Bridgeport 101



Safety

- Don't wear gloves
- Don't wear long sleeves or 'dangly' clothing
- Wear eye protection
- Wear closed shoes (no sandals, crocs, etc) Steel toe isn't a bad idea.

What to do WHEN something breaks

- Shut everything down as soon as possible
- Report the breakage
 - -https://dallasmakerspace.org/wiki/MachineShop Tasks
 - Supplies/Replacement tooling
 - Maintenance
 - -Email:machineshop@dallasmakerspace.org

Noise

- If it doesn't sound right, then STOP
- Metalworking when done properly is MUCH quieter then woodworking.

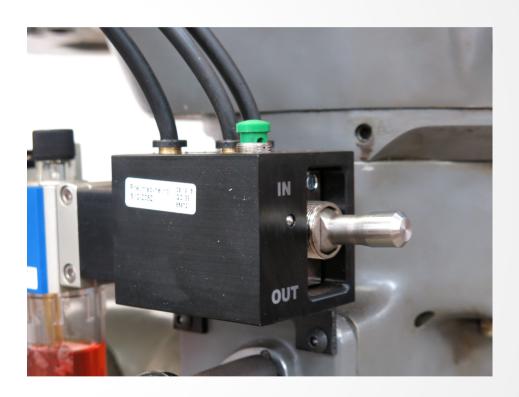
Basic Rules

- Clean up your mess!
- Put the tools back where they belong!
- If you don't know, ask!

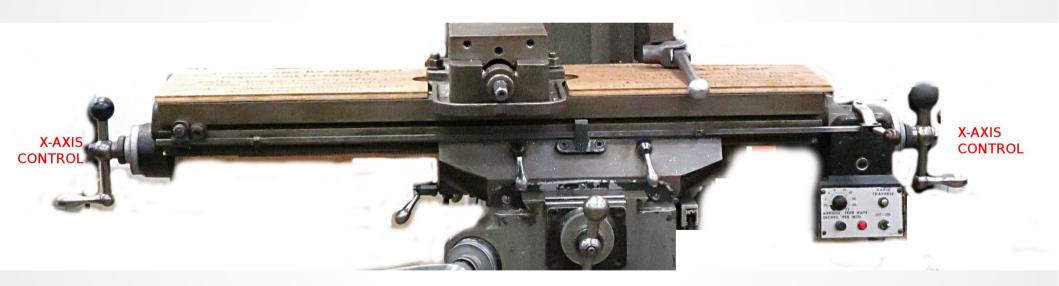
Oil the ways



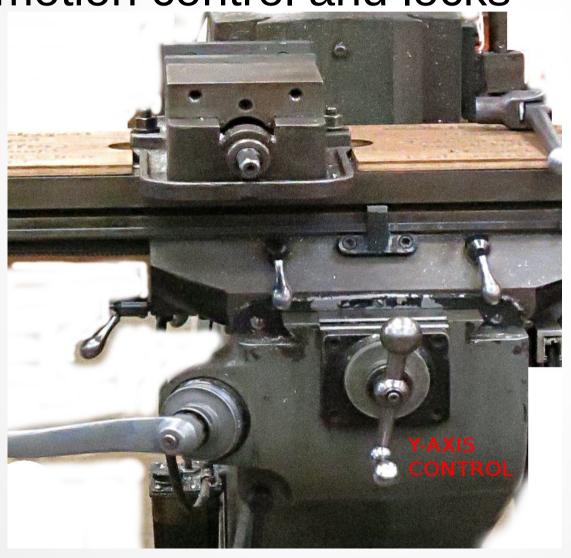




X motion control and locks



Y motion control and locks



Z motion control and locks



Quill Controls

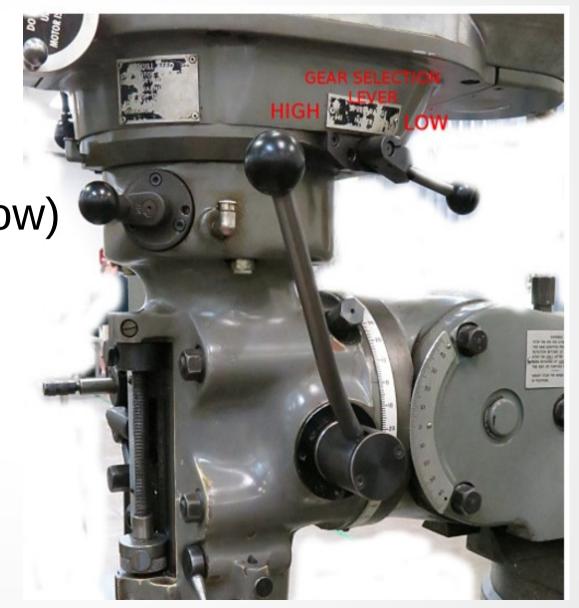
Motor Control

-Gearing (High / Low)

Only when off

-Brake

-Speed Control
Only when on



DRO

- Avoid backlash
- Only on X & Y coordinates
- Need to use dial indicator or other means for Z-axis

Power feed

- Make sure x-axis IS NOT LOCKED
- Make sure vise and Z-axis handle will not conflict
- If you hear a grinding noise,
 STOP

Cutting Fluid

- You should always use, except when cutting brass or cast iron.
- Type is a personal choice

Cutting speeds

- Complete chart is in Machinery Handbook
- The numbers in such charts are the absolute MAXIMUM you use when everything is done correctly

Cutting speeds

 Such perfection is really only achievable with CNC, so when using a manual machine start at about 2/3 of the values in the charts

Cutting speeds

- The speeds are provided as 'surface feet per minute'
- Convert to RPM with the following

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SFM * 12 / (Pi * diameter of cutting tool)
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which can be approximated by

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SFM * 4 / diameter of cutting tool
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Checking Machine

- Checking TRAM
- Check if Vice is square

TRAM

- How square is the Mill Spindle to the bed of the mill?
- Fixing requires experience and time
- Checking if 'good enough'
- Most important when using Face Mill

Face Mill

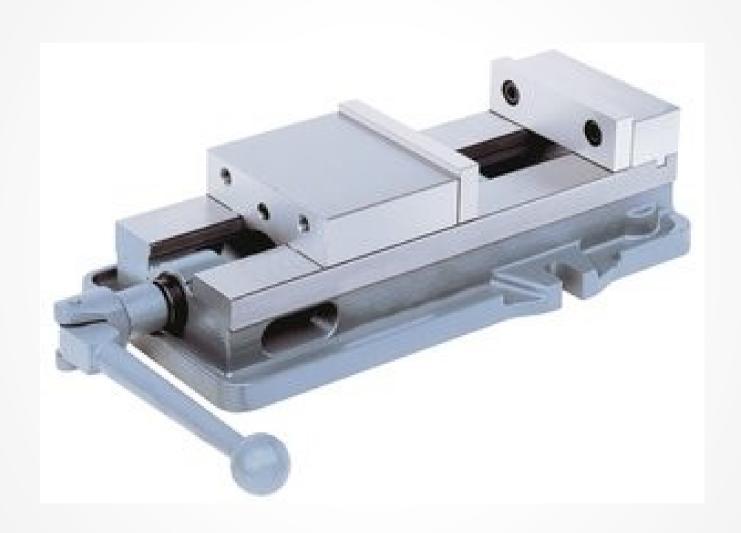


Checking Vice

 Run indicator across vice jaw (or back) to ensure vice is square



Milling Vice



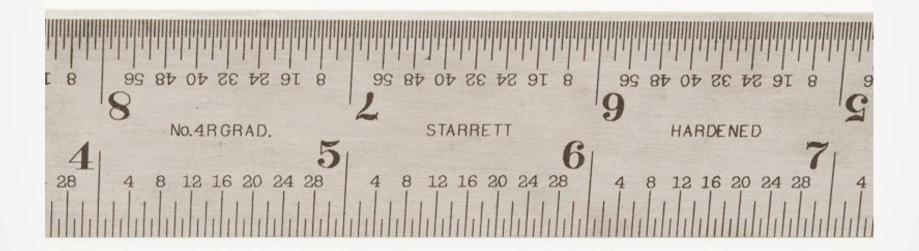
Checking Vice

 Should do every time you use, unless precision or operation doesn't require it.

Measurement Tools

- Scales (rulers)
- Combination Square
- Calipers
- Micrometers
- Dial Indicators

Scales



Combination Square



Calipers

- Measures to 6"/150mm
- Accurate to a few 0.001"/01mm



Micrometers

- Small range
- Accurate to a few 0.0001"
- Takes

 practice
 to achieve
 accuracy



Dial Indicators

- Can be used to measure Z-axis travel
- Typically 1" range, with
 0.001" precisior



Drilling Operations

- If the part isn't moving, ie the tool is plunging into the piece you're drilling
- Use Quill or Z-Axis, depending up level of control and precision required
- Used for drill bits, reamers, counterbores, etc.

Drill chuck



Drill bits



Reamers



Counterbores



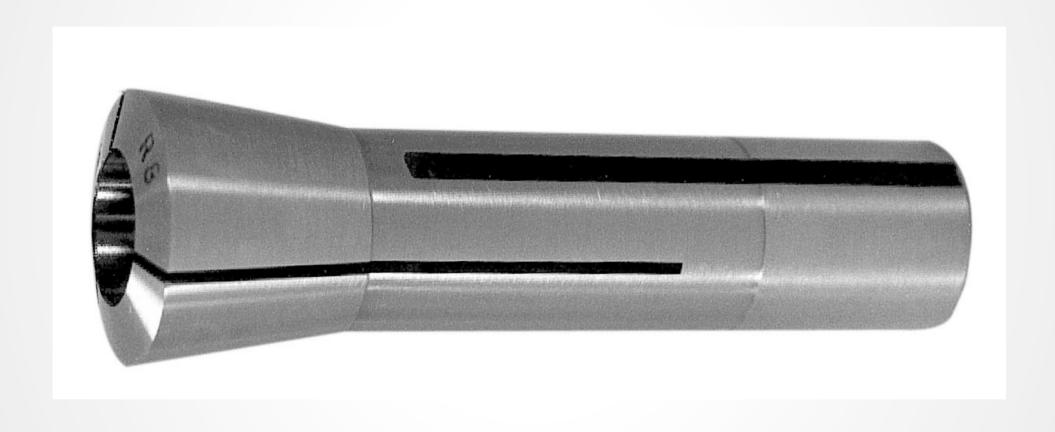
Countersink



Milling Operations

- If your moving the table in the X or Y direction you're MILLING
- Only hold bits in a collet
- End mills, face mills, etc...

R8 Collet



End mills



End Mills



End Mills



End mills

- Know if your end mill is center cutting and why
- Come in a wide variety of styles
- 2/3 flute for aluminum, 4 flute for steel or cast iron

Face Mill



Face Mill

- Used for surfacing the top of a workpiece
- Can't get into corners typically

Holding Parts

- Vice is most versatile
- Thin parts require special treatment
- Can use clamping set on bed

Clamping Set



Locating Parts

- Need to determine origin point
- Center finder for holes
- Edge finder for parts

Locating Parts - Origin

- The plans determine the origin
- No plans? You decide.

Finding hole

Use Center Finder

CenterPunch





Edge Finder

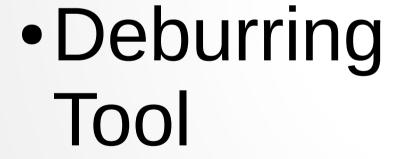


Post Operations

- Deburring
- Cleaning

Deburring

Files





Cleaning

- Torrent Parts Washer
- Parts can change size after initial milling