

OWNER'S GUIDE

PCNC 440 POWER DRAWBAR KIT



PURPOSE

PURPOSE

This document gives instructions on installing a PCNC 440 Power Drawbar.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product: PCNC 440 Power Drawbar Kit (PN 35927)



Quantity	Description
1	Fitting, Male Connector, 1/4 NPT to 1/4 in. PTC (PN 32212)
5	Cable Tie, 4 in., Nylon, Black (PN 31719)
1	<u>Anti-Seize (PN 31273)</u>
1	PCNC 440 Power Drawbar Button Box Assembly (PN 37293)
1	<u>Drawbar for PCNC 440 (PN 33014)</u>
1	Drawbar Bushing (PN 33168)
1	M10 × 16 mm Shoulder Screw (PN 35926)
3	Washer, Flat, M14 (PN 35806)
1	Washer, Flat, M16 (PN 31445)
1	PCNC 440 Power Drawbar Cylinder Assembly (PN 39267)
8	<u>Power Drawbar Spring Washer (PN 31319)</u>
1	Quick-Release Pin (PN 37284)

**Note:** If any items are missing, we can help. Create a support ticket with Tormach Technical Support at tormach.com/how-to-submit-a-support-ticket for guidance on how to proceed.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Required Tools

This procedure requires the following tools. Collect them before you begin.

- Adjustable wrench (two)
- Clean cloth
- Flat-blade screwdriver
- Metric hex wrench set
- Paint pen
- Phillips screwdriver

Air Requirements

You must verify that the site conforms to the following air supply requirements.

The Power Drawbar uses compressed air to release tools held in the spindle.

- **Air Pressure** 90-120 psi (620-825 kPa)
If the air supply is more than 120 psi (825 kPa), you must use a regulator.
- **Air Volume** For successive, back-to-back tool changes, at least 2 cfm at 90 psi is required.
Exact air volume depends on the frequency of tool changes.
- **Dry Air** We recommend using a compressed air dryer, desiccator, or filter between the air compressor and the machine.
- **Lubricated Air** You must lubricate the air with air tool oil.

INSTALLATION



Note: We're continuously improving our products, so your machine may vary from the photos in our documents and videos. For example, on newer machines, the pneumatic lines are mounted on the front of the Power Drawbar to prevent them from getting entangled or pinched in the spindle door. While the images may vary, the concepts still apply.

Complete the following steps in the order listed:

Prepare the Machine	4
Disassemble the Original Drawbar	4
Assemble the Power Drawbar	6
Make Air Connections	10
Adjust the Power Drawbar	15
Adjust the Drawbar Tension	16
About Drawbar Tension	16
Adjust the Initial Setup	16

Prepare the Machine

- 1. If there's already a Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool holder in the spindle, remove it.
- 2. Verify that you can access the inside of the spindle cabinet: jog the Z-axis down (-Z) until it is about 6 in. (15 cm) from the machine table.
- 3. Power off the machine and the PathPilot controller.
 - a. Push in the machine's red Emergency Stop button, which removes power to motion control.
 - b. From the PathPilot interface, select **Exit**.
 - c. Turn the Main Disconnect switch to **OFF** on the side of the electrical cabinet.

Disassemble the Original Drawbar

CAUTION! Loose Objects Hazard: The original drawbar contains spring-loaded hardware, which could quickly become loose, causing serious injury. Before disassembling the original drawbar, you must put on safety eyewear that meets ANSI Z87+.

- 1. Put on safety eyewear.
- 2. Open the spindle door.
- 3. While using one hand to support the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet, use the other to turn and remove the original drawbar.
- 4. Set the collet and the original drawbar aside.

5. While using one hand to hold the spindle lock arm, use the other to remove the spindle lock arm pivot screw with a 6 mm hex wrench.



Figure 1: Spindle lock arm pivot screw removed from the original drawbar assembly.



Note: The spindle lock arm assembly contains spring-loaded hardware, which could quickly become loose.

6. Remove the spindle lock arm pivot bolt with a 6 mm hex wrench. Then, remove the spindle lock arm.
7. Remove the spindle lock base and its components with a 5 mm hex wrench.



Figure 2: Spindle lock base from the original drawbar assembly.



Note: Keep all components for future use. The original drawbar, drawbar bushing, and spindle lock are all required to operate the machine if you later decide to remove the Power Drawbar.

8. Wipe all exposed drawbar mounting surfaces inside the spindle motor cabinet with a clean cloth.



Figure 3: Mounting surfaces to clean inside the spindle motor cabinet.

Assemble the Power Drawbar

1. Find the drawbar that you set aside in "Disassemble the Original Drawbar" (page 4).
2. Remove the drawbar bushing from the drawbar, and set it aside.
3. Put Anti-Seize (provided) on the bottom of the drawbar head.
4. Find the eight spring washers provided.
5. Move one spring washer on the drawbar, with the convex side of the spring washer toward the drawbar head.



Figure 4: Convex side of the spring washer toward the drawbar head.

6. Move another spring washer on the drawbar, with the concave side of the spring washer toward the concave side of the spring washer from Step 5.

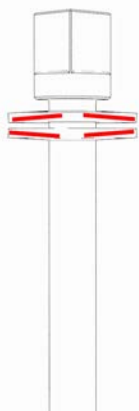


Figure 5: Concave sides of two spring washers together.

7. Put Anti-Seize on the edge of the contact surface between the pair of spring washers that you put on the drawbar in Steps 5 and 6.
8. Repeat Steps 5 through 7 for the remaining six spring washers. Make sure that you put Anti-Seize on the spring washers at every contact point.
9. Examine the stack of spring washers. Make sure that all eight spring washers are on the drawbar and arranged in four sets of opposing pairs.

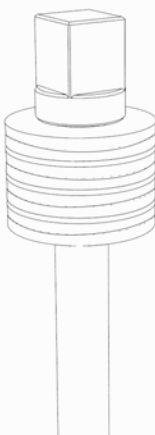


Figure 6: All eight spring washers on the drawbar.

10. Find the drawbar bushing that you set aside in Step 2, and put it on the drawbar. Make sure that the smaller diameter of the drawbar bushing is toward the bottom of the drawbar.
11. Put Anti-Seize on the top of the drawbar bushing.

12. Put Anti-Seize on the bottom threads of the drawbar.

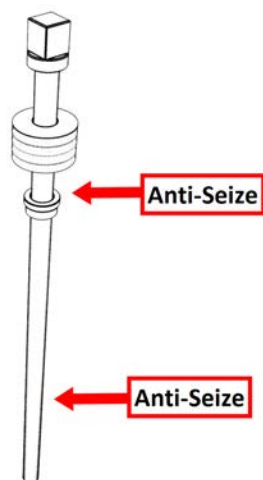


Figure 7: Locations to apply Anti-Seize on the drawbar assembly.

13. Put Anti-Seize on the outside taper of the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet. Make sure that there is no Anti-Seize on the inside of the collet.
14. Put the drawbar assembly into the spindle.
15. While using one hand to insert the collet into the spindle, use the other to turn the drawbar into the collet.

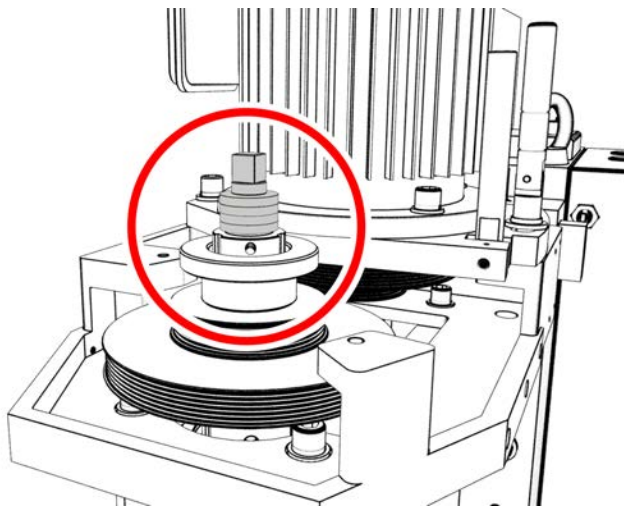


Figure 8: Drawbar assembly installed in the spindle motor cabinet.

16. Hand-tighten the drawbar.
17. While using one hand to insert an empty Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool holder into the collet, use the other to tighten the collet into the drawbar with an adjustable wrench.

18. Use two large, adjustable wrenches to tighten the Power Drawbar until the spring washer stack is compressed to a height of 3/4 in. (20 mm).

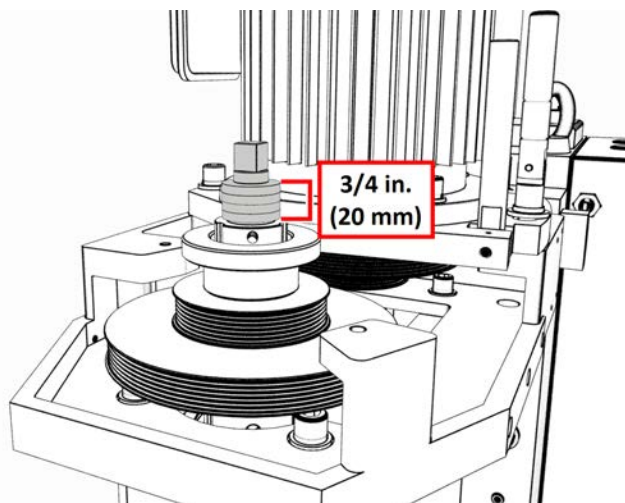


Figure 9: Correctly compressed spring washer stack.



Note: Later in this procedure, after you complete the initial installation, you'll do a final drawbar tension adjustment. For more information, see "Adjust the Drawbar Tension" (page 16).

19. Find the Power Drawbar cylinder assembly provided.
20. Identify the Power Drawbar mounting surfaces inside of the spindle motor cabinet, as shown in the following image.

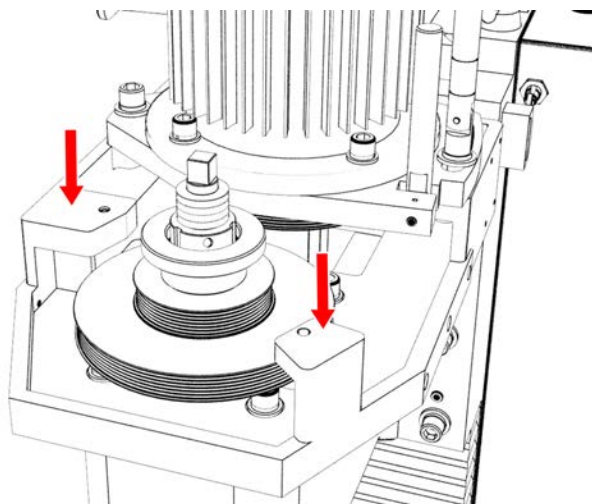


Figure 10: Power Drawbar mounting surfaces inside of the spindle motor cabinet.

21. Put the Power Drawbar cylinder assembly on the mounting surface.
22. Find the M10 × 16 mm shoulder screw provided, and then put Anti-Seize on its threads.

INSTALLATION

23. Install the M10 × 16 mm shoulder screw on the Power Drawbar cylinder's mount plate with a 5 mm hex wrench.



Note: The head of the shoulder screw will protrude above the mounting plate when the thread of the shoulder screw is fully installed.

The unit, which floats by design, is now securely installed to the spindle head.



Figure 11: M10 × 16 mm shoulder screw installed on the Power Drawbar cylinder's mount plate.

24. Find the quick-release pin provided, and then insert it into the Power Drawbar cylinder's mount plate. The quick-release pin allows the Power Drawbar cylinder to pivot within the spindle motor cabinet.

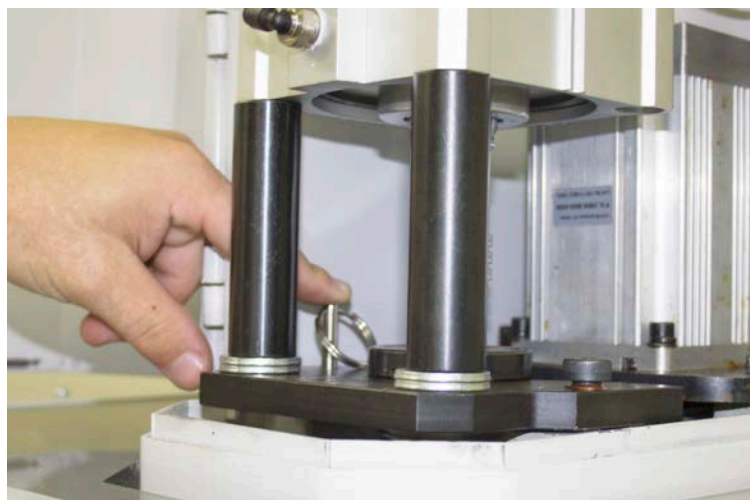


Figure 12: Quick-release pin inserted into the Power Drawbar cylinder's mount plate.

Make Air Connections



Note: If you have an (optional) Automatic Tool Changer (ATC), install it now.

1. Remove two M5 × 15 mm socket head cap screws securing the coolant hose mount bracket to the mill head with a 4 mm hex wrench. Then, set aside the coolant hose mount bracket.



Figure 13: Coolant hose mount bracket on the mill head.

2. Find the button box assembly provided, which includes the following:

Quantity	Description
6 ft	Tube, 1/4 in. OD, Nylon (PN 31457)
8 ft	Tube, 5/32 in. OD, Nylon (PN 35922)  Note: You'll need two pieces of this tube to make the air connections. Cut it in to two 4 ft pieces before connecting the power drawbar button to the cylinder.
1	Bracket (PN 37333)
1	Button Box Base (PN 37291)
1	Button Box Cover (PN 37292)
2	Nut, Hex, M5 × 0.8 (PN 31201)
7	M5 × 6 mm Phillips Head Machine Screw (PN 37299)
2	Screw, Socket Head Cap, M5 × 0.8 - 12 mm (PN 31353)
1	Power Drawbar Button (PN 37296)

3. Install the button box base on the mill head with two M5 × 6 mm Phillips head machine screws. Make sure that it's flush with the bottom of the spindle cabinet, as shown in the following image.



Figure 14: Button box base installed on the mill head.

4. Remove the push button cap and the O-ring from the Power Drawbar button.

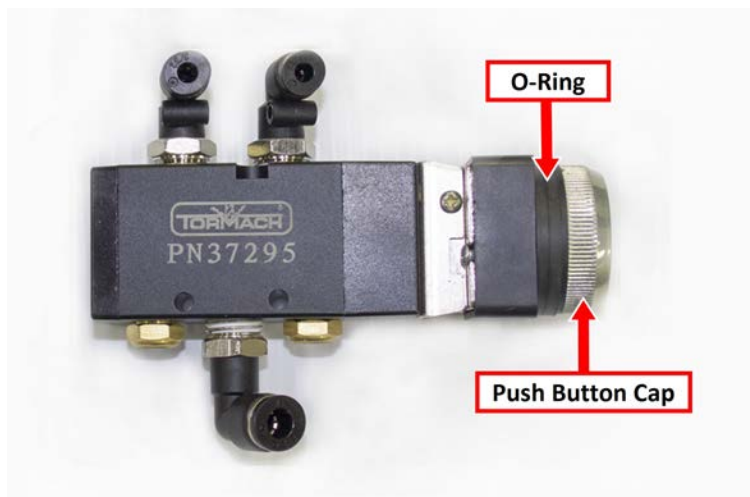


Figure 15: Power Drawbar button.

5. Put the Power Drawbar button in the button box base, and then secure it in place with the O-ring and the push button cap that you removed in Step 4.

INSTALLATION

- Find the coolant hose mount bracket that you set aside in Step 1. Then, install it to the button box cover with two M5 × 12 mm socket head cap screws and two M5 nuts. Set aside the button box cover assembly.

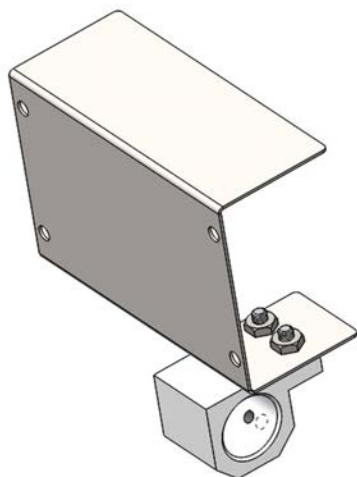


Figure 16: Coolant hose mount bracket installed on the button box cover.

- Connect one end of the 5/32-in. plastic tube to the Retract port on the Power Drawbar button.

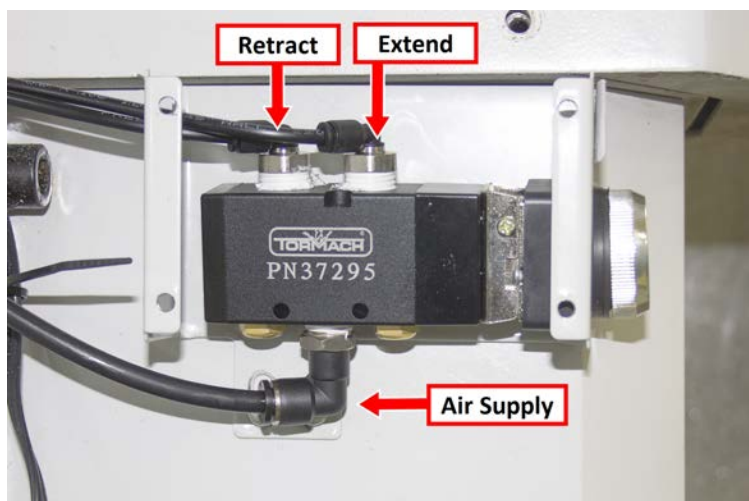


Figure 17: Power Drawbar button air line routing.

8. Route the loose end of the Retract air line to the Power Drawbar cylinder, and then connect it to the lowest elbow fitting.

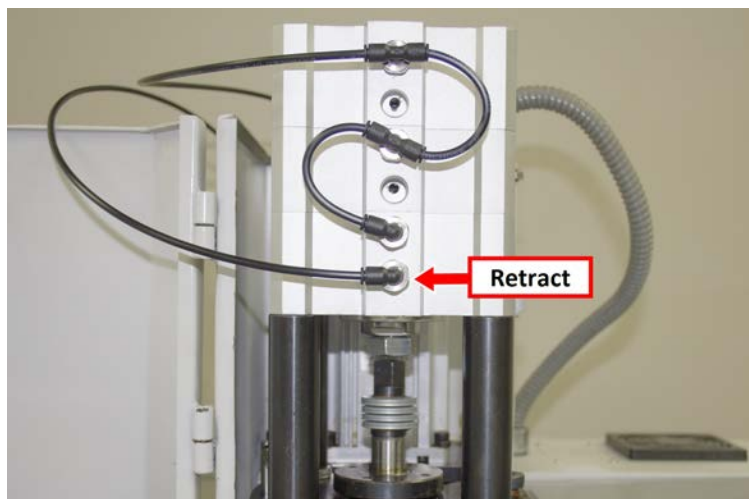


Figure 18: Retract fitting on the Power Drawbar cylinder.

9. Connect one end of the remaining 5/32-in. plastic tube to the Extend port on the Power Drawbar button.
10. Route the loose end of the Extend air line to the Power Drawbar cylinder, and then connect it to the top tee fitting.

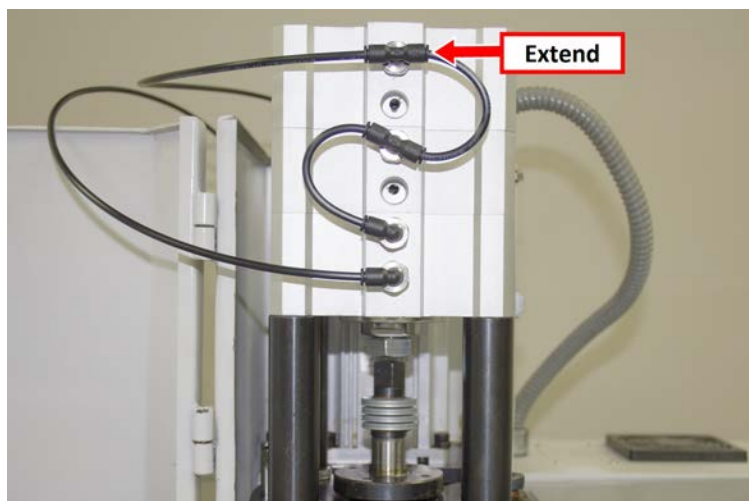


Figure 19: Extend fitting on the Power Drawbar cylinder.

11. Use the five cable ties to secure both air lines together.
12. Connect one end of the 1/4-in. plastic tube to the Air Supply push-to-connect elbow on the Power Drawbar button.
13. Route the loose end of the 1/4-in. plastic tube out of the enclosure and toward the air compressor.
14. Put the 1/4 in. push-connect air fitting adapter on the loose end of the 1/4 in. plastic tube.
15. Route the 1/4 in. plastic tube to your shop's air supply and connect it with the adapter.
16. Replace the button box cover that you set aside in Step 6 with a Phillips screwdriver and four M5 × 6 mm Phillips head machine screws.

17. Remove the M6 × 12 mm socket head cap screw from the mill head and set it aside.



Figure 20: M6 × 12 mm socket head cap screw to remove.

18. Install the bracket on the button box cover with one M5 × 6 mm Phillips head machine screw.
19. Install the opposite side of the bracket to the mill head with the M6 × 12 mm socket head cap screw that you set aside in Step 17.

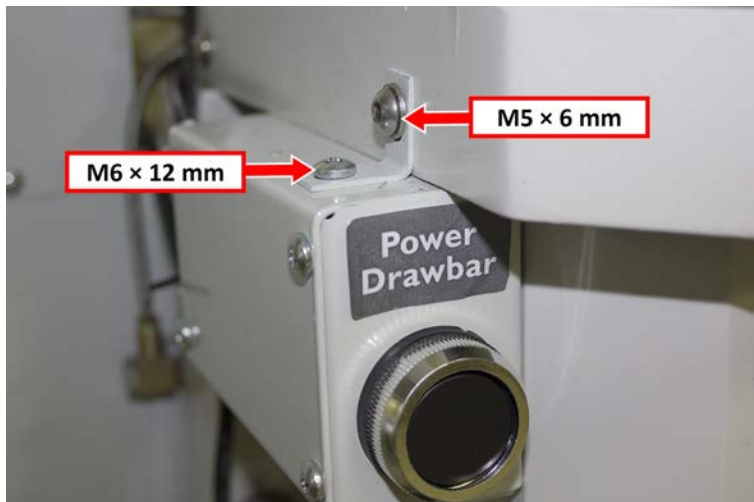


Figure 21: Bracket installed on the Power Drawbar button box and the mill head.

Adjust the Power Drawbar

After installing the Power Drawbar, you must adjust it.

NOTICE! After the initial installation, you must complete a final drawbar tension adjustment. For more information, see "Adjust the Drawbar Tension" (on the next page). If you don't complete a drawbar tension adjustment, there's a risk of tool pull-out.

Complete the following steps in the order listed:

Adjust the Drawbar Tension.....	16
About Drawbar Tension.....	16
Adjust the Initial Setup.....	16

INSTALLATION

Adjust the Drawbar Tension

This adjustment sets the highest possible drawbar tension while still allowing the Power Drawbar cylinder to release the tool. For information, see "About Drawbar Tension" (below).

NOTICE! After the initial installation, you must examine the drawbar tension weekly. During periods of heavy use, examine the drawbar tension more frequently. If you don't, there's a risk of tool pull-out.

To adjust the drawbar tension:

1. Put an empty Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool holder into the collet.
2. While using one hand to support the tool holder, use the other to push the Release Tool button.
3. Depending on whether the tool holder releases or not, do one of the following:
 - **If the Tool Holder Releases** Tighten the Power Drawbar in quarter-turn increments with two adjustable wrenches. After each turn, push the Release Tool button. Stop when the tool holder does not release. Then, loosen the Power Drawbar one quarter-turn with two adjustable wrenches.
 - **If the Tool Holder Doesn't Release** Loosen the Power Drawbar in quarter-turn increments with two adjustable wrenches while pushing the Release Tool button. Stop when the tool holder releases.
4. Make a visual reference to help you set or adjust the drawbar tension in the future: use a paint pen to make a witness mark on both the head of the drawbar and the end of the spindle.

About Drawbar Tension

While machining, the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet holds a Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool holder in the spindle by applying a clamping force to both the shank and the shoulder of the tool. The tension force that is applied to the drawbar pulls the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet into the spindle taper, which then applies the clamping force to the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool.

The force on the drawbar — known as drawbar tension — is applied differently depending on the tool changing method:

- **Automatic (using the Power Drawbar)** Tension is applied by the compressed spring washers.
- **Manual** Tension is applied when you tighten the drawbar into the collet using a wrench.

Adjust the Initial Setup

In this adjustment, you'll verify that there's enough clearance between the end of the drawbar and the Power Drawbar cylinder.

NOTICE! If you don't do this adjustment, there's a risk that the drawbar can loosen, or that operations can be louder than normal.

1. Examine the space between the hex head screw on the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod and the top of the drawbar.

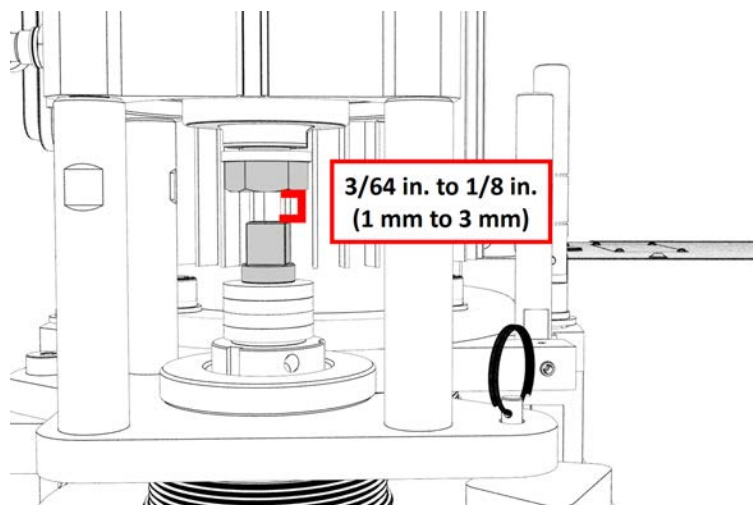


Figure 22: Correctly spaced drawbar and Power Drawbar cylinder.

2. Verify that the gap is between 3/64 in. and 1/8 in. (1 mm and 3 mm). Depending on the size of the gap, do one of the following:
 - **Between 3/64 in. and 1/8 in. (1 mm and 3 mm)** You have completed adjusting the initial setup. Go to "Operation" (page 20).
 - **Less Than 3/64 in. (1 mm)** Go to Step 3.
3. Disconnect the shop's air supply from the Power Drawbar button.
4. Pull out the quick-release pin.
5. Pivot the Power Drawbar cylinder assembly to the left so that you can access the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod.

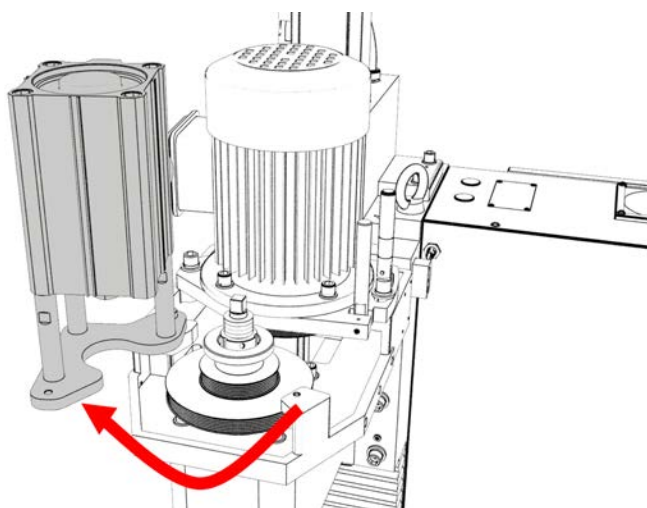


Figure 23: Power Drawbar cylinder pivoted to the left.

6. Remove the hex head screw on the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod with an adjustable wrench, and set it aside.

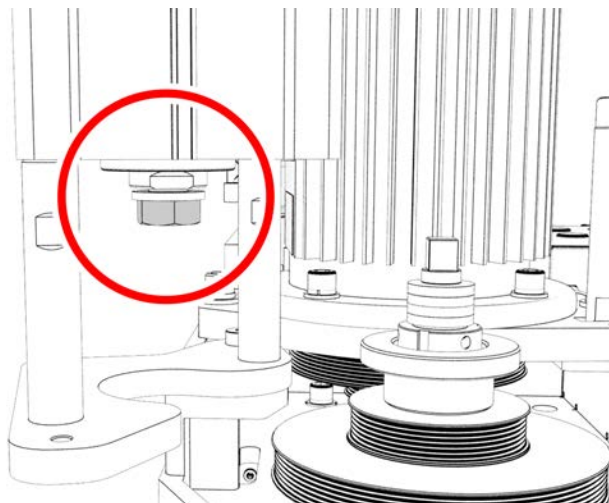


Figure 24: Hex head screw on the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod.

7. Remove the M16 washer from the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod, and set it aside.

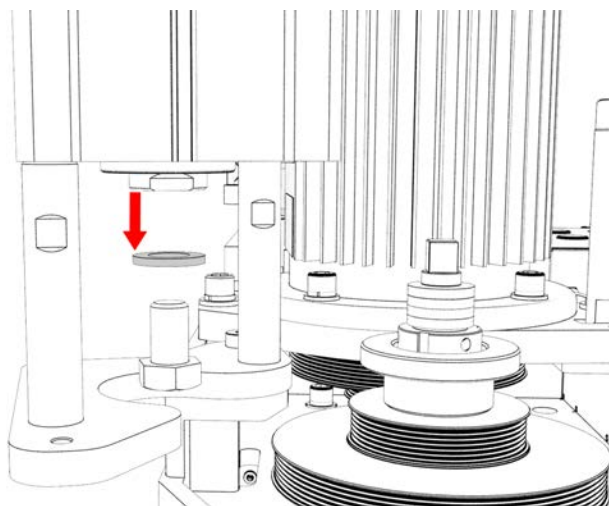


Figure 25: M16 washer removed from the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod.

8. Put the hex head screw back in, and then tighten it completely with an adjustable wrench.
9. Pivot the Power Drawbar cylinder to the original location.
10. Push in the quick-release pin.
11. Reconnect the shop's air supply to the Power Drawbar button.
12. Examine the space between the hex head screw on the Power Drawbar cylinder's rod and the top of the drawbar.
13. Verify that the gap is between 3/64 in. and 1/8 in. (1 mm and 3 mm). Depending on the size of the gap, do one of the following:
 - **Between 3/64 in. and 1/8 in. (1 mm and 3 mm)** You have completed adjusting the initial setup.
 - **Less Than 1/8 in. (1 mm)** Go to Step 14.
14. Find the three provided M14 flat washers.

15. Put one M14 flat washer under each mounting post on the Power Drawbar cylinder.

OPERATION

Read the following sections to understand how to operate the Power Drawbar:

Change Tools With the Power Drawbar.....

Power Drawbar Best Practices.....

20

20

Change Tools With the Power Drawbar

 **WARNING!** Ejection Hazard: If a tool is released from a turning spindle, it can become a dangerous projectile, causing death or serious injury. You must wait until the spindle is completely stopped before pressing the Release Tool button. Never press the Release Tool button while the spindle is turning.

1. While using one hand to support the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) tool holder in the spindle, use the other to press and hold the Release Tool button.

The Power Drawbar activates and releases the tool holder in the spindle. Remove the tool from the spindle.

 **CAUTION!** Pinch Hazard: If your fingers are in the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet as it closes, it can crush or pinch your fingers. You must keep your fingers clear of the Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet while you're changing tools. Never put your fingers into an unclamped Tormach Tooling System (TTS) collet.

2. Put a new tool holder into the spindle.

3. Let go of the Release Tool button.

The Power Drawbar reverts to clamp mode and secures the tool in the spindle.

Power Drawbar Best Practices

Tool Holding Force

The Power Drawbar is designed to provide more than sufficient tool holding force to resist regular cutting loads. Machining practices outside of these situations may result in tool holder pull-out. While operating the machine, avoid the following conditions:

- High chatter machining
- High cutter engagement (chip load) combined with high helix angle cutter geometries

Clamp Mode

The Power Drawbar is in clamp mode when a tool is secured in the spindle. While in clamp mode, make sure that there's always a tool in the collet. The collet will eventually wear if you retract the Power Drawbar to clamp mode with no tool, and could shorten its service life.

 **Note:** In the event of an air pressure loss, the power drawbar reverts to clamp mode.

MAINTENANCE

Read the following sections to understand how to maintain the Power Drawbar:

Examine Air Pressure.....	21
Lubricate the Power Drawbar.....	21
Examine Wear Items.....	21

Examine Air Pressure

Appropriate air supply helps with smooth actuation, and prevents premature component failure.

- Examine the air to the Power Drawbar to make sure that it's:
 - Between 90 psi and 120 psi (620 kPa to 825 kPa)
 - Been lubricated with common air tool oil

Lubricate the Power Drawbar

- Every 5000 cycles (or six months — whichever comes first), use Anti-Seize to lubricate the following parts on the Power Drawbar:
 - Contact surfaces between spring washers
 - Eccentric pivot mount
 - Top of the drawbar (below the drawbar flange and the spring washers)

Examine Wear Items

- Regularly examine the following wear items:
 - **Spring Washers** Inspect all spring washers once a month for cracks. If they're damaged, immediately replace them with Power Drawbar Spring Washer (PN 31319).
 - **Tormach Tooling System (TTS) Collet and Drawbar** Using the Power Drawbar may cause these items to wear faster than with a manual drawbar. Inspect them regularly, and immediately replace any damaged items with the following:
 - Drawbar for PCNC 440 (PN 33014)
 - Drawbar Bushing (PN 33168)
 - Tormach Tooling System (TTS) Adapter Collet: R8 (PN 50568)
 - Power Drawbar Cylinder Rebuild Kit (PN 32093)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Read the following sections to understand how to troubleshoot the Power Drawbar:

Power Drawbar Won't Release.....	22
Tool Pullout.....	23

Power Drawbar Won't Release

Cause: Drawbar Tension Isn't Properly Adjusted

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Adjust the drawbar tension.	High	➤ See "Adjust the Drawbar Tension" (page 16).	If the tension is too tight, the cylinder won't have enough force available to overcome the tension and release the tool.

Cause: Components are Worn or Not Lubricated (Binding)

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Lubricate or replace components.	Medium	- Inspect the following sliding components: - Power Drawbar cylinder - M10 × 16 mm shoulder screw - Quick- release pin - Spring washers - Drawbar - Verify that you followed the steps in "Installation" (page 4)about anti-seize application directions to avoid premature wear and failure.	Other sliding components only need to be greased occasionally to prevent premature wear, galling, and binding.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Cause: Improper Air Pressure (Too High or Too Low)

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Adjust the air pressure.	Medium	➤ Use a pressure gauge at the Power Drawbar valve input, and read the gauge on the air compressor or the FRL Filter-Regulator-Lubricator.	Excessively high pressure may result in valve or cylinder damage. Excessively low pressure may not provide enough downward force available to release tool.

Cause: Malfunctioning FRL Filter-Regulator-Lubricator

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Clean the FRL Filter-Regulator-Lubricator.	Low	➤ Verify that the filter isn't clogged and that the oiler is introducing an oil mist into the air stream.	Particulate debris and/or lack of lubricated air can damage the valve and the cylinder.

Cause: Cylinder is Running Out of Travel Before Fully Compressing Spring Washers

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Adjust the initial setup of the Power Drawbar.	Low	➤ Verify that there's no more than a 1/8 in. (3 mm) gap between the Power Drawbar cylinder's hex head bolt and the top of the Power Drawbar bushing. If the gap is too large, the cylinder will run out of travel (stroke out).	This problem is usually found only during installation. You can add an M16 flat washer under the Power Drawbar cylinder's hex head bolt to reduce the gap. For more information, see "Adjust the Initial Setup" (page 16).

Tool Pullout

Cause: Drawbar Tension isn't Properly Adjusted

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Adjust the drawbar tension.	High	➤ See "Adjust the Drawbar Tension" (page 16).	If the tension is too loose, the spring washers won't hold the tool holder tight enough. You must regularly check the tension. As you use the Power Drawbar, the system can fall out of adjustment. See "About Drawbar Tension" (page 16).

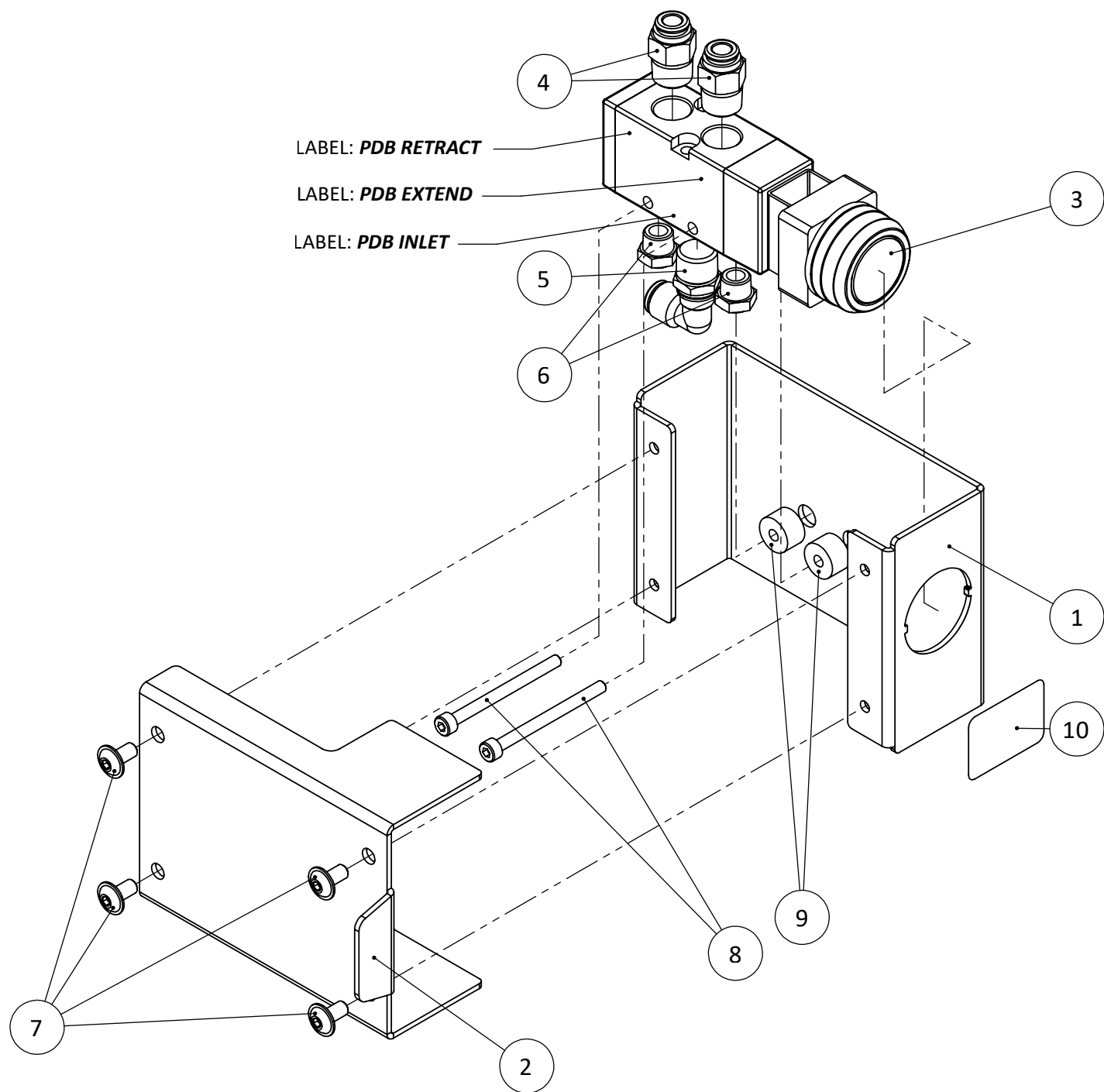
Cause: Spring Washers are Worn or Cracked

You Might Need To...	Probability	How-To Steps	Need More?
Replace the spring washers.	Medium	➤ Inspect the spring washers. Spring washers are a wear item that you must replace as needed.	See "Examine Wear Items" (page 21).

DIAGRAMS AND PARTS LISTS

Power Drawbar Push Button.....26

Power Drawbar Push Button



DIAGRAMS AND PARTS LISTS

ID	Description	Quantity
1	Power Drawbar Push Button Base (PN 38217)	1
2	Power Drawbar Push Button Cover (PN 38218)	1
3	Push Button Air Valve (4-Way, 5-Port) (PN 37295)	1
4	Fitting, Male Connector, 1/4 NPT to 1/4 in. PTC (PN 32212)	2
5	<u>Fitting, Elbow, 1/4 NPT to 1/4 in. PTC (Male) (PN 31324)</u>	1
6	Fitting, Muffler (Flat), 1/8 NPT (PN 37297)	2
7	Screw, Button Head Cap (Flanged), M5 × 0.8 - 10, Stainless Steel (PN 38205)	4
8	Screw, Socket Head Cap, M4 × 0.7 - 50 (PN 38220)	2
9	Power Drawbar Push Button Spacer (PN 38219)	2
10	Decal, Power Drawbar, Release Tool (PN 37340)	1