### ASSEMBLY, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND PARTS LIST FOR



### METAL TURNING LATHE

#### MODEL NUMBERS

101.27580 101.28940 101,27590 101,28950 101,28930 101.28970

The Model Number will be found on a plate attached to the right end of the bed. Always mention the Model Number in all correspondence regarding the CRAFTSMAN LATHE or when ordering repair parts.

#### HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS-

All parts listed herein may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. or SIMPSON-SEARS LIMITED. When ordering parts by mail from the mail order house which serves the territory in which you live, selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

- 1. The PART NUMBER.
- 3. The MODEL NUMBER.
- 2. The PART NAME.
- 4. The NAME of item-12" LATHE

#### COAST TO COAST NATION-WIDE SERVICE FROM SEARS FOR YOUR CRAFTSMAN METAL LATHE



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED in Canada back up your investment with quick, expert mechanical service and genuine CRAFTSMAN replacement parts.

If and when you need repairs or service, call on us to protect your investment in this fine piece of equipment.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. -- U.S.A. SIMPSONS - SEARS LIMITED - CANADA

# ASSEMBLY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRAFTSMAN TWELVE-INCH METAL TURNING LATHE

This lathe is designed to be run by a 1/2 or 3/4 HP 1725-1750 RPM motor. We recommend a motor of the type shown in our catalog.

After removing the lathe from the crate, be sure to remove all parts from the carton and cloth bags. Remove the rust-proof coating from the bed ways with a cloth soaked in kerosene.

## HORIZONTAL COUNTERSHAFT LATHE MOUNTING

Floor legs and table boards make an ideal stand for the lathe—see Figure 1. If the lathe is to be mounted on a wooden bench, it must have a clear semi-hard or hardwood top at least 1 \(^{\fi}8''\) thick, cleated or well doweled to form a rigid table. Do not use softwoods or boards not cleated together. Bench legs should be of heavy construction, preferably 4" x 4" lumber, well braced and securely anchored to bench top. Provide legs with lugs for bolting bench securely to floor. Overall height of bench should be approximately 30 or 32 inches.

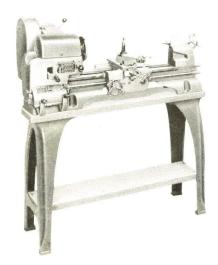


Figure 1

Level the floor stand or bench before mounting lathe, this will omit excessive shimming when leveling lathe bed. Use a precision machinists level, placing shims as required between bench legs and floor to accurately level bench top.

Bench must be bolted to floor — otherwise vibration will result.

Mount the lathe on the floor stand or bench. If bench is used, mark and drill five  $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter holes in bench top under corresponding holes in lathe legs. DO NOT bolt lathe securely in position.

Turn 3" long square head set screw and jam nut into countershaft bracket so that square end can be adjusted against the bed (see Figure 2) and mount countershaft assembly on stand or bench—make sure pin (item 9, page 13) is inserted in countershaft arm and rests on rocker shaft (see Figure 3) and countershaft is parallel with the spindle and the pulleys are in line. Adjust square set screw against bed and lock with jam nut.



Figure 2



Figure 3

Place the spindle belt over the four-step countershaft pulley and adjust the tension by means of the square head set screw in the countershaft arm (item 8, page 13). Make this adjustment with the belt tension lever in the back position so that the center of the belt can be pushed in about one-half inch with a moderate amount of pressure.

Attach the headstock guard unit to the bracket (item 22, page 14) on the left end of the headstock with the  $\frac{9}{8}$ " cap screws furnished.

To mount the motor base remove one knurled collar and washer (items 32 and 26, page 13) from the motor base adjusting screw and insert the hinge pin (item 30, page 13) through the countershaft and motor base. Replace washer and collar. Install motor and motor pulley (small step of pulley toward motor) so that large countershaft pulley and motor pulley are in proper alignment. Place belt over pulleys and adjust motor base up or down for proper belt tension. Wire switch and motor so that motor rotates in a clockwise direction when facing the pulley end of the shaft.

Install countershaft belt guard by sliding hinge pin (item 3, page 14) through headstock guard unit and hinge bracket.

## UNDERNEATH DRIVE LATHE MOUNTING

Mount cabinet on a concrete floor or base whenever possible — if a wood floor is used, it should be well braced, capable of absorbing vibration and withstanding the load. Make sure cabinet rests solidly on the floor.

Fasten cabinet to concrete by marking location of mounting holes and drilling holes large enough to receive expansion bolts, or set studs or bolts in melted lead. Use lag screws or bolts to fasten cabinet to a wood floor.

Cabinet must be bolted to floor, otherwise vibration will result.

Level the cabinet — use a precision machinists level. Place

shims as required between pads and floor, to accurately level the top. Shims should be of hardwood or metal and bear under the cabinet pads as shown in Figure 4.

Mount and bolt the lathe to the cabinet as shown in Figure 5, using bolts furnished — DO NOT tighten bolts securely.

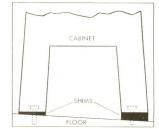


Figure 4

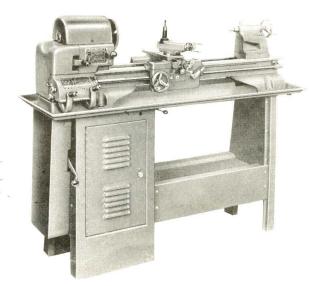


Figure 5

Place the spindle belts under the two-step pulley on the spindle drive shaft — adjust tension and tighten bracket mounting bolts—see Figure 6.

The long belt supplied with the lathe is installed over the four-step pulley on the spindle drive shaft and four-step pulley on the countershaft. Adjust the tension by means of the two hex nuts on the lever rod as shown in Figure 6. Make this adjustment with the belt tension lever in the lowest position.

Place motor mounting bolts with washers in motor and lock in place with hex jam nuts (item 6, page 16) as shown in Figure 7.

Install motor and motor pulley (large step toward motor) so that large countershaft pulley and motor pulley are in proper alignment. Place motor belt over pulleys and raise motor for proper belt tension —adjust with lever in lowest position — tighten mounting bolts securely. Belts should be tensioned so that the center of the belt can be pushed in about one-half inch with a moderate amount of pressure.

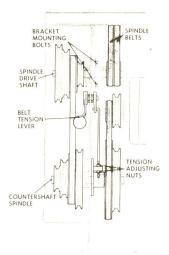
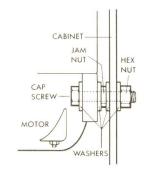


Figure 6



igure 7

Using only a precision machinists spirit level, check level readings at the positions shown in Figure 8. A very sensitive level must be used. A sensitive level should move the bubble approximately  $1/8^{\prime\prime}$  when a .003 $^{\prime\prime}$  shim is placed under one end of lathe.

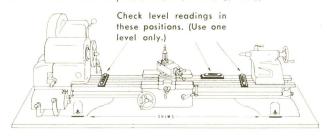


Figure 8

Level readings in the three positions must be identical. Compensate variations of bubble readings with thin metal shims placed around bolts between lathe legs and bench top until bubble readings are identical. See Figure 9 for approximate size of shim.

Shim should be the only contact point with the bench top. If outer or inner edges of bench legs bear on bench top, bed is apt to be bowed or twisted when lathe is bolted down.

Bolt lathe securely in position and recheck level readings.

For lathes equipped with horizontal countershaft, insert shims between bench top and mounting hole in the center of the left lathe leg — see Figure 10. Bolt securely and recheck level readings. Variations in bolt pressure may twist the lathe bed out of level.

The levelness of the lathe should be inspected at frequent intervals especially before and after machining heavy

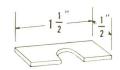


Figure 9



Figure 10

#### LEVELING THE LATHE

It is your responsibility to properly level the lathe — it is the first essential for accurate work and long service life. Satisfactory performance is impossible if the lathe bed is out of level as little as one thousandths of an inch.

### IMPORTANT — LUBRICATE LATHE BEFORE OPERATING

#### CODE

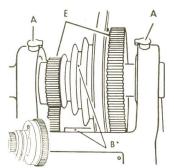
A - OIL DAILY with S.A.E. No. 20 oil

B - OIL WEEKLY with S.A.E. No. 20 oil

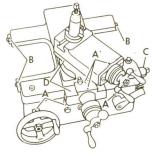
C - OIL MONTHLY with S.A.E. No. 20 oil

D - KEEP CLEAN and well oiled at all times

E — LUBRICATE gear teeth with Keystone No. 122 gear lubricant, or equivalent, to obtain smoother, more quiet operation. Remove oil and dirt before applying grease.



**HEADSTOCK AND BACK GEARS**\*Remove screw to oil bearings.

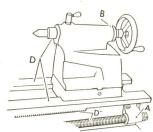


CARRIAGE
\*Remove screw to oil bearings

and cross feed gears.

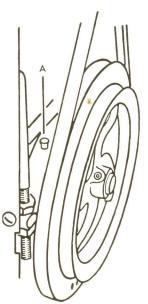


HORIZONTAL COUNTERSHAFT
\*Lubricate rocker-shaft pin at this
point



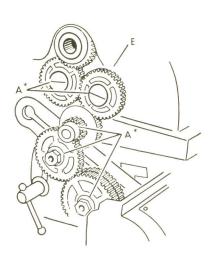
TAILSTOCK-LEADSCREW — LEADSCREW BEARING-RACK

\*About once a month clean with kerosene and a brush, then cover with oil.



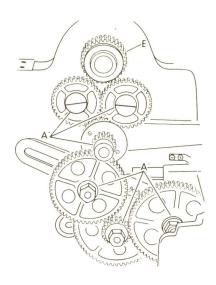
UNDERNEATH DRIVE COUNTER-SHAFT

Note: Spindle drive shaft ball bearings are sealed and need no further attention.



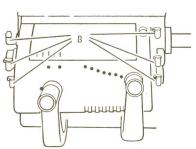
#### QUICK-CHANGE GEAR TRAIN

\*Lubricate gear bearings at these points

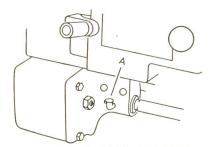


#### STANDARD GEAR TRAIN

\*Lubricate gear bearings at these points



QUICK-CHANGE GEAR BOX



STANDARD GEAR BRACKET

#### KEEP YOUR LATHE CLEAN

Oil and dirt form an abrasive compound which can easily damage carefully fitted bearing surfaces. Wipe the bed and all polished parts with a clean oily rag at frequent intervals. Use a brush to clean spindle threads, gear teeth, lead screw threads, etc.

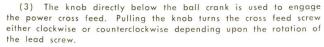
#### **OPERATION AND CONTROLS**

The following controls should be tested until the operator is thoroughly familiar with their use. (See Figure 11)

(1) The large handwheel on the front of the corrigon propels the car.

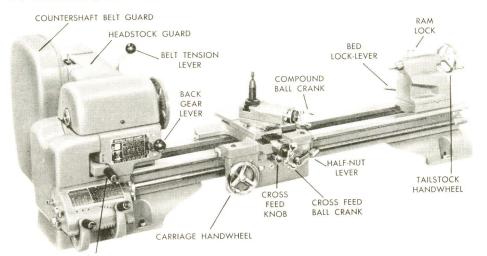
- (1) The large handwheel on the front of the carriage propels the carriage along the bed. The ball crank is used for cross feeding and the two-handle crank operates the compound rest. Both are graduated in thousandths of an inch. The compound can be turned in a complete circle, by simply loosening the two square head set screws. It is graduated in degrees from 0 to 180° so that any angle can be cut.
- (2) The lever on the right front side of the carriage operates the half-nut mechanism. When this lever is moved into the downward position, it engages the half-nut with the lead screw causing the carriage to travel along the bed. Caution: Before engaging the half-nut with the lead

screw, be sure that the square head right to side of the carriage is loose; otherwise the carriage is locked and serious damage may result



(4) The tumbler lever (item 10, page 12) with the small knob, located at the headstock end of the lathe, is the feed reverse lever. This lever is used to reverse or stop the rotation of the lead screw. Three holes are drilled in the headstock providing three positions for the lever. The center hole is neutral and the upper and lower holes are either forward or reverse positions, depending upon the gear setup. This lever should not be moved while lathe is operating at high speeds—it may strip the gears or result in serious damage to the lathe.

(5) The round knob on the right side of the headstock engages the back gears. FOR DIRECT DRIVE turn spindle pulley until lock pin can be reached and engage lock pin with the pulley, locking pulley to the bull gear and spindle. Raise back gear lever to the disengaged, or "out", position. FOR BACK GEAR DRIVE pull out



FEED REVERSE

lock pin disengaging bull gear from pulley. Lower back gear lever to the "in" position, meshing back gears with spindle gears — it may be necessary to rotate spindle pulley to mesh gears. Caution: Always stop motor before changing from one drive to another.

(6) The belt tension lever located on the horizontal countershaft regulates the tension of the spindle belt. To tighten the belt move the lever backward. Move forward to loosen the tension, thereby allowing the belt to be easily changed to the different pulley steps.

The belt tension lever located on the underneath drive countershaft (see Figure 6, page 3) regulates tension of the countershaft belt. To tighten the belt move the lever downward. Move upward to loosen the tension when changing the belt to the different pulley steps.

(7) The handwheel on the tailstock operates the tailstock ram. To advance the ram, turn the handwheel in a clockwise direction. Turn counterclockwise to eject the center.

(8) The small lever at the top of the tailstock is the tailstock ram clamp handle. It locks the ram in place when tightened. Note: Before attempting to move the ram, loosen the ram clamp.

(9) The lever on the rear of the tailstock locks the tailstock to the lathe bed.

#### SELECTION OF THREADS AND FEEDS

QUICK CHANGE LATHE: Study the chart on the gear box — it lists the threads and feeds available and indicates the position of the controls for thread or feed desired. Figure 12 illustrates and names these controls.

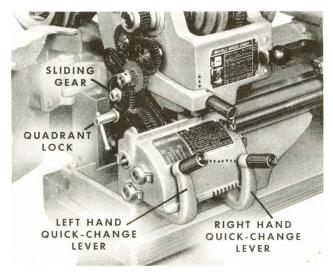


Figure 12

- 1. Left Hand Quick-Change Lever shifts to five positions A, B, C, D, and E shown on left end of chart. The position of the lever is indicated at the left end of the row of numbers in which you find the thread or feed desired.
- Right Hand Quick-Change Lever shifts to nine positions, numbered on bottom row of chart beneath carriage feeds. The indexing position of the lever is always directly below the thread or feed desired.
- 3. Sliding Gear has two positions "IN" and "OUT" as shown on the chart. "IN" position is towards headstock and meshes with the 32 tooth compound gear—see Figure 13. "OUT" position, Figure 14, is away from headstock and meshes with the 16 tooth compound gear. The position of the sliding gear (IN or OUT) is shown on the chart in the same row as the thread or feed desired.



Figure 13



Figure 14

4. Quadrant Lock — controls the gear quadrant. Loosen to mesh sliding gear with the compound tumbler gear. Be sure to allow sufficient clearance between the two meshing gears.

Caution: Do not shift sliding gear when lathe is in motion or either of the Quick-Change gear levers when lathe is turning at high speeds or under heavy loads. If Quick-Change levers do not index, do not force, merely rotate spindle by hand, until levers slide easily into position.

STANDARD CHANGE GEAR LATHE: Comes equipped with change gears for cutting various feeds and threads — standard threads are shown on the threading chart on the inside of the change gear guard. To simplify gear setups the different gear bracket positions have been assigned letters A, B, C, and D as shown in Figure 15. One representative gear setup is given in detail in Figure 15 — "back position" means the position Toward the headstock. "Front position" is the position Away from the headstock.

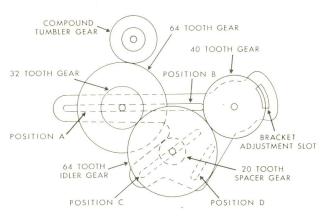


Figure 15

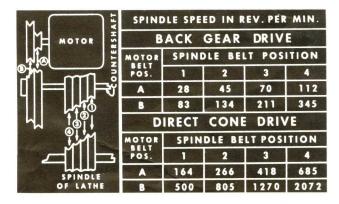
Gear Setup for 20 Threads Per Inch

- (1) Place 40 tooth gear on front position of screw stub.
- (2) Place 20 tooth gear and 64 tooth gear on sleeve and mount in Position C on gear bracket with 20 tooth gear in back position. Tighten so that 64 tooth gear meshes with gear in screw position. The 20 tooth gear is a spacer.
- (3) Place 64 tooth gear and 32 tooth gear on bushing and mount in Position A with 64 tooth gear in back position. Tighten so that 32 tooth gear meshes with 64 tooth gear in Position C.
- (4) Swing entire gear bracket upward and tighten with bolt passing through "Bracket Adjustment Slot" so that 64 tooth gear in Position A meshes with 32 tooth compound gear.

When setting up the gear train be sure to allow sufficient clearance between two meshing gears. Gear clearance does not reduce the accuracy of a thread cutting operation because all the back lash in the gears is taken up in one direction.

#### PROPER CUTTING SPEEDS

Much of the success in metal cutting depends upon the choice of the cutting speeds. Too slow a speed not only wastes time but leaves a rough finish — too high a speed burns the tool. The chart below shows the different speeds available and the setup for each.



#### MOUNTING THE WORK

Whenever practicable, the work is held between centers. There are two steps in mounting work between centers: locating the center points at each end of the work, and countersinking and drilling the ends to accommodate the lathe centers.

On round work, centers are usually located with either the hermaphrodite caliper or the center head attachment for a steel square. On the centering of square, hexagon, and other regular-sided stock, lines are scribed across the ends from corner to corner. The work is then center punched at the point of intersection. A little chalk rubbed over the end of the work before scribing makes the marks easily seen.

After the ends have been countersunk, the work is mounted between centers. Be sure that the "tail" or bent portion of the lathe

dog fits into the face plate slot without resting on the bottom of the face plate slot.

Bring the tailstock up close to the end of the stock and lock in place. Turn the tailstock center into the countersunk hole and lock in such a position that the play is taken up between centers but not so tight that the work will not freely rotate. Place plenty of lubricant such as white lead at point of bearing on tailstock center.

Much of the work to be turned or threaded on the lathe is not of a size or shape which permits mounting between centers. In such cases it is customary to mount the work on a face plate or hold it in a chuck, a device with jaws which grip the work rigidly while it is being machined.

If only one chuck is to be purchased, it should be the four-jaw independent chuck. The four jaws are adjusted separately and are reversible so that work of any shape can be clamped from the inside or the outside.

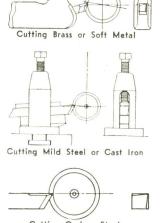
Mounting work in the four-jaw chuck is largely a matter of centering. Determine the portion of the rough work that is to run true, then clamp the work as closely centered as possible, using as a guide the concentric rings on the face of the chuck. Test for trueness, marking the high spots with chalk rested against the tool post or tool bit mounted in the tool post. The chuck jaws should be adjusted until the chalk or tool bit contacts the entire circumference of the work.

#### **CUTTING TOOL BITS**

It is wise for the unskilled worker to purchase alreadyformed tools for the particular operations he wishes to perform. Tool bits are not expensive and the purchase of a set of these will probably prove the cheapest and most satisfactory way out in the long run.

The angle of the cutting tool to the work varies according to hardness of the metal being cut. The accompanying drawings show in general the proper angles to be used for the different classes of metals. Refer to these drawings before taking a cut until you are sure you know the proper angle for each metal.

The speed of a cut varies according to the kind of metal being cut and the kind of cut - whether roughing or finish-



Cutting Carbon Steel

ing. Brass may be cut faster than steel and a light cut faster than a heavy one.

Boring operations require only slightly different tools and methods than those for external turning. With the round tool shank parallel to the lathe center line, set the boring tool into the work with the shank below the center line. Then by putting the cutting edge on exact center line, the correct amount of back rack is provided. The general rules for the use of the external tools apply to boring tools. For maximum rigidity, choose the largest possible boring tool. Take several light cuts rather than a heavy one when boring.

### SETTING THE TOOL TO THE WORK

Cuts, especially heavy ones, should always be made toward the headstock. In this way most of the pressure is toward the live center which revolves with the work. Cutting toward the tailstock puts a heavy additional pressure on the tailstock center and is quite likely to damage the center.

The type of tool holder, and the way it is set into the work, should always be such that it tends to swing away from the work on heavy cuts. When cutting at an angle with the compound rest, the tool should be set at a right angle to the surface of the cut, not at a right angle to the center line of the lathe.

Facing cuts represent different cutting relations and tool angles, and tools should be special ground, for that purpose.

Smoother cutting and a finer finish can be obtained generally by cutting from the center to the outside.

If the tool is ground properly, the point of the tool will not have to be set above or below the center line of the work, but should be set on the center line.

#### **THREADING**

After the work has been properly prepared for threading, set the compound rest at a 29 degree angle so that the tool bit faces in the direction the carriage will travel. Mount the tool holder in the tool post so that the point of the tool is exactly on the lathe center line — tighten the tool post screw just enough to hold the tool holder. Then, use a center or thread gauge to set the tool point at an exact right angle to the work. Tap lightly on the back of the tool holder when bringing into position. With the tool point at an exact right angle to the work, recheck center line position and tighten tool post screw.

Check the tumbler gear lever position so that the carriage will move in the proper direction. Adjust lathe for lowest possible speed.

Set the compound rest approximately in the center of its ways and advance the cross feed so that it is set at 0 with the tool close to the work. With the point of the tool about an inch to the right of the start of the thread, advance the tool with the compound rest so that the first cut will be about .003".

Start the lathe and engage the half nut lever on the carriage. Apply plenty of cutting oil to the work. When the tool point has traveled the desired length along the work, raise the half nut lever, back out the cross feed a turn or two, and return the carriage by hand to the starting point. Advance the cross feed to its original position at 0, advance the compound rest for the desired depth of cut, and engage the half-nut lever for the second cut. All feeding is done with the compound rest. Follow the same procedure on all succeeding cuts.

#### **ADJUSTMENTS**

(1) Spindle Bearing Adjustment: Adjustment of the Timken bearings is not often necessary, but if the spindle spins too freely or play is noticeable when the spindle is pushed back and forth, the following simple procedure will adjust the headstock bearings:

Run the lathe between thirty minutes and an hour to warm up the spindle. Then, loosen the set screw on the thrust nut at the extreme left end of the spindle, and turn it up to a point where no play can be detected in the spindle. Advance this thrust nut 1/16 turn past that point (equal to two teeth on the spindle gear) in order to provide the correct preload. Tighten the set screw.

(2) Carriage adjustments: If any horizontal play develops between the carriage and the bed, it can be taken up by screwing the four gib screws at the rear of the carriage up tighter against the gib that bears against the rear of the bed way. These screws should be tightened just enough to give a firm sliding fit between the carriage and the bed.

Bearing plates on the carriage, which bear on the under side of both the front and the back of the bed ways, anchor the carriage firmly to the bed in a vertical direction. The bearing plates have shims for adjustment of possible wear.

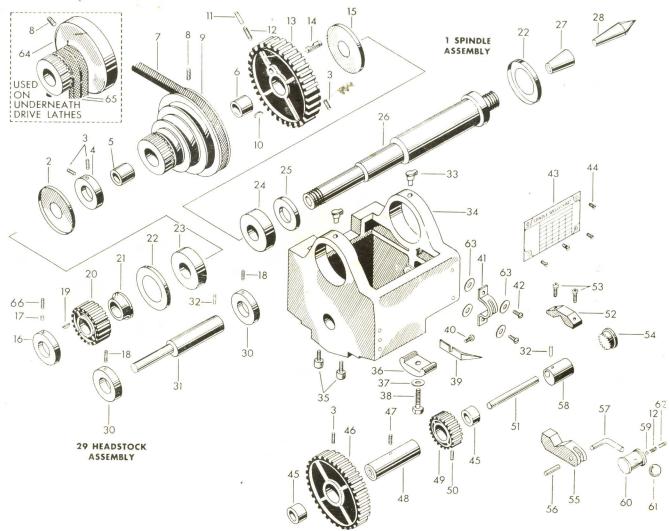
The gibs on the cross feed slide and the compound feed slide should be adjusted at regular intervals. The cross feed gib should always fit snugly because the cross slide is in almost continual use.

The ball and crank handles on the cross feed screw and the compound feed screw can be adjusted for play as follows. Tighten the knurled collar against the dial while holding the dial to keep it from turning. Now turn the dial and collar to remove end play in the cross feed screw assembly and then hold the crank and securely tighten the nut on the hub. An extremely tight fit is likely to result in a jerky feed — the turning force keeps these slides firm against the screw, and play in the handles does not affect the accuracy of the work. A nice working, snug fit is ideal.

(3) Tailstock Adjustments: Two gib screws are provided, one on each end of the gib, which regulates the tightness of the tailstock between the bed ways. These two screws should be adjusted evenly so that both ends of the gib will bear against the way with the same amount of pressure.

The tailstock can be set over 3/4" for turning tapers. This is done by simply adjusting the two headless screws after loosening the tailstock clamp.

NOTE: For more complete information regarding operation, thread cutting, coil winding, etc., refer to the Manual of Lathe Operation furnished with the lathe



KEY	PART	
NO.	NO.	DESCRIPTION
		SPINDLE ASSEMBLY
1	990-280	Spindle Assembly (for Horizontal Countershaft)
1	990-328	Spindle Assembly (for Underneath Drive Lathe)
2	10A-8	Baffle
3	981-122	1/4 - 20 x 3/8" Socket Set Screw
4	10A-89	Collar with Set Screw
5	043-018	Bushing
6	10-258	Bushing
7	S8-95A	Belt $(\frac{1}{2}'' \times 37'' \text{ lg.})$
8	10-257	Oil Screw
C	990-359	Pulley, Gear and Bushing Assembly
10	442-010	Key
11	9-60	Plunger
12	9-61	Spring
13	10-241	Back Gear with Pin & Plunger
14	10-256	Pin
15	10A-7	Baffle
16	9-32	Collar with Set Screw
17	9-124	Plug
18	981-170	*1/4 - 20 x 1/4"H'dless Set Screw
	981-195	* #9 Woodruff Key
20	9-100-32	Spindle Gear
21	10A-6	Spacer
22	10A-3	Dust Cover
23	10A-11C	Bearing
24	10A-9C	Bearing
25	10A-5	Collar
26	10-31T	Spindle
27	9-138	Sleeve
28	9-88	Center
64	990-360	Pulley, Gear and Bushing Assembly
65	BD3M-34	Belt $(\frac{1}{2}'' \times 43'' \text{ lg.})$
66	981-112	*1/4" - 20 x 3/16" Headless Set Screw
		HEADSTOCK ASSEMBLY
29	990-281	Headstock Assembly (Horizontal Countershaft
		Lathe)

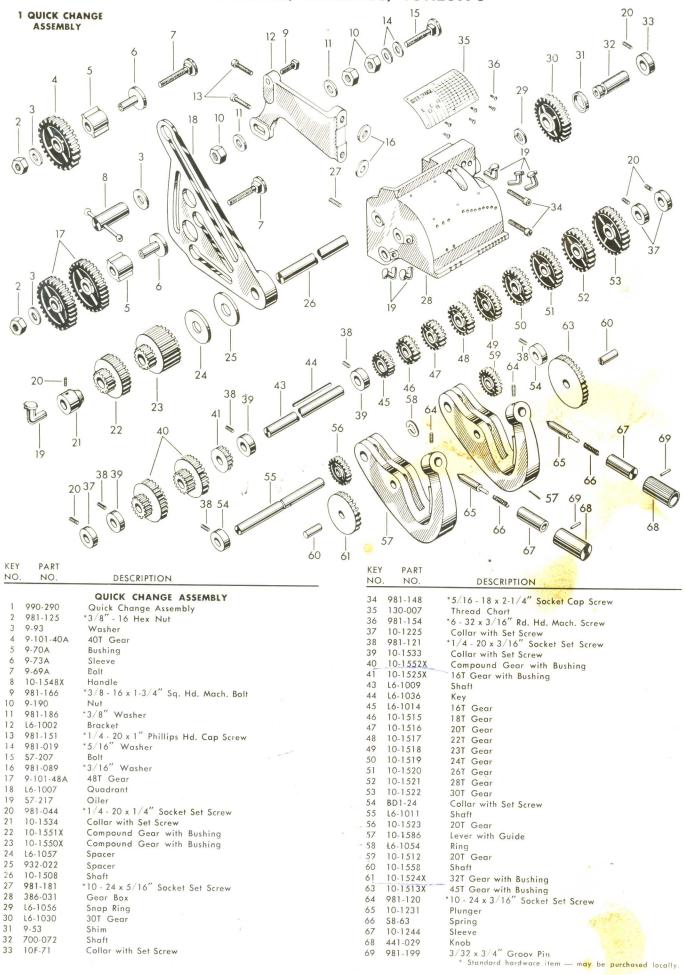
Headstock Assembly (Underneath Drive Lathe)

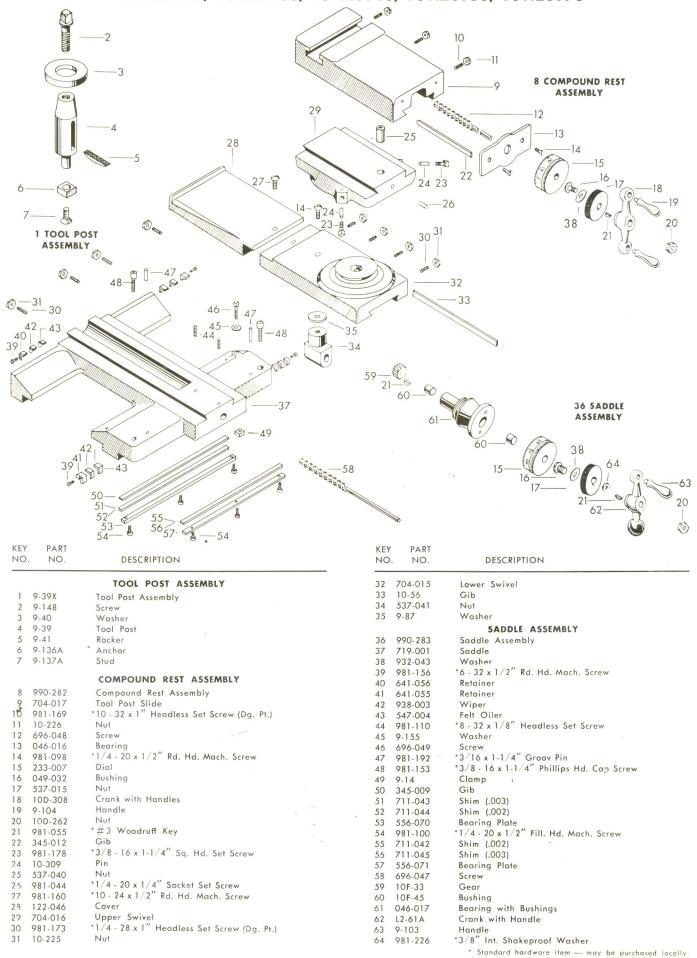
29 990-329

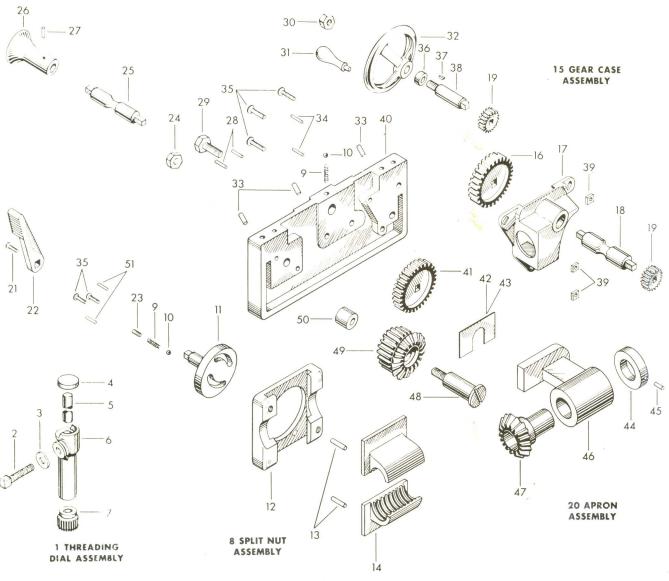
KEY	PART	
NO.	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	990-280	or 990-328 Spindle Assembly
30	10-253	Collar with Set Screw
31	271-006	Eccentric
32	981-188	*1/8 x 3/4"Groov Pin
33	9-204	Oil Cup
34	383-003	Headstock with Oilers
35	981-149	*5/16 - 18 x 1" Socket Cap Screw
36	9-97	Clamp
3.7	10-262	Washer
	981-147	*1/2 - 13 x 1-3/4" Hex Cap Screw
	122-044	Cover
40	981-158	*10 - 24 x 3/16" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw
41	556-035	Plate
	981-099	
	130-008	Speed Chart
	981-012	* # 2 x 3/16* P.K. Drive Screw
	10-249	Bushing
	10-243	Back Gear
	981-110	*8 - 32 x 1/8" H'dless Set Screw
48	10-248	Sleeve with Bushings
	10-244	Back Gear *8 - 32 x 3/8" H'dless Set Screw
50	981-168	
51	700-074	Shaft
52	126-018	Clamp *1/4 - 20 x 1-1/2" Socket Cap Screw
- 53	981-200	Plug
	557-006	Clamp
56	126-017 981-194	5/32 x 7/16" Roll Pin
57	700-073	Shaft
58	271-005	Eccentric
59	9-210	Ball
60	046-015	Bearing
61	51-56	Ball
	981-044	*1/4 - 20 x 1/4" Socket Set Screw
63	981-215	*#8 Washer
00	, 0 2 . 0	11 0
		* Standard hardware item — may be purchased locally

<sup>\*</sup> Standard hardware item — may be purchased locally

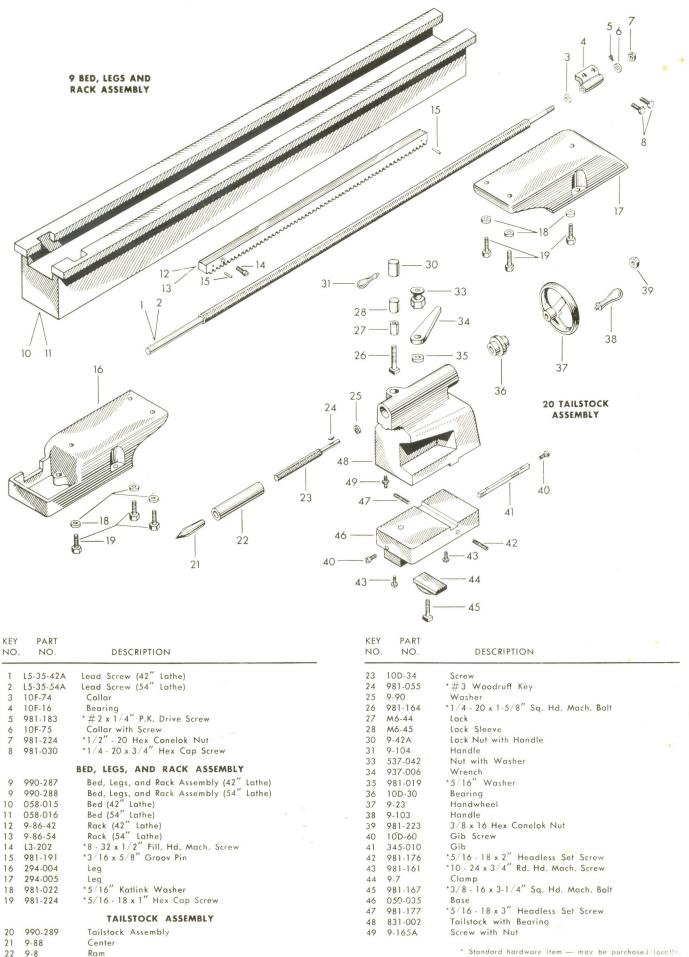
### CRAFTSMAN 12" METAL TURNING LATHE, MODEL #101.28930, 101.28940, 101.28950, 101.28970

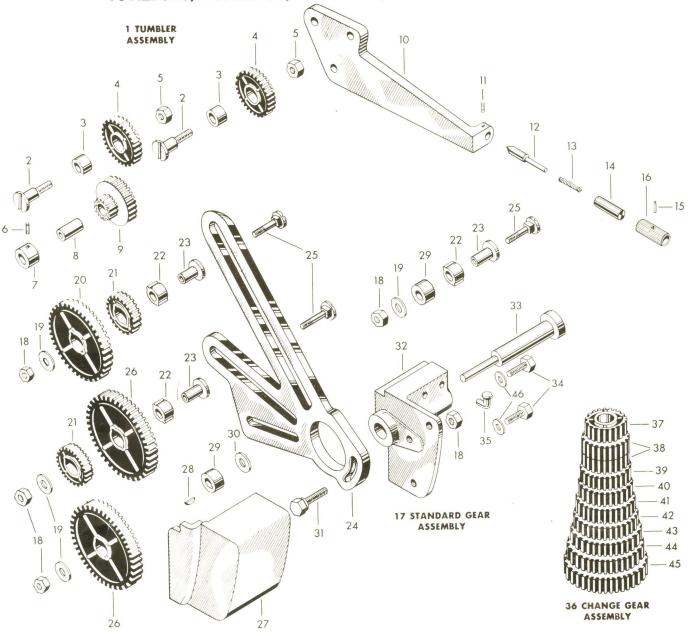






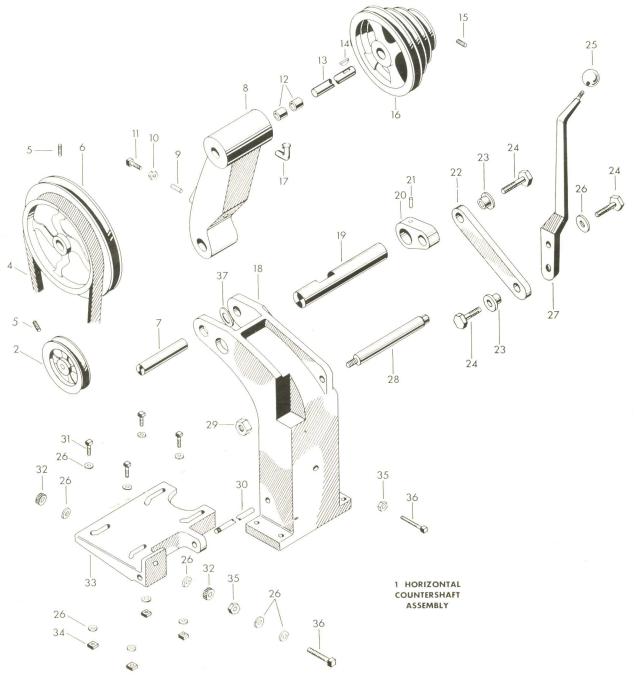
KEY NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION			EY 10.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
-		THREADING DIAL ASSEMBLY		2	2	381-026	Handle
1	9-62X	Threading Dial Assembly		2.	3	981-171	*1/4 - 20 x 5/8" Headless Set Screw
2	9-179	Screw		2	4	9-190	Nut
3	9-155	Washer		2	5	10F-129	Shaft
4	9-62	Dial		2	6	10F-84	Knob
5	9-65	Shaft		2	7	981-133	*3/32 x 1/2" Groov Pin
6	9-63	Body		2	8	981-190	*3/16 x 1/2" Groov Pin
7	9-64	Gear		2	9	981-001	*3/8 - 16 x 3/4" Hex Cap Screw
				3	0	981-125	*3/8 - 16 Hex Nut
		SPLIT NUT ASSEMBLY		3	1	9-103	Handle
d	10F-12X	Split Nut Assembly	and the same	3	2	9-23	Handwheel with Handle
9	9-61	Spring		3	3	W30-16	Oiler
0	9-210	Ball		3	4	981-135	*1/8 x 1/2" Groov Pin
1	10D-38	Scroll		3	5	981-152	*1/4 - 20 x 1-1/4" Phil. Hd. Cap Screw
12	9-13	Guide		3	6	10-264	Bushing
13	9-66	Stud		3	7	981-055	* #3 Woodruff Key
4	10F-12	Split Nut (1 Pair)		3	8	9-67	Shaft
				-3	9	981-128	*1/4 - 20 Square Nut
		GEAR CASE ASSEMBLY		4	0	005-001	Apron with Oilers and Bushing
15	990-285	Gear Case Assembly		4	.1	341-058	Gear
6	341-057	Gear		4	2	711-005	Shim (.002)
7	10F-11	Gear Case		4	3	711-006	Shim (.003)
8	9-68	Shaft		4	4	10F-71	Collar with Set Screw
19	9-102-125	Gear		4	5	981-044	*1/4 - 20 x 1/4" Socket Set Screw
				4	16	10F-81	Bearing with Bushing
		APRON ASSEMBLY		4	17	341-051	Mitre Gear
20	990-286	Apron Assembly		4	18	10F-17	Stud
8	10F-12X	Split Nut Assembly		4	19	990-264	Gear with Bushing
15	990-285	Gear Case Assembly		5	0	BD1-18	Bushing
21	981-163	*8 - 32 x 5/8" Oval Hd. Mach. Screw		5	1	981-188	*1/8 x 3/4" Groov Pin
							* Standard hardware item — may be purchased local





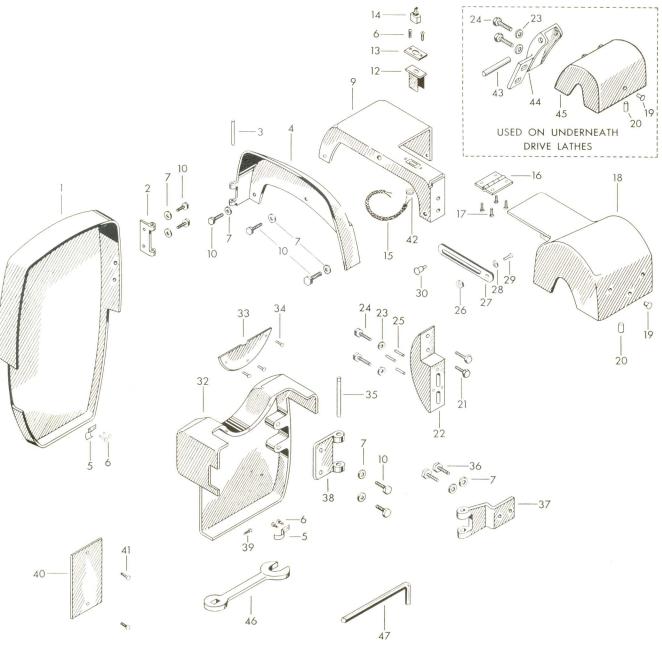
KEY NO.		DESCRIPTION	_	KEY NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	
-		TUMBLER ASSEMBLY		22	9-70A	Bushing	
1	990-291	Tumbler Assembly		23	9-73A	Sleeve	
2	698-039	Stud		24	L3-58M	Quadrant	
3	L3-71A	Bushing		25	9-69A	Bolt	
A	9-101-36A	36T Gear		26	9-101-64A	64T Gear	
5	9-190	Nut		27	122-045	Gear Cover	
6	981-044	*1/4 - 20 x 1/4" Socket Set Screw		28	981-055	*#9 Woodruff Key	
7	10-1225	Collar with Set Screw		29	9-113A	Spacer	
8	10-264	Bushing		30	9-114	Washer	
9	10-101-16A	Compound Gear with Bushing (Standard Change Lat	the)	31	L3-60	Stud	
9	10-1546	Compound Gear with Plate and Bushing		32	041-121	Bracket	
,	10 10 10	(Quick Change Lathe)		33	L3-52A	Stud	
10	041-120	Tumbler	9	34	981-144	*5/16 - 18 x 7/8" Hex Cap Screw	
11	981-120	*10 - 24 x 3/16" Socket Set Screw		35	S7-217	Oiler	
12	10-1231	Plunger		46	981-049	*1/4" Washer	
13	\$8-63	Spring				CHANGE GEAR ASSEMBLY	
14	10-1244	Sleeve		36	9-101A	Change Gear Assembly	
1.5	981-199	*3/32 x 3/4" Groov Pin		37	9-101-24A	24T Gear	,
16	441-029	Knob		38	9-101-32A	32T Gear	
		STANDARD CHANGE GEAR ASSEMBLY		39	9-101-36A	36T Gear	
		Standard Gear Assembly		40	9-101-40A	40T Gear	
1/	990-292	*3/8 - 16 Hex Nut		41	9-101-44A	44T Gear	1
18	981-125			42	9-101-46A	46T Gear	
19	9-93	Washer 56T Gear		43	9-101-48A	48T Gear	
20	9-101-56A			44	9-101-52A	52T Gear	
21	9-101-20A	20T Gear		45	9-101-54A	54T Gear	t to the same
			12			* Standard hardware item — ma	y be purchased locally

## CRAFTSMAN 12" METAL TURNING LATHE, MODEL #101.27580, 101.27590, 101.28930, 101.28940



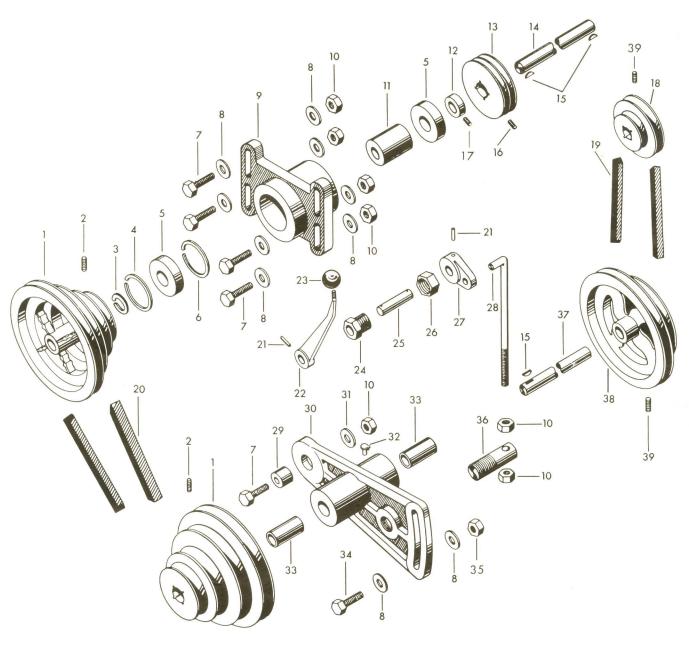
KEY NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	
		COUNTERSHAFT ASSEMBLY	
1	990-293	Countershaft Assembly	
2	10-428	Motor Pulley with Set Screw (5/8" bore)	
4	S8-95A	Belt $(\frac{1}{2}'' \times 37'' \text{ lg.})$	
5	981-182	*5/16 - 18 x 1/2" Socket Set Screw	
6	9-427	Pulley with Set Screw	
7	562-041	Pin	
8	002-019	Arm	
9	562-040	Pin	
10	981-201	*3/8 - 16 Hex Jam Nut	
11	981-179	*3/8 - 16 x 1-3/4" Sq. Hd. Set Screw	
12	L3-109	Bushing	
13	701-019	Spindle	
14	981-055	* #3 Woodruff Key	
15	981-123	*1/4 - 20 x 1/2" Socket Set Screw	
16	10-80	Pulley with Set Screw	
17	9-644	Oiler	

KEY NO.		DESCRIPTION
18	041-122	Bracket
19	700-071	Rocker Shaft
20	10-77	Lever
21	981-140	*3/16 x 1" Groov Pin
22	451-012	Link
23	S7-80	Bushing
21	981-202	*3/8 - 16 x 5/8" Hex Cap Screw
25	51-56	Ball
26	981-019	*5/16 Washer
27	381-025	Handle
28	699-061	Spacer
29	981-125	*3/8 - 16 Hex Nut
30	562-042	Pin
31	981-165	*5/16 - 18 x 1-1/2" Sq. Hd. Mach. Bolt
32	MH-18	Nut
33	050-034	Motor Base
34	981-129	*5/16 - 18 Square Nut
35	9-190	Nut
36	981-180	*3/8 - 16 x 3" Sq. Hd. Set Screw
37	9-683	Washer  * Standard hardware item may be purchased locally.



KEY			1	KEY	PART	
NO	. NO.	DESCRIPTION	1	40.	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	342-031	Guard	3	26	981-198	*1/4 - 20 Esna Nut
2	041-116	Hinge Bracket		27	714-003	Latch
3	562-044	Pin		28	981-089	*3/16" Washer
4	342-029	Guard	2	29	981-030	*1/4 - 20 x 3/4" Hex Cap Screw
5	MI-53	Spring Clip	3	30	696-050	Special Screw
6	981-155	*#6-32 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	3	32	342-030	Guard
7	981-049	*1/4" Washer	3	33	556-068	Plate
9	041-123	Bracket	3	34	981-157	*#8-32 x 3/16" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw
10	981-143	'5/16 - 18 x 3/4" Hex Cap Screw	3	35	562-043	Hinge Pin (Horizontal Countershaft Lathe)
12	423-001	Insulator		35	9-92A	Hinge Pin (Underneath Drive Lathe)
13	41-43A	Switch Plate	3	36	981-144	*5/16 - 18 x 7/8" Hex Cap Screw
14	41-44A	Switch	3	37	041-118	Bracket
15	9-214	Cord	3	38	041-117	Hinge Bracket
16	384-004	Hinge	` 3	39	981-203	* # 4 x 3/16" P.K. Drive Screw
17	981-159	*#10 - 24 x 5/16" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	4	40	130-009	Thread Chart (Standard Change Lathe)
18	342-032	Guard	4	41	981-012	* # 2 x 3/16" P.K. Drive Screw
19	9-729	Knob	4	42	9-149	Grommet
20	BD3B-10	Bumper	4	43	562-047	Hinge Pin
21	981-001	*3/8 - 16 x 3/4" Hex Cap Screw	4	44	041-130	Bracket
22	041-119	Bracket	4	45	342-033	Guard
23	981-019	*5/16" Washer	4	-	9-115	Wrench
24	981-146	*3/8 - 16 x 1" Hex Cap Screw	4	47	W44-3	*5/16" Socket Wrench
25	981-175	*5/16 - 18 x 3/4" H'dless Set Screw (Oval Pt.)			421-086	Instruction Sheet and Parts List (Not Illustrated)  * Standard hardware item — may be purchased locally.
			1 /			

### **CRAFTSMAN 12" METAL TURNING LATHE, MODEL #101.28950, 101.28970**



KEY NO.		DESCRIPTION		NO	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	10-80	Pulley with Set Screw		21	981-192	*3/16" x 1-1/4" Groov Pin
2	981-123	*1/4" - 20 x 1/2" Socket Set Screw		22	381-027	Handle
3	C-300A	Retainer		23	51-56	Ball
4	641-047	Retainer		24	046-020	Bearing
5	S2-17F	Bearing		25	700-077	Shaft
6	641-010	Retainer		26	981-212	*7/8" - 14 Hex Nut
7	981-204	*3/8" - 16 x 1-1/2" Hex Cap Screw		27	002-026	Arm
8	981-019	*5/16" Washer		28	451-014	Link
9	041-131	Bracket		29	699-068	Spacer
10	981-125	*3/8" - 16 Hex Nut		30	041-132	Bracket
11	699-067	Spacer		31	932-040	Washer
12	699-066	Spacer with Set Screw		32	9-644	Oiler
13	560-051	Pulley with Set Screw	_	33	L3-109	Bushing
14	701-020	Spindle		34	981-204	*3/8" - 16 x 1-1/2" Hex Cap Screw
15	981-055	*#3 Woodruff Key		35	981-223	3/8" - 16 Hex Conelok Nut
16	981-122	*1/4" - 20 x 3/8" Socket Set Screw		36	698-040	Stud
17	981-044	*1/4" - 20 x 1/4" Socket Set Screw		37	701-021	Spindle
18	10-428	Motor Pulley with Set Screw (5/8" bore)		38	9-427	Pulley with Set Screw
19	\$3-90	Belt (1/2" x 36" lg.)		39	981-182	*5/16" - 18 x 1/2" Socket Set Screw
20	051-023	Belt $(1/2'' \times 41'' \text{ lg.})$				* Standard hardware item — may be purchased locally.

#### CRAFTSMAN 12" METAL TURNING LATHE, MODEL #101.28950, 101.28970

