0 the control regulators and no air connected, preset to the off state (full

0

- S 0++ onn 0 0 9 + of 75 +5 0 mai PSI 9-2 + the line さっ regulator. the control and verify 0
- man Ad Sn fold) the cylind 9 for ent er). 25 to 3 7 0 eset (hos lator (port C15 on the head closest to the head on the
- column. Turn hot 0 C . power on to Manually the control. ナロアコ the ס ace the system ndle until the XOY in the faces SETUP +10



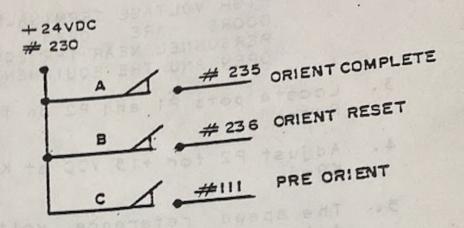


Figure 7-7:

- 5. Loosen the set screws securing the 3 reed switches and slide the switches as far back from the head as the track will allow.
- 6. Locate wire #236 and #230 in the Control Enclosure on the terminal tracks and place a VOM across #230 (plus) and #236 (minus). You will be measuring +24 VDC.
- 7. Locate switch U and read the meter to determine if the switch is closed.

0.0V = closed 24V = open

- 8. Move switch U in towards head until the switch closes. Move it approximately 1/8" further and secure it in this positive.
- 9. Verify that the machine is in low gear.
- 10. Connect a terminal to the local port, remove K7 from the RRS card and enter ODT by pressing the BREAK key.

11. Enter: 171206/

Result: 171206/100001

Enter: 0 (ZERO)

Result: Orientation solenoid should energize

ADJUSTMENTS PAGE 7-23

12. Adjust the regulator for shot-pin out (C14 on the head manifold) for 20 PSI.

- 1. The shot-pin should engage the scroll plate
- 13. Manually rotate the spindle clockwise for approximate 90 degrees. The shot-pin should extend further due to the scroll plate step-off. You can feel the step off with your hand on the spindle.
- 14. Rotate the spindle counterclockwise until it stops.
- 15. Locate wires #111 and #230 on the terminal track in the Control Enclosure and place a VOM across #230 (plus) and #111 (minus). You will be measuring +24 VDC.
- 16. Move switch T in towards the head until the switch closes; move it approximately 1/8" further and secure it in this position.
- 17. Manually rotate the spindle clockwise to the keylock position. The shot-pin should extend into the keylock slot. You will not be able to rotate the spindle if it is in keylock.
- 18. Locate wires #235 and #230 on the terminal block in the Control Enclosure and place a VOM across #230 (plus) and #235 (minus). You will be measuring +24 VDC.
- 19. Move switch S in towards the head until the switch closes; move it approximately 1/8" further and secure it in this position.

20. Enter: 171206/

Result: 171206/000000

Enter: 1 (one) then hit the RETURN key

Result: Shot-pin should retract.

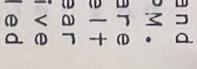
- 21. Manually attempt to rotate the spindle in both directions. The spindle should rotate smoothly with no interference from the shot-pin.
- 22. Exit from ODT by pressing "P". Reconnect K7 on the RRS card. Rotate the spindle CW 90 degrees.
- 23. Place system in the Power Enable state.
- 24. Enter: M19 EOB (in MDI Mode)

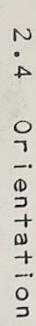
Result: System should correctly orient

Enter: G86F300S2000M3X0Z1.5 E0B

Result: System should change gears and orient correctly

Verify: Correct cycle operation per Manual M-165, Section 5.





Spindle orientation is done mechanically as part of a tool change cycle or by special command and can take place in any quill position. Orientation command will force the machine to go low gear and allow the spindle drive motor to rotate the spindle at low speed. When minimum speed is detected, an air valve shifts to drive the piston of an air cylinder full stroke. The piston rod carries a shot pin to engage in a slot in a scroll plate attached to the bull gear. Advance of the shot pin into the orientation slot also removes the spindle speed command from the spindle drive motor. Refer to Figure 2-4.

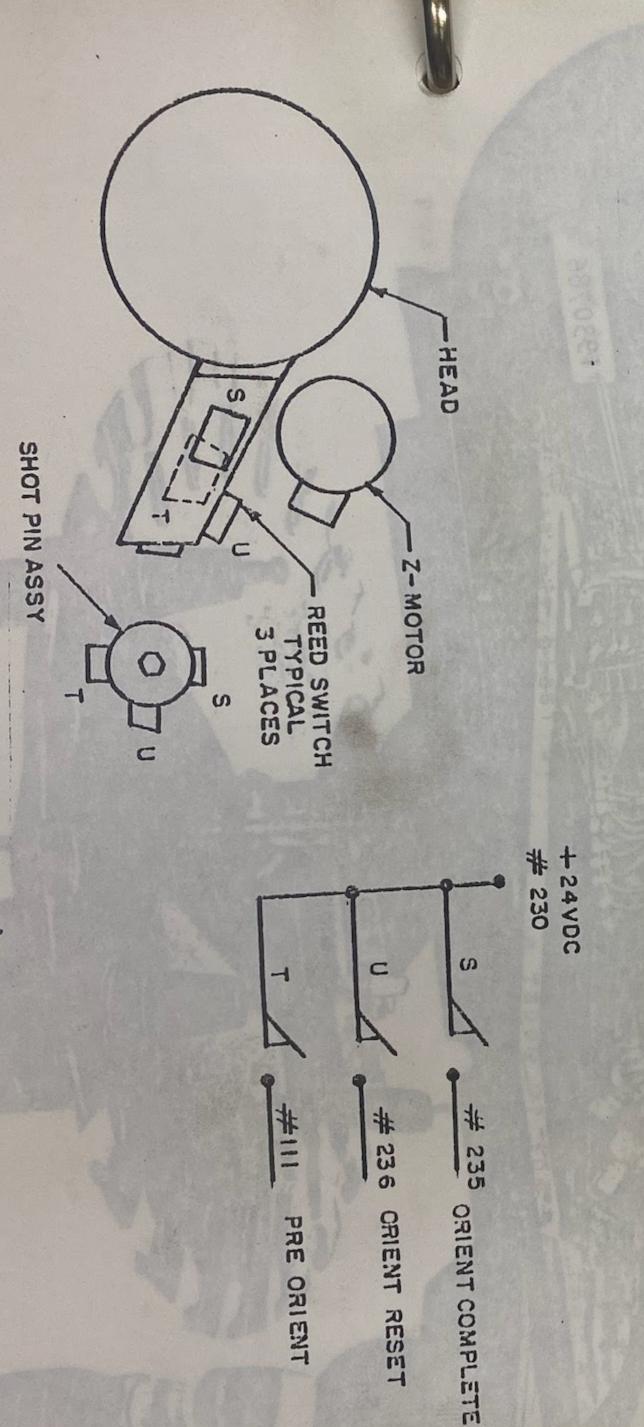


Figure 2-4: Orientation

2.5 Tool Rack Carrousel

This is a 24 position circular rack driven by a bidirectional air motor. Refer to Figure 2-5. The motor drives a Geneva mechanism with a position detection system. The detection system includes an encoder which determines the absolute position of the carrousel and aids in the search for a particular tool. The direction of rotation is automatically selected with the tool change cycle achieving random selection by the shortest path.

The carrousel can also be indexed while in Manual Setup operation. A pushbutton is located at the back of the machine for manual indexing but dual interlocks are provided to prevent simultaneous automatic carrousel action. Power enable is possible only when the tool shield is in position.

An empty slot must be presented to the tool change arm if there is a tool in the machine spindle. 3" diameter tools are easily accommodated; however, if 4" tools are used they must be placed between 2 tools of 2" diameter or empty slots.

There is a special air blast directed upon the taper of the old tool entering the carrousel and on the taper of the new tool as it leaves the carrousel for the spindle. This ensures a clean, positive, contact with the spindle taper.

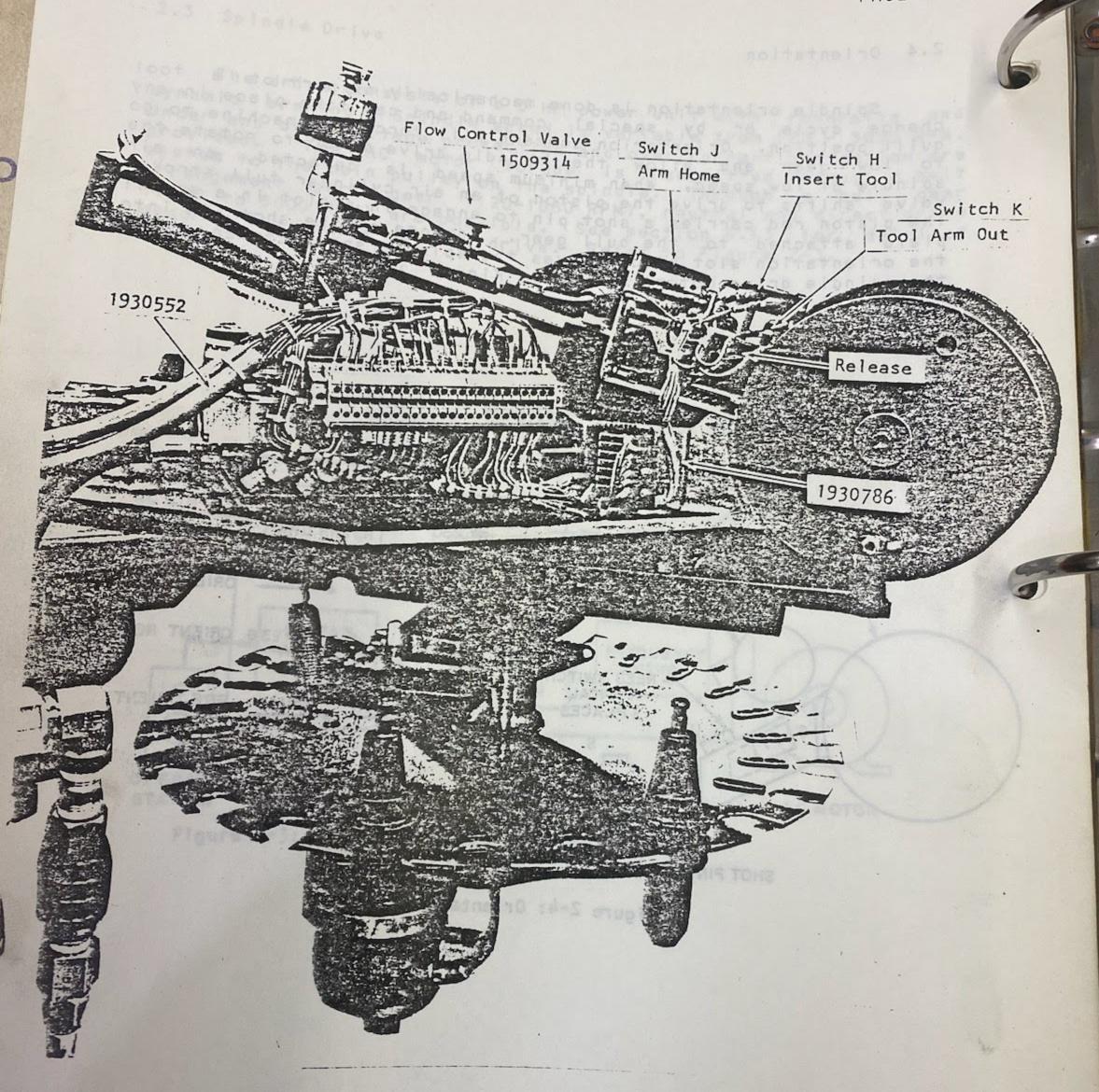
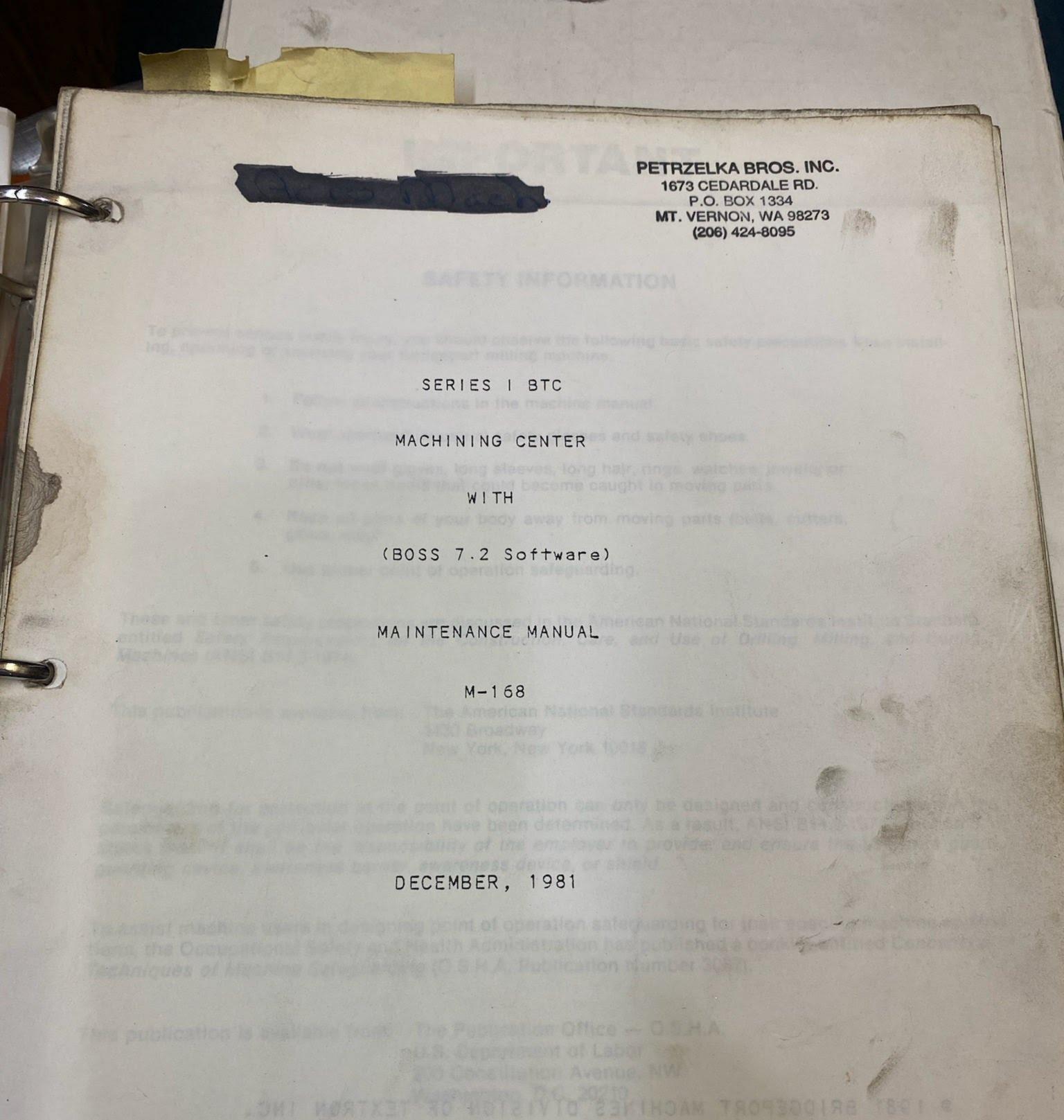


Figure 2-5: Tool Arm Carrousel



1040520 REV 0 DEC 31