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brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal mill

Please choose a different delivery location.Our payment security system encrypts your information during transmission. We don’t share your credit card details with thirdparty sellers, and we don’t sell your information to others. Please try again.Please try again.I have the operators manual for this mill as well. Overview I have collected this information for many years and have found the information they contain to be priceless in using and setting up the machines properly. I believe this manual will be a valuable resource of knowledge that will provide a lot of helpful information that is often hard to find. My manuals are not photocopies. I maintain a high standard of quality in my reproductions. Most of the manuals I reproduce look better than their originals. I have professionally digitally edited every page, and removed stains, wrinkles and handwriting. All of the manuals are printed on thick white paper to withstand shop wear and tear. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. Register a free business account If you are a seller for this product, would you like to suggest updates through seller support Amazon calculates a product’s star ratings based on a machine learned model instead of a raw data average. The model takes into account factors including the age of a rating, whether the ratings are from verified purchasers, and factors that establish reviewer trustworthiness. We don’t share your credit card details with thirdparty sellers, and we don’t sell your information to others. Please try again.Please try again.Representative operations are illustrated and described. A description is given of the various items of additional equipment available, together with instructions on the setup and operation of this equipment.http://marupyara.com/fotos/userfiles/dakota-req-watch-manual.xml

- **brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal mill, brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal mills, brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal miller, brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal million, brown and sharpe 2 manual horizontal millimeters.**

A chapter on maintenance covers the slinging and installation of the machine, lubrication, mechanical adjustments and electrical maintenance. See index below. I have the parts manual for this milling machine in my store. Index Overview I have collected this information for many years and have found the information they contain to be priceless in using and setting up the machines properly. All of the manuals are printed on thick white paper to withstand shop wear and tear. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. Register a free business account If you are a seller for this product, would you like to suggest updates through seller support Amazon calculates a product’s star ratings based on a machine learned model instead of a raw data average. DIGITALLY CLEANED Every page of every manual. Hi, I’m Ray. I’ve been in the woodworking business for over forty years. Twenty years ago, I decided to go into metalworking as well, in order to make the machinery and jigs that my woodworking required. Since then, I’ve accumulated many different machines, along with their manuals. As a selftaught craftsman, I’ve frequently needed manuals and books to help myself set up or operate complicated machines. That is why I started this service with my family to make hardtofind manuals easier for other craftsmen to obtain. I wanted to make the best quality, printed manuals to work with in a shop. After all, I remember the day when they didn’t even have computers. We do More than Sell Manuals My son and I do metal and woodworking in our shop. We make some of the smallest inlay in the world. The duck call pictured has over 1,117 individual pieces of wood in it. You can learn more about our shop on our About Us page, or Ozarkwoodworker.com.

We also try to help others identify their machines, and share some of the knowledge we've received over the years of experience with rebuilding machines for our shop.http://www.alex-vasilkov.ru/images/wisdom/dakota-owners-manual-pdf.xml

That is why we started Ozark Shop Talk Blog to give back to the many people that have helped us learn. We are selftaught machinist and woodworkers, and we had to use the HowTo Books, and information in the manuals to learn ourselves. See the sellers listing for full details. Please let us know if you have any questions or if you couldnt find a manual you were looking for. Cheers, RobertoMight help to say what model you haverolleyes JohnIt looks like this one except complete and in full running condition. All I saw on the plate was No. 2. Cheers, RobertoThe mill shown is from the early 40s based on the visible table feed motor on the right. Brown and Sharpe did make a heavier mill also labeled as a number 2, the 2A was universal, and the 2B was a plain milling machine. The easiest way to check this is that the spindle taper on the heavier mill is a 50. If you have the light type, The first thing to check is the table feed. When this mill was first built, it was lineshaft powered. In the 1930s it was converted to its own 3 HP motor. The table feeds were shaft driven off the main spindle motor, so the mill only has one motor. At about that time they added a third motor powered pump for a coolant system. When they first did this, the coolant pump was on the base of the unit at the right rear, if you look at the mill from the front. All the electrics were in the mill base on the lower right. This was the configuration of the light type mill for the rest of the time it was made. The Dynamaster number 2 was the successor to the number 2 light type. It came with a 3 horse motor, but had options for up 5 and 10 horse as well. The electrical box was shifted further to the rear,still on the right side, and the coolant pump was hidden in the base. The table drive motor was moved from the right side to the left side as you look from the front.

The major improvement if you ask me is that it did have a backlash elimination system to allow climb milling, which the previous light types did not. Hope this helps with identification. If you have a serial number for your mill post it, and I might be able to pinpoint the year a little better.This is a 3 HP model all original and in full working order. It has one large motor on the center column in the rear, one the knee and coolant pump in the base. It has a set of buttons on the rear near the bottom push button type and the control is in the base at the rear with a swing open door that look like the base. Any manual near to what looks like above would be great so I am better informed. Thanks and cheers, RobertoSorry I wasnt any help Roberto. Barry LanierWhat seems to have happened is that you have to go thought a maze of options and people and then they say they will get back to me in a couple days. I will call them again tomorrow and see if I can get a hold of someone else. Cheers, RobertoThe ways are in good shape and very very oily, I think that saved the machine. The machine came complete with a ton of tooling all new and still in boxes. Looking for a replacement upper arbor support arm and univeral milling head for it. Will post some pics when its here.May have an extra type A support if anyone is interested. Cheers, RobertoHEAVY ! Maxed my rolling lift dolly. Found the replacement arbor supports, that was a real joy !! The column motor is 3HP and unsure of the table feed motor, maybe 1 or 2 HP no labels at all Cheers, RobertoMy description above of the different types of no 2 light type machines was based on the manuals that I had available to me, and based on catalog 141 from 1939. I recently got a copy of catalog 142, from 1941. The machine you have is from that catalog, and appears to be yet another version of the mill which included table feeds that were shaft driven by the main 3 horse motor, and fast feeds which were driven by the.

How do I know this is your type. Look at your third picture. You can clearly see both the shaft feed case, and the fast travel motor. The earlier ones dont have the motor, the later ones dont have the shaft feed case. I dont have the manuals for this model, but I have the parts manual for the 1939 model which has only one motor and shaft driven table feeds. The 39 model has roughly similar controls. I also have the operation and parts manual for the 1943, 44.The controls for the later model are significantly different. I am not sure when the converted all table feeds to the second

motor, could be 43 or 44 You really do want the operations manual for your machine. It looks like Brown and Sharpe changed this mill a lot in the seven years from 1939 to 1946, as there are 4 versions of this same model that I know of in those years. You might try these guys, it looks like this is the parts manual for your machine. Note it is listed as light type with power fast travel. You should call them first and find out if it is the same as your mill, and if they have the operations manual. I did finally copy what I have and it is being sent to you. Hopefully it will help some. Good luck.I did find the wiring diagram for it inside the contactor compartment and it is a rapid reverse model. Any chance of getting a some scans of those pages in the catalog. If not possible, not a problem. Thanks a million for the stuff, I greatly appreciate it. Cheers, RobertoOnce all measurements are verified so know it fits correctly, may purchase it. BTW, here is pick of the replacement yokes, very sweet and complete condition. Cheers, RobertoAlso, am looking for the outer arbor yoke. Best to all, RickIf you can find any accessories for that, Im willing to trade. I really kinda want the slotter, but would rather have a KT slotter. Im going to fabricate adapters, that dont involve any machining on the attachments, so theyre going to be available, indefinitely.

I can also arrange an opportunity haul once a year out to your area, usually late Sep or early Oct. I reckon two sets of eyes should turn up something twice as fast. Later, ToolsPractical Machinist is the easiest way to learn new techniques, get answers quickly and discuss common challenges with your peers. Register for the worlds largest manufacturing technology forum for free today to stay in the know. Learn more about us. All rights reserved. Register today. To learn more, please refer to the cookie policy. Well bring you the most relevant peertopeer conversations happening in the trade and tips and tricks to help you get the job done. You may unsubscribe at any time. Improved machines were built in 1854 and 1859 and were still in use as late as 1916. They primarily build turret lathes, automatic screw machines, grinders and milling machines. The firm also had a complete line of precision machinist tools.VintageMachinery.org does not provide support or parts for any machinesPlease remember that safety standards haveIt is up to the individual user to useThe VintageMachinery.org. Something went wrong. Cancel Thanks, well look into this. All Rights Reserved. User Agreement, Privacy, Cookies and AdChoice Norton Secured powered by Verisign. If you are looking for available machinery click View Machinery for sale Now displaying ads. 1 to 75. Several ToolHolders includedGreat 2nd operation machine Several toolholders i. Was working. Includes Coolant pump coolant integrated within base castingAlso has some spare gears and shafts Machine came out of a Government facility Speeds, 32 161600 rpmCoolantVertical and horizontal Boring Mill. Tilting Head Comes with indexing head. Tooling. Vise etc. Range longitudinal 50”Taper in spindle No.50Rapid traverse rate 150 IPMDynapoise overarmPower rapid traverse. Automatic backlash eliminator. Dual rear controlsCoolant systemPower speed and feed changeLots of tooling cuttersTable working surface 20” x 96”. Range. Longitudinal 42”.

Cross 14”. Vertical knee 20”. Spindle taper No.50Power rapid traverse. Side controls. Dynopoise overarm. Coolant. Front located table longitudinal travel handle. Snap Set 2axes Mech. readout. Work lightSpindles Dual CAT 40 and CAT 50. Spindle Speeds 70 2240. Power Draw Bar. Power Feeds All axesCoolant System Overarm Arbor Supprt Coolant tank and pump Cincinnati Horizontal Milling Machine. Spindle Speeds 16 1,600 RPMCoolantDiameter of spindle 4”. Travel of spindle 30”. Taper in spindle No.50 power tool lock. Headstock vertical travel 84”. Table cross travel 96”. Table longitudinal travel 30”. Length of saddle 141”Infinitely variable milling feeds.05060 IPMSpindle takeup collet. Hardened out board table saddle supports. Full pendant control with speed and feed selection. Power rapid traverse. Hardened bed and saddle ways. CoolantBijur Automatic lub. system. Tooling Package Includes. Set of 3 VBlocks. Misc. Setup and tiedown toolingRangeMaximum distance, spindle center to table 18.75”. Spindle nose horizontal No. 50 standard. Spindle nose vertical No. 40 standardRapid traverse rate Hardened kneeSide controls. Horizontal manual drawbolt. Dynapoise overarm with 3 arbor supports. Low lead attachment with box, adapters, 16

change gears. Hofmann dividing head, tailstock and work support with 2 index plates, 8” diameter 3jaw chuck, 5” center height. Trak 1022axes digital readouts. Simple pendant control. Coolant system. Work lightCondition excellent. Approximate weight 6,800 lbs. Floor space required 101”LR x 105.5”FB x 66”HighTable Manual Rotary. Air Lift, Manual Pin Locator. Spindle Speeds 42 137, 178 800 rpm. TravelsSony Scales. Sony ReadoutsQuill FeedsCapacitiesFeaturesThe W, X, Y and Z all use the same components. Bulletin 1326 AC Servo MotorGeneral Electric DC 300 adjustable speed driveMain Spindle Specs. Taper in spindle No.6 M.T.High Speed Spindle Specs. Taper in spindle No.4 M.T.Rapid traverse rate 120 IPMScales and verniersTaper in Spindle No.

50 ASA power draw boltRapid traverse rate 140 IPMAll hardened and ground waysNo.50 ASA power drawbar. Ball screw spindle feed. Full pendant control with joystickLubricool oil cooler. For a better experience, please enable JavaScript in your browser before proceeding. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. I would really appreciate any help you guys can give me on this. I dont know anything about knee mills, Ive been wanting one for a long time, this one came with quite a few collets, a couple of boxes of end mills, and some other stuff. Im cleaning up on it at this time.Sure wish it was the one Im needing.No first hand knowledge of course, just something I heard. Thanks for the input, Dwayne This would be finding all the lubricating holes. Ive been running mine for two years and only found 2 lube holes when I had to take the rear bearing out and retighten it . Luckily, it was well gooped up and there doesnt appear to be any damage. And the part manuals usually were written to cover several sizes and types all in one. They may be able to provide you with the correct parts manual of your mill if they have records of your mill on file. Ken EDIT Find you a copy of the Audels Machinists Book. It has the most valuable chapter on running milling machines.And the part manuals usually were written to cover several sizes and types all in one. It has the most valuable chapter on running milling machines.Ive done some cleaning on it but still have a long way to go. Everything works on it. All the gears sound good through all the speeds and back gears, all of the table feeds. Coolant pump was froze up but got it working as well. Its 99% like the one I posted pictures of at the beginning of this thread. Thanks again. Dwayne Better pictures later. Dwayne It is copyright 1939, printed in 1948. Contact me if you are interested in it.Anyhow, this thread may still be useful for others searching for similar info.

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Heres a link to the equivalent Cincinnati book I uploaded some time ago brino EDIT and there are also several different Brown and Sharpe books here Hes right in the middle of the new oil boom of west Texas. Its missing a few pages, but it was a copy given to me that went to the No. 3 mill I had many years ago. Its long gone. See our code implementation guide for more details. If you already have Auto ad code on your pages theres no need to replace it with this code By continuing to use this site, you are consenting to our use of cookies.Sure, adblocking software does a great job at blocking ads, but it also blocks useful features of our website. For the best site experience please disable your AdBlocker. Ive Disabled AdBlock. Please reload the page and try again. Trademachines Search Sorry. Please reload the page and try again.You will receive an invoice via email or Ebay for the full amount owed, including shipping. Please donot pay until you have received the invoice. Items not paid within 10 days from the end of an auction will be relisted. Payments by check will be held up to 4 days until the check clears. We can ship by LTL, partial or full, van or flatbed, double drop, or export container. Freight costs are to be quoted at the time of sale. All freight costs are to be paid by the buyer prior to pickup. Please contact a sales representative for a shipping quote. We ship within 5 business days of cleared payment. Freight shipments may take longer due to palletizing and scheduling. Items lessthan 100 lbs.Freight may be booked with any carrier, but usually goes out on the best available. If buyer chooses to use their own freight, shipping account, and or carrier, they

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You are bidding on a used item. Please be sure to ask any and all questions prior to bidding. You will receive an invoice via email or Ebay for the full amount owed, including shipping. In every email, you can easily unsubscribe from our service. NO SPAM! Email address Oops. Please fill in a valid email address. An error occurred Subscribe Yay. You have successfully subscribed. Yay! To confirm your subscription, click the link, weve sent you by mail. Yay! To confirm your subscription, click the link, weve sent you by mail.Try again later. For confirming your subscription, click the link, weve just sent you by mail. Stay at the top of your game with our monthly newsletter. Industry news, trends and informations straight into your inbox. It is one of the most commonly used processes for machining custom parts to precise tolerances.The original class of machine tools for milling was the milling machine often called a mill. After the advent of computer numerical control CNC in the 1960s, milling machines evolved into machining centers milling machines augmented by automatic tool changers, tool magazines or carousels, CNC capability, coolant systems, and enclosures. Milling centers are generally classified as vertical machining centers VMCs or horizontal machining centers HMCs. This led to a new class of machine tools, multitasking machines MTMs, which are purposebuilt to facilitate milling and turning within the same work envelope.The milling cutter is a rotary cutting tool, often with multiple cutting points. As opposed to drilling, where the tool is advanced along its rotation axis, the cutter in milling is usually moved perpendicular to its axis so that cutting occurs on the circumference of the cutter. As the milling cutter enters the work piece, the cutting edges flutes or teeth of the tool repeatedly cut into and exit from the material, shaving off chips swarf from the work piece with each pass.

The cutting action is shear deformation; material is pushed off the work piece in tiny clumps that hang together to a greater or lesser extent depending on the material to form chips. This makes metal cutting somewhat different in its mechanics from slicing softer materials with a blade.The speed at which the piece advances through the cutter is called feed rate, or just feed; it is most often measured in length of material per full revolution of the cutter.Face milling is used to cut flat surfaces faces into the work piece, or to cut flatbottomed cavities. In this case the blades of the cutter can be seen as scooping out material from the work piece. Peripheral milling is well suited to the cutting of deep slots, threads, and gear teeth. Milling cutters such as end mills may have cutting surfaces across their entire end surface, so that they can be drilled into the work piece plunging. Milling cutters may also have extended cutting surfaces on their sides to allow for peripheral milling. Tools optimized for face milling tend to have only small cutters at their end corners.A low cost cutter may have surfaces made of high speed steel. More expensive but slowerwearing materials include cemented carbide. Thin film coatings may be applied to decrease friction or further increase hardness.They remove material by their movement within the machine e.g., a ball nose mill or directly from the cutters shape e.g., a form tool such as a hobbing cutter.Surfaces cut by the side of the cutter as in peripheral milling therefore always contain regular ridges.However, in practice the result always shows visible trochoidal marks following the motion of points on the cutters end face. These revolution marks give the characteristic finish of a face milled surface. Revolution marks can have significant roughness depending on factors such as flatness of the cutters end face and the degree of perpendicularity between the cutters rotation axis and feed direction.

Often a final pass with a slow feed rate is used to improve the surface finish after the bulk of the material has been removed. In a precise face milling operation, the revolution marks will only be microscopic scratches due to imperfections in the cutting edge.All of the cutters may perform the same type of operation, or each cutter may perform a different type of operation. For example, if

several workpieces need a slot, a flat surface, and an angular groove, a good method to cut these within a non CNC context would be gang milling.Today, CNC mills with automatic tool change and 4 or 5axis control obviate gangmilling practice to a large extent.The two basic configurations are vertical and horizontal. However, there are alternative classifications according to method of control, size, purpose and power source.Milling cutters are held in the spindle and rotate on its axis. There are two subcategories of vertical mills the bed mill and the turret mill.The most common example of this type is the Bridgeport, described below. Turret mills often have a quill which allows the milling cutter to be raised and lowered in a manner similar to a drill press. This type of machine provides two methods of cutting in the vertical Z direction by raising or lowering the quill, and by moving the knee. However, turret mills are only practical as long as the machine remains relatively small. As machine size increases, moving the knee up and down requires considerable effort and it also becomes difficult to reach the quill feed handle if equipped. Therefore, larger milling machines are usually of the bed type.The milldrill is a close relative of the vertical mill and quite popular in light industry; and with hobbyists. A milldrill is similar in basic configuration to a very heavy drill press, but equipped with an XY table and a much larger column.

They also typically use more powerful motors than a comparably sized drill press, most are mutispeed belt driven with some models having a geared head or electronic speed control. They generally have quite heavyduty spindle bearings to deal with the lateral loading on the spindle that is created by a milling operation. A mill drill also typically raises and lowers the entire head, including motor, often on a dovetailed sometimes round with rack and pinion vertical column. A mill drill also has a large quill that is generally locked during milling operations and released to facilitate drilling functions. Other differences that separate a milldrill from a drill press may be a fine tuning adjustment for the Zaxis, a more precise depth stop, the capability to lock the X, Y or Z axis, and often a system of tilting the head or the entire vertical column and powerhead assembly to allow angled cuttingdrilling. Aside from size, the principal difference between these lighter machines and larger vertical mills is that the XY table is at a fixed elevation; the Zaxis is controlled by moving the head or quill down toward the X,Y table. A mill drill typically has an internal taper fitting in the quill to take a collet chuck, face mills, or a Jacobs chuck similar to the vertical mill.Many horizontal mills also feature a builtin rotary table that allows milling at various angles; this feature is called a universal table. While endmills and the other types of tools available to a vertical mill may be used in a horizontal mill, their real advantage lies in arbormounted cutters, called side and face mills, which have a cross section rather like a circular saw, but are generally wider and smaller in diameter. Because the cutters have good support from the arbor and have a larger crosssectional area than an end mill, quite heavy cuts can be taken enabling rapid material removal rates. These are used to mill grooves and slots. Plain mills are used to shape flat surfaces.

Several cutters may be ganged together on the arbor to mill a complex shape of slots and planes. Special cutters can also cut grooves, bevels, radii, or indeed any section desired. These specialty cutters tend to be expensive. Simplex mills have one spindle, and duplex mills have two. It is also easier to cut gears on a horizontal mill. Some horizontal milling machines are equipped with a powertakeoff provision on the table. This allows the table feed to be synchronized to a rotary fixture, enabling the milling of spiral features such as hypoid gears.Work in which the spindles axial movement is normal to one plane, with an endmill as the cutter, lends itself to a vertical mill, where the operator can stand before the machine and have easy access to the cutting action by looking down upon it.Vertical mills appeared in subsequent decades, and accessories in the form of addon heads to change horizontal mills to vertical mills and later vice versa have been commonly used. Even in the CNC era, a heavy workpiece needing machining on multiple sides lends itself to a horizontal machining center, while diesinking lends itself to a vertical one.Among manual machines, a worthwhile distinction is non DRO equipped versus DROequippedNot relevant to todays CNC mills. Thus it was suited to universal service, that is, a wider range of possible toolpaths.These are

generally more rigid than a knee mill. Gantry mills can be included in this bed mill category. They feature a knee and fixed spindle head that is only mobile vertically. They are typically much more powerful than a turret mill, featuring a separate hydraulic motor for integral hydraulic power feeds in all directions, and a twenty to fifty horsepower motor. Backlash eliminators are almost always standard equipment. They use large NMTB 40 or 50 tooling.These mills have predominantly been converted to CNC, but some can still be found if one can even find a used machine available under manual control.

The spindle carriage moves to each individual table, performs the machining operations, and moves to the next table while the previous table is being set up for the next operation. Unlike other mills, floor mills have movable floor units. A crane drops massive rotary tables, XY tables, etc., into position for machining, allowing large and complex custom milling operations. Due to its design it usually has a very small footprint compared to the machine travel size. As a downside they are usually not as rigid as e.g. CFrame mills. They are predominantly used to create large manufacturing jigs, or to modify large, high precision parts. They have a spindle stroke of several usually between four and six feet, and many are equipped with a tailstock to perform very long boring operations without losing accuracy as the bore increases in depth. A typical bed has X and Y travel, and is between three and four feet square with a rotary table or a larger rectangle without a table. The pendant usually provides between four and eight feet of vertical movement. Right angle rotary tables and vertical milling attachments are available for further flexibility. They are typically bed mills with a long spindle throw.This includes Bridgeports. This term is growing dated as planers themselves are largely a thing of the past. The spindle can be oriented either vertically or horizontally. The Bridgeport configuration can be classified as a verticalhead ramtype mill. Van Norman specialized in ramtype mills through most of the 20th century. Since the wide dissemination of CNC machines, ramtype mills are still made in the Bridgeport configuration with either manual or CNC control, but the less common variations such as were built by Van Norman, Index, and others have died out, their work being done now by either Bridgeportform mills or machining centers. The spindle can be aligned in many different positions for a very versatile, if somewhat less rigid machine.