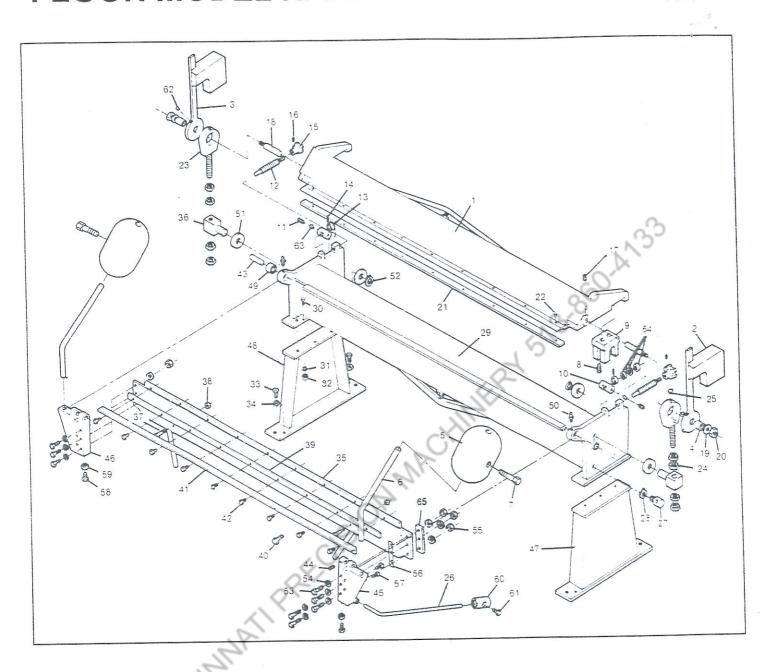
FLOOR MODEL HAND BRAKES/PARTS LIST



PARTS MANUAL

Capacity Depending on the brake model, the capacity of the brake with the apron support angle (41) attached is 16 or 18 gauge mild steel. The stainless steel equivalent is 20 and 22 gauge respectively. The minimum recommended flange in capacity material with the apron support angle in place is one inch. The capacity of the brake is reduced by four gauges when the apron support angle is removed: ie. 16 gauge capacity becomes 20 gauge capacity. The capacity of the brake is reduced by seven gauges when the apron insert (39) is removed.

Bending and repeat bends Bending is accomplished by clamping the workpiece under the holddown assembly so that the line of bend is held at the forward edge of the nosebar and by elevating the apron assembly until the desired degree of bend is obtained. The maximum degree of bend is approximately 135 degrees. Due to the "spring back" in various materials some overbending may be required to get the desired bend angle. For repeat bends, adjust the stop (60) on the stop rod (26) to limit the swing of the apron assembly.

Counterweight adjustment CAUTION: The counterweights (5) on your brake weigh from 30 to 110 pounds each, depending on the model. Adjustment is a two person job and can be best made with the apron blocked in a horizontal position.

The counterweights can be moved up and down the counterweight bars (6) to provide more or less leverage depending on the gauge of the material being worked. Secure the counterweights at the desired location by means of the counterweight lock screws. Keep the counterweights evenly adjusted to equally distribute the leverage on both ends of the apron assembly. Normally, the weights are positioned in line with the pivot point of the clamp block. Properly counterbalanced, the apron will move easily to the horizontal position and also will fall and remain in the vertical when not in use.

Hemming NOTE: Forming hems is a secondary operation for a hand brake. If you adjust the brake to close a hem in the center of the workpiece, the brake most likely will not bend straight. A hem is formed by making an acute (reverse) bend in the work piece and then clamping the bent flange in the holddown to press the flange closed (to 180 degrees). Often the hem will not fully close in the center of a long piece due to the fact that the outer ends of the brake are more rigid then the center. Here it is especially important that the brake is sufficiently crowned and that there is proper clamping pressure at the center of the unit. Also the situation can be improved by inserting a strip of material (of the same thickness as the workpiece) between the workpiece and the clamp block slightly longer than the open portion of the hem. Reclamp the holddown to close the hem. A tinner's mallet or hammer is also useful for closing hems. Be cautious not to use excessive force on the clamp handles to close the hem.

Creeping holddown adjustment The term creeping holddown refers to the problem of the holddown assembly shifting forward when the clamp handles are locked into place. A common misconception is that tightening the p[ivot lock screws (11) is the required adjustment. However, the function of the pivot lock screw is to lock a setting in place prior to numerous bends of a particular gauge. Tightening the pivot lock screw has no effect on holddown backlash.

A creeping holddown is usually caused by backlash in the holddown adjusting screw assembly (12). The loose motion is the result of the holddown adjusting screw collar (13) having backed off allowing play between the thrust bearings (64) and the base endplate. To adjust, insert an allen wrench in the set screw (14) of the collar and hold the collar stationary while tightening the adjustment screw. This will take out the backlash and seat the bearings against the milled slot in the base endplate. Tighten the set screw to lock the collar in its proper position.

Another possible source of movement is loose pivot bracket screws (8). Check to be sure that the pivot bracket screws are securing the holddown pivot brackets (9) tightly against the side frames of the holddown assembly. If the creeping continues, the unit is probably not level. Elevate the rear of the leg by using the leveling screw and nut at the end that creeps until the creeping stops. Use shims if necessary and retighten the bolt or lag screw that holds the brake to the floor.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT use the brake to bend rods, nails or wire. This will cause damage to the edge of the nosebar and apron.

ALWAYS adjust the clearance and clamping pressure for different thicknesses of material.

DO NOT exceed the capacity of the brake. Make certain that apron support angle and apron insert is attached to the apron assembly when making capacity bends. Otherwise permanent damage to the apron may result.

DO NOT bend seams, hems or locks unless the material is notched or the clearance is adjusted to double the seam/ hem thickness. Know the capacity of your brake. Multiple thicknesses of thinner material which exceed this dimension are beyond the capacity of the brake.

DO NOT use pipe extensions to gain additional leverage on the clamp handles.

ALWAYS use material with square sheared edges for best results. Rolled edges, bent or warped material will cause the material to bow when bent. Keep shear blades and slitter knives sharp.

ALWAYS bend short pieces of material in the center of the brake in order to equalize the stress. In bending lighter gauge material, the crown in the clamp block may cause overbending in the center of the workpiece. If this is the case, back off the center truss nut on the base and apron assemblies proportionately to reduce the crown.

The apron assembly (35) has four different areas of adjustment:

- 1. <u>Truss nut</u> The large nut at the bottom center of the apron raises and lowers the center of the apron.
- Apron adjusting screw and lock nut These screws and nuts (58, 59), located at the bottom of the apron hinges raise and lower the ends of the apron. The hinge mounting screws must be loosened prior to making this adjustment and retightened afterwards.
- 3. Apron hinge shim These shims (56), located between the apron hinges and the apron assembly, adjust the gap between the apron and the clamp block on the base at the ends of the apron. Adding shim material closes the gap. Reducing shim material opens the gap. The hinge mounting screws hold the shim(s) in place.
- 4. Straightener bolt and nut These bolts and nuts (37, 38), located near the lifting handles on the apron assembly, adjust the gap between the apron and the clamp block on the base at the center of the apron. Tightening the bolts stiffens the apron thus closing the gap. Loosening the bolts opens the gap.

The apron assembly is adjusted at the factory to form material to the brake's rated capacity. No further adjustments to the apron should be required upon initial installation. However, due to potential shifting during transit, you should visually confirm that the upper edge of the apron is flush to 1/64 low in the center and 1/64 to 1/32 low on the ends with the clamp block on the base. Additionally, the gap between the apron and the clamp block should not exceed .012 inches. Follow the steps in the preceding paragraph to make any necessary adjustment.

The forward edge of the nosebar or holddown insert (21) should be adjusted parallel to the pivot edge of the clamp block along the entire length of the brake. Release any clamping pressure on the holddown assembly by pushing the clamp handles slightly to the rear. Turn the holddown adjusting knobs (15) at each end of the holddown assembly to move the forward edge of the nosebar to equal dimensions relative to the forward edge of the clamp block. The central portion of the holddown assembly can be adjusted forward or backward by tightening or loosening the truss nut on the top of the holddown assembly.

OPERATING THE BRAKE

Adjusting for metal thickness The holddown assembly must be adjusted to allow for clearance when making bends according to the thickness of the material being worked. This adjustment is made by slightly releasing the clamping pressure and moving the forward edge of the nosebar or holddown insert back, away from the edge of the clamp block on the base. For material within four gauges of capacity, the clearance should equal twice the thickness of the material being worked. For lighter gauges, allow a clearance equal to one and one half times the thickness of the material. A larger bend radius can be accomplished by increasing the clearance.

Adjusting the clamping presure Clamping pressure should be adjusted according to the thickness of the material being worked. A common cause of formingproblems is the result of either <u>inadequate or excessive</u> clamping pressure. Too much clamping pressure on one or both handles typically will result in overbending the material on that particular end or relative to the center portion of the brake. Not enough clamping force will allow the material to slip during the bending process and result in an underbent section. This underbending is often encountered in the center of the brake.

Clamping pressure should be enough to hold the material securely in place but not so great as to require undue effort in locking the clamp handles. Clamping pressure on the ends of the brake is adjusted by turning the nuts (24) on the threaded rod portion of the yoke assembly (23) which are below the clamp swivel (36). To set the clamping pressure in the center of the brake, use a scrap piece of material of the same thickness to be worked of about 3 inches in width. Place and clamp the blank in the center of the brake. The clamping pressure should be equivalent to the pressure which was set at either end of the machine. If the material is not securely clamped, move to the rear of the brake and locate the tensioning bracket found on the upper left side of the holddown assembly. Tightening the nut on the end of the tension rod will pull the center of the holddown towards the clamp block and thus tighten the clamping pressure in the center of the brake. When the clamping pressure is properly adjusted, lock the nuts on the yoke asembly together to prevent any change in adjustment. (Note: The lock nuts on the top of the clamp swivel should be backed off the swivel approximately 1/4 turn and locked in place. Tightening the top jam nuts directly on the clamp swivel will make the handles more difficult to move and encourage binding.)

FOREWORD

This manual has been prepared for the owner and operators of TENNSMITH floor model hand brakes. Its purpose, aside from operations instructions, is to promote safety through the use of accepted operating procedures. Read all instructions thoroughly before operating the brake.

Also contained in this manual is the parts list for your brake. It is recommended that only TENNSMITH or factory authorized parts be used as replacements.

WARRANTY

Your brake has a three year limited warranty from date of purchase. The terms of the warranty are stated on the warranty registration card shipped with your machine. Please complete and return this card to activate your warranty.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Know the safety and operating instructions contained in this brochure. Become familiar with and understand the limitations of this machine. Always practice safety.
- Wear approved eye safety protection such as glasses, goggles, etc., when operating the brake to protect your eyes.
- Wear protective foot wear or safety shoes. Jewelry such as rings and watches should be removed when operating the brake.
- 4. Keep your hands clear of the nosebar and clamping area of the brake. Keep hands clear of the apron area of the brake when making bends.
- 5. When bending capacity material use your legs and arms for making the bend, similar to lifting a heavy object, to avoid back strain. Maximum length and capacity material is a two person job. Adjust the counterweights to provide maximum assistance on heavy bends.
- 6. Never use a pipe or bar on the clamp handles or apron handles for additional leverage.
- 7. Keep clear of the counterweight and apron swing area while operating the brake.
- 8. Keep the work area around the brake clear and clean to avoid slipping or tripping.

RECEIVING THE BRAKE

Upon receipt, closely examine the brake for damage during shipment. Be certain that you have two each clamp handles, counterweights and counterweight rods. Any loss or damage should be reported to the delivering carrier and to your distributor. Concealed damage should be reported to the delivering carrier immediately to protect your rights to make a claim.

USE CAUTION IN HANDLING AND MOVING THIS BRAKE. It is best to push or pull the brake only from the ends as it is top heavy. Approximate weights for the respective models are as follows: HB121-16/2, 875 lbs., HB121-18/2, 300 lbs., HB97-16/1, 675 lbs., HB97-18/1, 385 lbs., HB145-18/3, 600 lbs., HB72-16/1, 400 lbs.

INSTALLING THE BRAKE

Locate the brake in a well lighted area on a solid level floor. Be certain that you have adequate clearance to swing the apron.

The brake should be removed from the skid. Use lag screws or bolts with expandable shields or similar holding devices through the mounting feet on the bottom of the leg assemblies to bolt the brake to the floor.

Place an accurate machinists level on top of the clamp block on the base assembly. Using the leveling screws (33), level the brake in both directions. If necessary, use metal shims (not provided) under the leveling screws to obtain the proper elevation. When the brake is leveled, tighten the leveling screw nuts and mounting bolts to secure the brake in place. THE BRAKE WILL NOT BEND PROPERLY IF IT IS NOT LEVEL. Install the counteweights, rods and clamp handles.

SETTING UP THE BRAKE

When your brake was assembled at the factory it was leveled, adjusted and tested for proper operation. Due to handling and repositioning the brake may require adjustment and alignment.

The brake was adjusted and tested at the factory for bending material at its rated capacity. Adjusted in this manner, the base of the brake is slightly crowned in the center. With the handles pulled forward, viewing through the center of the brake from the rear of the machine will allow you to observe the crown. An equal amount of light should be seen on either end of the brake with the center of the holddown assembly touching the crowned clamp block. If one end has less light, the brake is not level and you should shim under the rear of the leg at that end until the amount of light is equal.

TEN AND TWELVE FOOT MODELS/PARTS LIST

DEX 10.	DESCRIPTION	HB121-18	HB121-16	RE
1070000	LICE TO COLUMN ACCEMBLY	26901	27001	
		255112	/////	
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		251127	(311/	
27	RETAINER RING, SWIVEL	06273	06273	
28	BASE ASSEMBLY	28020	27029	
29	SCREW, LEG	05055	05055	
30	WASHER, LEG SCREW	05645	05645	
31	NUT, LEG SCREWNUT, LEG SCREW	05765	05765	
32	LEVEL SCREW	05261	05261	
33	NUT, LEVEL SCREW	05765	05765	
34	APRON ASSEMBLY	26025	27035	
35	CLAMP SWIVEL	20935	27036	
36	BOLT, STRAIGHTENER	25130	05043	
37	BOLT, STRAIGHTENER	05042	05820	
38	NUT, BOLT	05820	05620	
39	INSERT, APRON	25639	05045	
40	SCREW, ANGLE SUPPORT	05045	05045	
41	ANGLE SUPPORT, APRON	25641	25641	
42	SCREW, INSERT	05096	05096	
43	PIN, HINGE	25143	27043	
AA	SCDEW DIN LOCK	05313		
A =	DIGHT HAND HINGE ASSEMBLY	26945	2/045	
4.0	I FET LIAND LINCE ACCEMBLY	26946	2/046	
47	DIGHT HAND I EG ASSEMBI Y	25647	2564/	
40	LEET HAND LEG ASSEMBLY	2504/	Z504/	
10	DEADING LINGE DIN	25149	2/049	
50	CDEASE EITTING	06200		
	WACHED OLAMD SWIVEL	05688	05091	
	DETAINED DING SWIVE	06276		
	CODEW LINCE MTC	(15(154	UDUD4	
F 4	MACHED LINCE MTG SCREW	()5545		
54	NUT, HINGE MTG. SCREW	05823	05828	
55	SHIM, HINGESHIM, HINGE	25556	27056	
56	SCREW, COUNTERWEIGHT BAR LOCK	DEDEE	05264	
5/	SCREW, COUNTERWEIGHT BAR LOCK	05255	05267	
58	SCREW, APRON ADJLOCK NUT, APRON ADJ. SCREW	03Z30	05207	
59	LOCK NUT, APHON ADJ. SCHEW		25060	
60	STOP	25060	25050	
61	SCREW, STOP LOCK			
62	GREASE FITTING HANDLE	06200		
62	NVI ON PLUG PIVOT PIN	25063	25063	
GA	THRUST REARING	25164	27064	
1	BRKT., HINGE MTG.	OFFCE	27065	

EIGHT AND SIX FOOT MODELS/PARTS LIST

INDEX		01 111000000	AITTO EIGT	QTY.
NO.	DESCRIPTION	HB97-18	HB97-16	- REQ.
1	HOLDDOWN ASSEMBLY	26701	26801	1
2	RIGHT HAND CLAMP HANDLE	25202	25502	1
3	LEFT HAND CLAMP HANDLE	25203	25503	
4	BUSHING, CLAMP HANDLE	25104	25104	2
5	COUNTERWEIGHT	26705	26805	2
6	BAR, COUNTERWEIGHT	25406	25406	2
7	SCREW, COUNTERWEIGHT LOCK	05335	05340	2
8	SCREW, PIVOT BRKT.	05166	05166	4
9	PIVOT BRKT., HOLDDOWN	25109	25109	
10	PIVOT PIN, HOLDDOWN	25110	25110	
111	SCREW, HOLDDOWN ADJ	05334	25112	2
12	COLLAR, HOLDDOWN ADJ. SCREW	25112	25113	2
13	SCREW, NUT LOCKSCREW.	05311	05311	2
15	HANDKNOB, HOLDDOWN ADJ.	25015	25015	2
16	SCREW, HANDKNOB LOCK	05307	05307	2
17	SCREW, PIN LOCK	05328	05328	2
18	PIN HANDI F	25118	25118	2
19	WASHER PIN	05679	05679	2
20	LOCK NUT	05883	05883	2
21	INSERT HOLDDOWN	25421	25421	
22	SCREW, INSERT	05097	05097	9
23	YOKE ASSEMBLY	25123	25123	2
24	NUT, YOKE	05835	05835	8
25	GREASE FITTING, YOKE	06200	06200	2
26	STOP ROD	25026	25026	
27	SWIVEL, STOP ROD	25027	25027	
28	RETAINER RING, SWIVEL	062/3		
29	BASE ASSEMBLY	26/29		
30	SCREW, LEG	05055	05055	6
31	NUT, LEG SCREW	05765	05765	6
32	LEVEL SCREW	05261	05261	4
33	NUT. LEVEL SCREW	05765	05765	4
35	APRON ASSEMBLY	26735	26835	1
36	CLAMP SWIVEL	25136	25136	2
37	BOLT STRAIGHTENER	05042	05042	2
38	NUT BOLT	05820	05820	2
39	INSERT APRON	25439	25439	
40	SCREW, ANGLE SUPPORT	05045	05045.	9
41	ANGLE SUPPORT, APRON	26741	26841.	1
42	SCREW, INSERT	05096	05096.	1/
43	PIN, HINGE	25143	25143.	2
44	SCREW, PIN LOCK	05313		4
45	RIGHT HAND HINGE ASSEMBLY	25245	26845.	
46	LEFT HAND HINGE ASSEMBLYRIGHT HAND LEG ASSEMBLY	25246	25840.	
4/	LEFT HAND LEG ASSEMBLYLEFT HAND LEG ASSEMBLY	25247	25247	
48	BEARING, HINGE PIN	25247	25140	2
49	GREASE FITTING	06200	06200	2
50	WASHER, CLAMP SWIVEL	00200	05688	2
51	RETAINER RING, SWIVEL	05000	06276	2
52	SCREW, HINGE MTG.	05054	05054	5/7
54	WASHER, HINGE MTG. SCREW	05645	05645	5/7
55	NUT, HINGE MTG. SCREW	05823	05828	5/7
56	SHIM, HINGE	25256	25556	4
57	SCREW COUNTERWEIGHT BAR LOCK	05255	05255	4
58	SCREW APRON ADJ	05258	05258	2
59	LOCK NUT. APRON ADJ. SCREW	05823	05823	2
60	STOP	25060	25060	
61	SCREW, STOP LOCK	05252	05252	
62	GREASE FITTING, HANDLE	06200	06200	2
63	NYLON PLUG, PIVOT PIN	25063	25063	2
64	THRUST BEARING	25164	25164	2
65	BRKT., HINGE MTG.	25565	25565	2