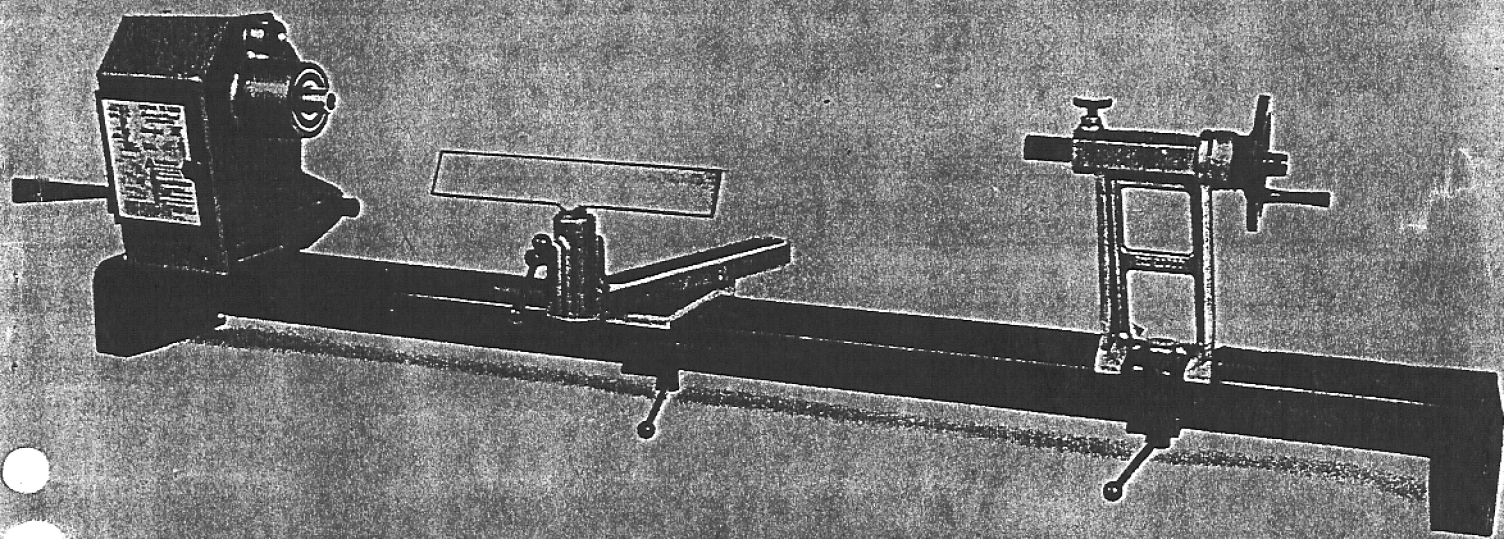


TEKNATOOL

NOVA TL1200

WOODLATHE



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

**LATALEX LTD
AUCKLAND
NEW ZEALAND**

90-9412-004

SAFETY RULES

PLEASE READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE SAFETY RULES BEFORE OPERATING THIS WOODLATHE.

■ All machinery, including the woodlathe, has certain hazards involved with their operation and use. Using the woodlathe with respect and caution, as with any machinery, will considerably lessen the risk of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions, including those listed here, are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result.

This woodlathe was designed for certain applications only. It **MUST** NOT be modified and/or used for any application other than for which it was designed. If you have any questions about its application DO NOT use the machine until you have written to Teknatool (Latalex Ltd) and we have advised you.

TEKNATOOL INTERNATIONAL
(LATALEX LIMITED)
Manager Technical Services
65 The Concourse
Waitakere City
Auckland
New Zealand

**WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY
RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY**

**SAFETY RULES FOR ALL POWER TOOLS/POWER
MACHINERY-THESE ALL APPLY TO THIS WOODLATHE:**

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION
MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE/TOOL.**
Learn the machine's application and limitations plus the specific hazards peculiar to it.
2. **GROUND ALL TOOLS.** If machine is equipped with a three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If an adaptor is used to accommodate a two-prong receptacle, the adaptor lug must be attached to a known ground. Never remove the third prong.
3. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND HEAD PROTECTION.** Always wear eye protection which complies with current ANSI STANDARD 287.1 (USA).
4. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.
5. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it 'on'.
6. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Built up of sawdust is also a fire hazard.
7. **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.
8. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.
9. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** — with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
10. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewellery to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
12. **ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Wear safety glasses (must comply with ANSI 287.1). Everyday eye-glasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
13. **USE EAR PROTECTORS.** Use ear muffs for extended periods of operation. Use muffs rated to 103 dBA LEQ (8 hour).
14. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
15. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
16. **ATTENTION TO WORK:** Concentrate on your work. If you become tired or frustrated, leave it for awhile and rest.
17. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
18. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.
19. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.
20. **AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in 'OFF' position before plugging in power cord.
21. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
22. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function — check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
23. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
24. **NEVER LEAVE MACHINE RUNNING UNATTENDED.** TURN POWER OFF. Don't leave machine until it comes to a complete stop.
25. **'DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** DO not operate tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.
26. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted connected or reconnected.
27. **WARNING:** The dust generated by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR WOODLATHES

1. **WARNING:** DO NOT operate your lathe until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions.
2. **IF YOU ARE NOT** thoroughly familiar with the operation of wood lathes, obtain advice from your supervisor, instructor or other qualified person. Instruction from a professional woodturning instructor is strongly recommended.
3. **MAKE SURE** wiring codes and recommended electrical connections are followed and that the machine is properly grounded.
4. **NEVER** turn the lathe 'ON' before clearing the lathe of all objects (tools, scraps of wood, etc).
5. **ALWAYS** stand to one side of revolving wood where possible.
EXAMINE set-up carefully before turning on the power
7. **MAKE SURE** tool rest height is adjusted properly.
8. **MAKE SURE** tool rest is adjusted as close to the workpiece as possible.
9. **ROTATE** workpiece by hand to check clearance before engaging power.
10. **NEVER** adjust the tool rest while workpiece is turning.
11. **REMOVE** the tool rest before sanding or polishing.
12. **WHEN TURNING** between centres **MAKE SURE** the tailstock centre is snug against the workpiece and locked. The tailstock centre should be lubricated if it is not a revolving/live/ball bearing centre. Suitable lubricants are beeswax or parafin wax.
13. **NEVER** drive workpiece into drive centre when drive centre is in headstock. Set drive centre into workpiece with a soft mallet prior to installing it into the headstock.
14. **NEVER** attempt to drive centre pieces into wood using the tailstock quill action. Impaction of centre into wood must be done with a mallet prior to installation between centres in the lathe. Secure work between centres with light pressure from tailstock quill action. See operation section.
15. **NEVER** loosen tailstock spindle or tailstock while workpiece is turning.
16. **WHEN** faceplate turning, **MAKE SURE** workpiece is securely fastened to the faceplate and that appropriate size faceplate is used to properly support workpiece.
17. **WHEN** faceplate turning, **MAKE SURE** the screw fasteners do not interfere with the turning tool at the finished dimension of the workpiece.
18. **ROUGH CUT** workpiece as close as possible to finished shape before installing on faceplate.
19. **TIGHTEN** all clamp handles before operating.
20. **EXAMINE** workpiece for flaws and test glue joints before placing workpiece in lathe.
21. **NEVER** use spindle turning chisels for faceplate/headstock only mounted work. Using them for faceplate turning could result in spindle chisel grabbing the workpiece pulling the chisel from your control and being flung in any direction.
22. **WHEN** roughing off, **DO NOT** jam tool (chisel) into workpiece or take too big a cut.
23. **USE** lowest speed when starting a new workpiece.
24. **ALWAYS** operate the lathe at the recommended speeds. Consult owner's manual for suggested speeds.
25. **MAKE** all adjustments with the power 'OFF'. ~~Change speed only when lathe is running.~~
26. **DISCONNECT** lathe from power source when making repairs.
27. **DISCONNECT** lathe from power source and clean the machine before leaving it.
28. **MAKE SURE** the work area is cleaned before leaving the machine.
29. **SHOULD** any part of your lathe be missing, damaged or fail in any way, or any electrical component fail to perform properly, shut off switch and remove plug from the power supply outlet. Replace missing, damaged or failed parts before resuming operation.
30. **CAUTION:** To reduce the risk of injury, **ALWAYS** wear safety glasses and face and head protection when operating woodlathe.
31. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this product is available from the National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611 in the Accident Prevention Manual of Industrial Operations and also in the Safety Data Sheets provided by the NSC. Please also refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labour OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.



90-9412-004

TL1200 WOODLATHE

Page 3

Thank you for buying one of the latest machines in our range - the Nova TL1200 woodlathe. The TL1200 is a very versatile lathe designed to provide the beginner, or more experienced turner with a moderately priced unit capable of many different turning applications.

This machine is designed to accommodate larger inboard work than our previous TL1000. The TL1200 has an inboard capacity of 400mm (16in). When the headstock is positioned at 90deg. to the bed the capacity is increased to 600mm (24in) for larger bowl turning (with an outrigger system).

The following pages will provide you with basic set up instructions to enable you to begin turning. If you have any queries about the set up or operation please don't hesitate to contact the manufacturers.

At Teknatool we value contact with our customers who are using our products. If you have any suggestions or comments about our products we would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

WARNING !!

FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, DO NOT CONNECT THE LATHE TO A POWER SOURCE UNTIL THE LATHE IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED AND.... YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS OWNERS MANUAL.

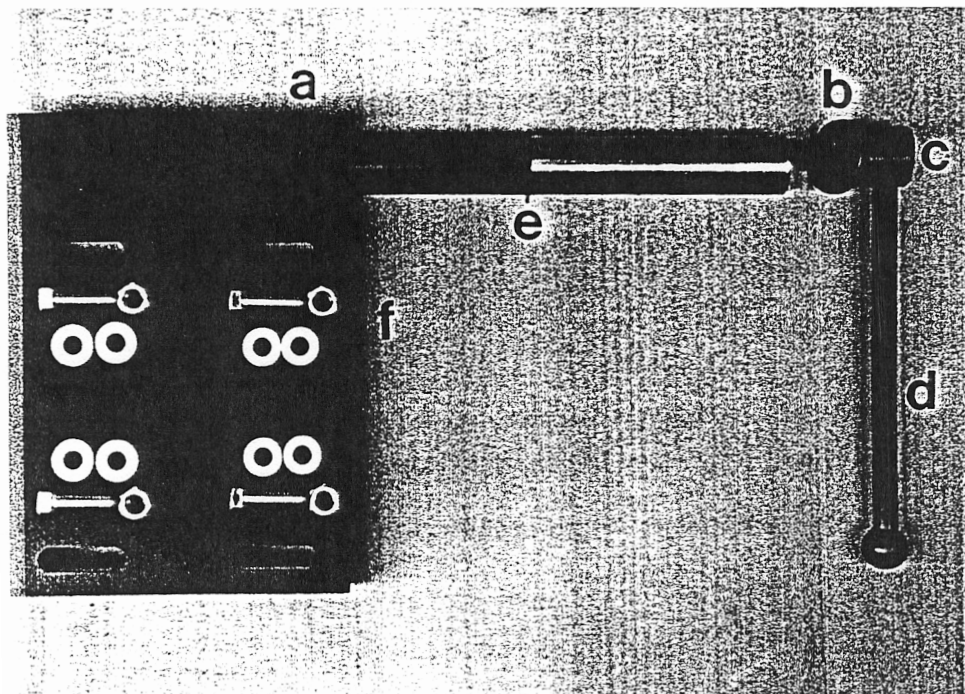
SPECIAL WARNING:

USA/CANADA CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTE SPEEDS ARE RATED 20% HIGHER RPM. See speed ratings on page 6.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

2 MT Spur (Driving Center), 2MT Live Revolving Centre (Tailstock),
300mm (12in) Toolrest, Polyvee Drive Belt, Motor Pulley,
Adjustment wrenches and locks.

ASSEMBLY & SET UP INSTRUCTIONS FOR TL1200 WOODLATHE



The photograph above is of the Motor Mount assembly. It consists of
a. Motor Mount Plate with circlip attached to the shaft
b. Heavy Duty Washer: to retain the shaft. (B)
c. Left Hand Retaining Bolt. (B)--
d. Adjusting Lever, threaded to screw into boss of Retaining Bolt. (B)
e. Circlip on Motor Mount Shaft. (B)
f. Fastenings and Washers to fix motor to Motor Mount Plate. (C)

Other Parts:

- g. 8 speed Motor Pulley with 5/8" bore (C)
- h. M8 x 8mm grubscrew to secure motor pulley to shaft (A)
- i. 4mm Allen Wrench to adjust 8mm grubscrew (A)
- j. 2MT Live Centre (C)
- k. 2MT Spur Centre (C)
- l. Polyvee Drive Belt (Type 508 J6) (C)

(A)= Part of Motor Mount Fastening Kit (in accessory box)

(B)= Part of Motor Mount Arm & Lock Arm Kit

(C)= Included in accessory box.

All these part are either with the motor mount plate placed between lathe beds or in the accessory box.

MOTOR REQUIREMENTS

New Zealand/Australia

A single phase, capacitor start or split phase, continuous duty, 50 Hertz electric motor with a speed of 1425 rpm is recommended. A totally enclosed fan cooled type (TEFC) is also recommended as it provides extra dust protection for the motor.

Canada/USA

A single phase, capacitor start or split phase, continuous duty, 60 Hertz electric motor with a speed of 1710 rpm is recommended. A totally enclosed fan cooled type (TEFC) is also recommended as it provides extra dust protection for the motor.

REMEMBER THAT THE MOTOR IS RATED AT 1710 RPM. THIS IS APPROX. 20% FASTER THAN THE STANDARD 1425 RPM FOR NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA MOTORS. THIS MEANS THAT THE SPEED RANGE IS RATED APPROX. 20% FASTER ALSO - SEE SPEED RANGE P7.

POWER: A motor with a power rating of not less than 560 KW (3/4 HP) should be used. A motor with less power will not be sufficient for the larger diameter work that the TL1200 is capable of. A 750 KW (1 HP) motor is also a good option, providing good power with reasonable cost. Larger, heavy motor options are not recommended. A motor with a foot mounting frame size of B56 (NZ, AUSTRALIA, UK) or NEMA 56 (USA, CANADA) is required so it will line up with the motor mount slots.

ROTATION OF MOTOR: Motor needs to rotate under power in an **ANTI-CLOCKWISE** direction (looking at motor from shaft side) to ensure lathe spindle turns in an anti-clockwise direction (looking face on to lathe spindle).

To change to correct rotation: Refer Motor instructions or have wiring changed by qualified electrician.

MOUNTING PULLEY ON MOTOR SHAFT

First check the motor shaft size carefully. There is only 2-3 thousandths of an inch between imperial and metric sizes - BUT the difference is enough to make the pulley either too tight to mount or loose when mounted. Standard shaft sizes for motors:

1. Diameter 5/8" 0.625"
2. Diameter 16mm 0.6299"
3. Diameter 3/4" 0.750"
4. Diameter 19mm 0.748"

An eight step motor pulley is included with your accessor-kit. It has a standard 5/8" bore as this is the motor shaft size most commonly available. If your motor has a different shaft diameter then the 5/8" pulley will need to be reamed/bored to the correct size. This could be done by a local engineering company.

FITTING PROCEDURE:

1. Check for any burrs or dents in shaft with raised ridges. File these off if necessary.
2. Fit key way. Check that the key size on the motor shaft will fit pulley. The key should be a neat fit. Check keyway is free of burrs and dents that will prevent the key seating.
3. Push on by hand until the pulley just clears the boss on motor. If necessary **GENTLY** tap on with block of wood. Spin to check pulley is clear of boss.
4. Use the 8mm grubscrew in place using the 4mm Allen Wrench (both provided). **DO NOT USE UNDUE FORCE.**

SPEED ADJUSTMENT

Please refer to photo 3, page 5.

The TL1200 woodlathe has an 8 speed range:

NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA:

178, 300, 570, 850, 1200, 1800, 2400, 3000 FOR MOTOR RATED AT 1425 RPM.

CANADA/USA:

214, 360, 684, 1020, 1440, 2160, 2880, 3600 FOR MOTOR RATED AT 1710 RPM.

Speeds can be changed by moving the belt to the required position on the 8 step pulleys.

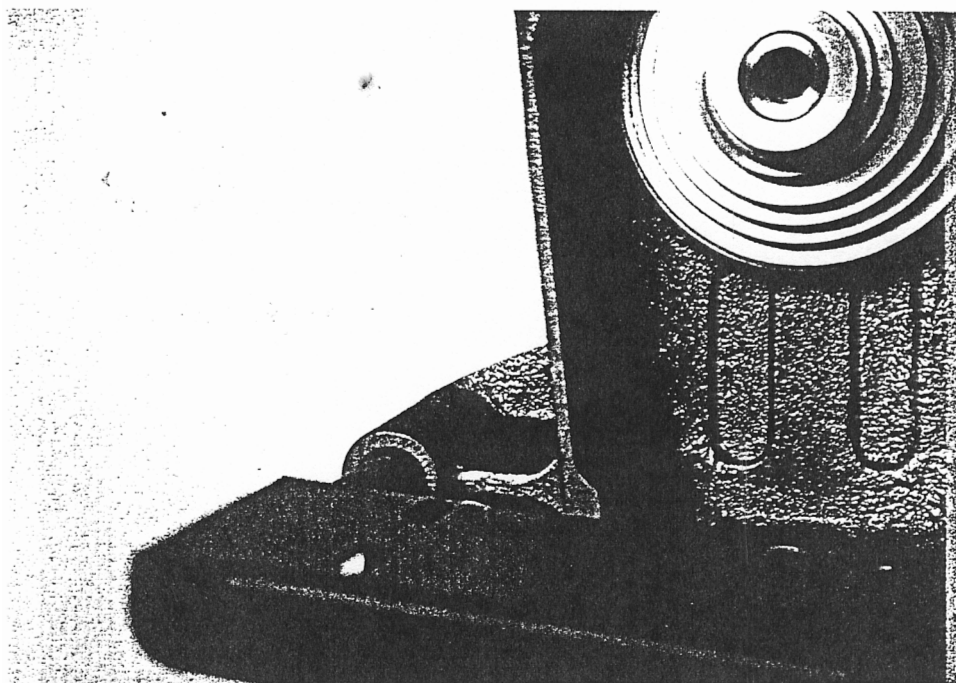
CHANGING SPEEDS

The Motor Mount/Speed change lever is located to the right and at the back of the headstock. The assembly of this unit is described on page 6 of this manual.

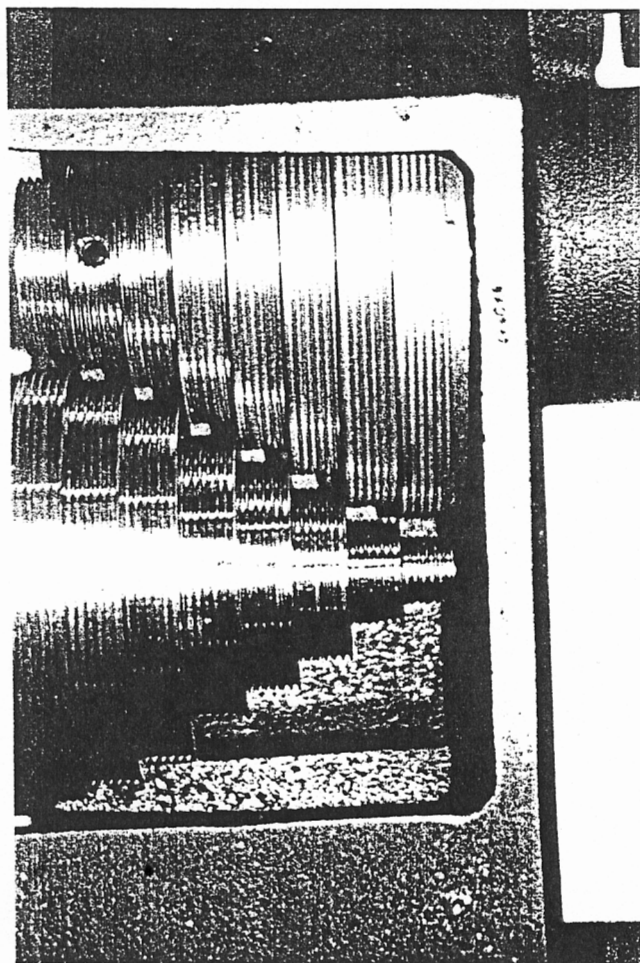
Please refer to photo 3, page 5.

The motor is locked in position and the belt tensioned when the handle is pulled towards the operator.

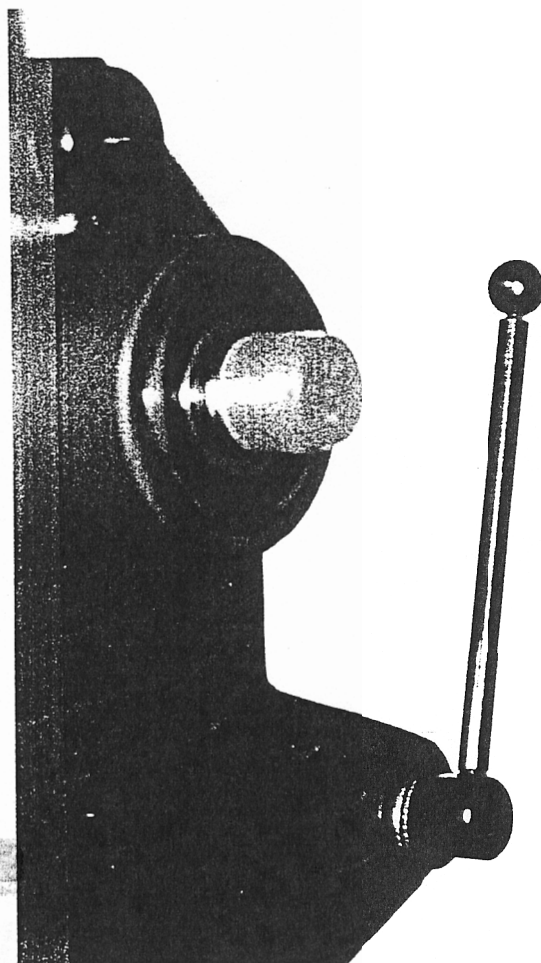
1. Push handle away from headstock to release tension.
2. Open front cover,
3. Support motor weight with your left hand while positioning belt to required pulley step with your right hand.
For speed change onto largest step of headstock pulley (i.e. lowest speed):
Feed belt round headstock pulley by rotating spindle.
4. Remove left hand to allow the belt to take the weight of motor.
5. Re-tighten motor mount plate by pulling handle towards the headstock,
6. Close front cover.



1



2



3

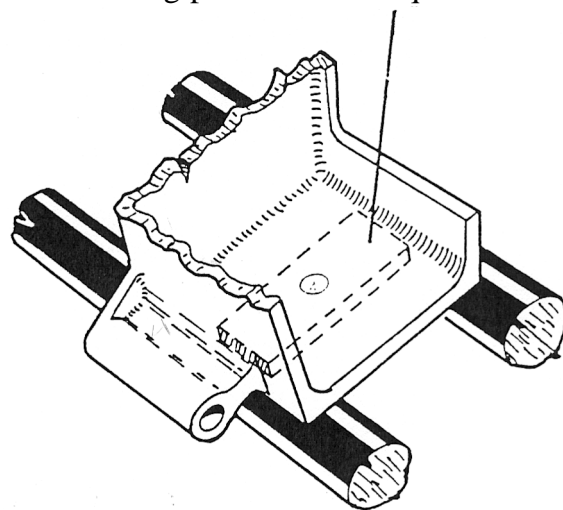
When the motor is swung **up** to change belts the motor pulley should be slightly clear of the headstock pulley

HEADSTOCK SWIVEL OPERATION

For turning bowls larger than the inboard capacity of 400mm(16in) the headstock can be rotated through 90 deg.

1. Unscrew the headstock retaining nut (located between the bed rails under the headstock) sufficiently to rotate the securing plate parallel to the gap between the bed rails.
2. Make sure the bed rails under headstock are absolutely clean with no woodchips or even wood dust to **foul** the reseating **of** the headstock.
3. Lift motor/headstock unit clear of bed rails, turn through 90 deg. and reseal on the bed leaving sufficient room on the left of the headstock to position the toolslide/rest or Outrigger unit.
4. Rotate headstock securing plate to again cross both beds at 90 deg. Check underneath to see that the securing plate is square across the beds. See illustration right.
5. Do not up finger tight.
6. Try to move headstock back and forth to make sure it is seated properly.
7. Tighten nut up one quarter turn with spanner.

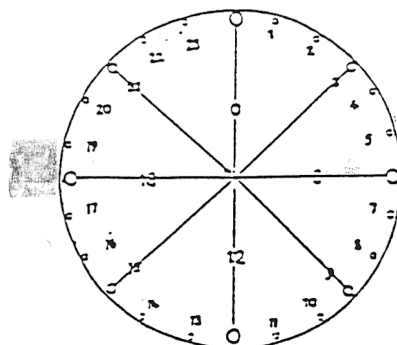
Securing plate must be square to beds



SPINDLE INDEX

The TL1200 is equipped with a **24** division spindle index.
The index unit is located above the spindle housing.
Sight hole for the index numbers is located to the left of the spindle index.
To engage spindle index simply twist wheel until the larger central index pin drops into the hole positions in headstock pulley.
To disengage pull wheel forward and twist to one side.
Make sure the guide pin drops into the indentation provided.
This will prevent index pin accidentally re-engaging while spindle is turning under power.
If you have difficulty reading the number through the sight hole with larger diameter work mounted, use a small hand mirror.

Divisions Required:	Index Positions (sight hole)	Angular Index Degrees:
2	0, 12	180
3	0, 8, 16	120
4	0, 6, 12, 18	90
6	0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20	60
8	0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21	45
12	0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22	30
24	Every position	15



CONNECTING TL1200 WOODLATHE TO POWER SOURCE

If the motor is not provided with a lead and male plug, this must be wired in by a registered electrician.

NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA/CANADA/USA

The TL1200 woodlathe is supplied to all markets without a motor, switch or wiring. The motor, switch and wiring leads are supplied as kits separately from suppliers in Canada and the **USA**.

Canada: The motor with switch mounted on it can be supplied.

In New Zealand/Australia motors can be supplied with switches.
Please enquire with **your** stockist.

PLEASE FOLLOW MOTOR/SWITCH MANUFACTURERS SAFETY AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: THE MOTOR, SWITCH & WIRING MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK

If there is a malfunction or breakdown, grounding in the electrical circuit provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. Check that the leads and wiring used with the motor and switch wiring have a grounding conductor and have a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

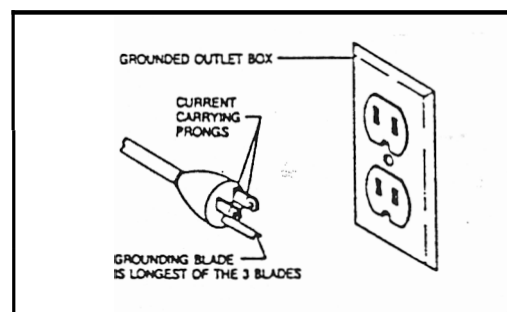
Have a certified electrician check the electrical circuit and plugs if the grounding instructions are not completely understood or if in doubt **as** to whether the machine or motor/switch is properly grounded.

Improper connection of the equipment grounding conductor can result in the risk of an electric shock. The conductor with insulation with an outer surface that is green, with or without yellow stripes is the **equipment grounding conductor**. If repair or replacement **of** the electric cord is **neccesary**, **DO NOT** connect the equipment grounding conductor to a live terminal.

**DO NOT MODIFY THE PLUG PROVIDED WITH MOTOR & SWITCH -
IF IT WILL NOT FIT THE OUTLET HAVE THE PROPER OUTLET
INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.**

USA/CANADA

THIS TYPE OF PLUG & OUTLET
MUST BE USED



MOTOR MOUNT PLATE

Please also refer to pages 2 & 3.

The first stage of assembly is to **fix** the motor mount plate to the lathe.

Stage 1

1. Remove Red back cover by unscrewing the 6 M5x10mm screws.
2. Slide shaft of the motor mount plate into bored hole at the back of headstock casting (see photo 1, page 5).
3. Push the Motor Mount Shaft home until the circlip (see photo page 2, part e.) butts **up** against the **rim** of the bored hole in Headstock.
4. Screw the Left Hand Retaining Bolt (photo page 2, part c.) through the Heavy Duty Washer (photo page 4, part b.) into the end of the shaft. Remember that the bolt has a left hand thread.
5. Screw the bolt as tight as possible by hand.
6. The Adjusting Lever (Photo page 4, part d.) can now be screwed into the boss of the Left Hand Retaining Bolt. This now becomes the lever you use to apply/release belt tension when changing speeds.

MAKE SURE THE MOTOR HAS A FOOT MOUNTING AND A FRAME SIZE B56: NZ, AUSTRALIA, UK. NEMA 56: USA/CANADA

Stage 2

7. Mount motor pulley on motor shaft and **fix** in place by means of the 8mm grubscrew provided. Use 4mm wrench provided to tighten.

Stage 3

8. Loosely bolt motor to plate using the M8x25 bolts, M8 nuts and M8 washers provided.
11. Use a straight edge butted against one of the headstock pulley steps and move the motor to line up the corresponding motor pulley position by line of sight.
12. Check that the motor pulley is square to the line of the headstock pulley and a final check that it is positioned correctly with the matching steps of the headstock pulley. These should be matching in a **stepped** position with the face of the pulley steps slightly behind that of the motor pulley. See photo 2, page 5.
- Check that when you swing the motor up, the motor pulley is slightly clear of the headstock pulley.
13. Now tighten the motor firmly to plate.
14. Replace Red back cover.

**CHECK THAT THE MOTOR IS PROPERLY POSITIONED
SO PULLEY DOES NOT FOUL COVER**

BENCH/STAND REQUIREMENTS

A sturdy and rigid bench/stand is important so that the TL1500 can give optimum performance. It needs to be adequately braced for the stresses of larger turning work. A very common fault with many woodlathe installations is that inadequate attention is given to bench/stand requirements which can result in poor lathe performance.

STAND DESIGN: Plans for a stand design for the TL1200 & TL1500 that can be easily constructed from wood are included at the back of this manual.

LOCATION IN WORKSHOP *int?*

Your space requirements are dependent on the sort of turning you want to do. If you wish to do outboard turning or deephole drilling, for example, space must be left around the lathe to give you room for these operations.

Other points to consider:

- location in relation to windows, lights and power source.
- handy storage of chisels and other lathe tools.
- location of lathe so that it does not restrict the use of other machines in the workshop.

LATHE HEIGHT FROM FLOOR

The height of the lathe from floor is determined by the height of turners that use the lathe. Ideally the lathe should be positioned such that the centre line through the lathe spindle to centre of tailstock spindle, is at the same height as the turner's forearm bent so that it is at a relaxed position parallel to the floor.

If there are several persons which may be using the lathe, it might be better to position it at a good average height.

Alternatively make the stand for the tallest turner and use duckboards for others to stand on, to adjust their height.

SECURING LATHE TO BENCH/STAND

1. Make sure that the surface to bolt lathe to is level and flat.

If surface is not level and flat this could result in twisting of the lathe bed which will affect lathe centering.

Use a bubble level to check bench.

2. 4 x M12 bolts, nuts of suitable length for your bench/stand top plus washers. These fastenings are not provided.
3. Check bench surface is clean so no rubbish will get trapped under lathe before bolting down.
4. Tighten down the 2 headstock bolts - tightening down positions in a diagonal sequence. Then tighten down 2 bolts on lathe foot.

*new page 20/12/95 - Introduced in
originals & make ready notes*

Step 4. — Glue and screw the end panels into place flush with the top of the legs as shown in Diagram D.

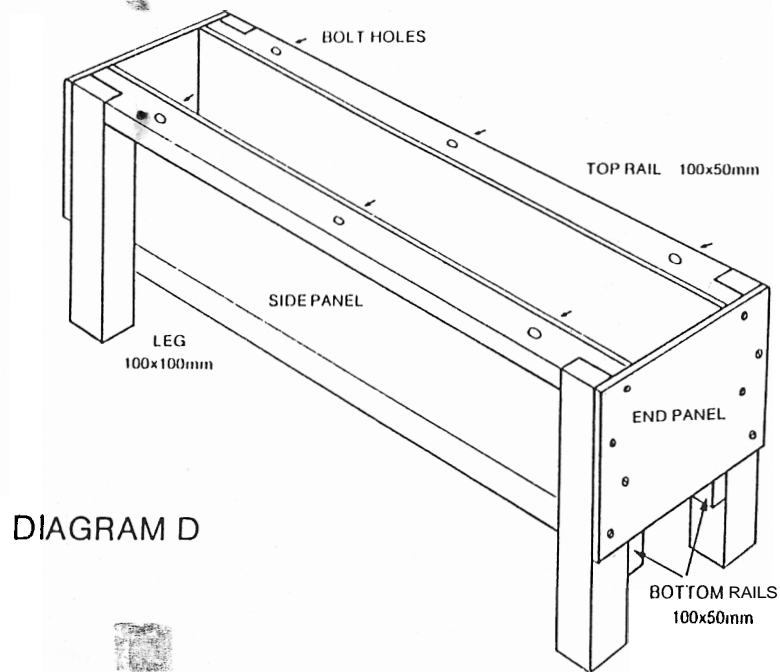


DIAGRAM D

- Step 5. — Measure and cut the bottom panel to width. Glue and screw into position.
- Step 6. — At this stage your bench could be painted if desired.
- Step 7. — Load up the interior with bags of sand, bricks or rocks. (First position it in the workshop).
- Step 8. — Bolt your lathe to the bench top. Make sure your bowl blank will clear the top rails and legs when it is swivelled through 90° for larger turnings.
- Step 9. — Bolt the bench top to the top rails.
- There are many variations and alterations that could be made, but so long as the basic sheet bracing effect is retained, a strong, rigid bench should result.
- Finally the area of the side panel between the legs could make a convenient place to rack chisels, faceplates or other accessories.



STAND PLANS FOR NOVA TL1500 and NOVA TL1200 WOODLATHES

SIMPLE 'DIY' CONSTRUCTION, LOW COST MATERIALS, ROBUST DESIGN.



LATALEX LIMITED
65 The Concourse, Henderson
Auckland, New Zealand

Designed by Trevor Cole — ©1993 TEKNATOOL

LATHE STAND.

Designed by Trevor Cole — ©1993 TEKNA TOOL

Vibration in a woodlathe is the woodturner's worst enemy and a good stand can go a long way towards eliminating this.

Any lathe deserves the best stand you can afford or build and the NOVA TL1500/TL1200 woodlathes are no exception.

A lathe stand should be strong, rigid, the correct height and fastened to the floor. If you do not wish to fasten your lathe stand to the floor then consider increasing the weight by loading it with bags of sand, bricks, rocks or any weighty material you have available. Strength is achieved by using suitable sizes of materials. Rigidity is achieved by sound construction methods. The height is different for each individual. A spindle height approximately 50mm above the elbow eases the lower back by allowing a more upright stance during turning.

This simple design for a lathe stand is very strong. Rigidity is achieved by the use of panels as sheet braces and it has provision for the maker to increase its weight by loading the boxed interior.

Construction is simple, using only one woodworking joint and helping to keep costs to a minimum. Use of recycled materials could further reduce the cost.

MATERIALS LIST —

1 Sheet of 2.4mx1.2mx18mm medium density fibreboard (MDF or Customwood). This is for the side panels and the base of the box.

4 Pieces of 1.6mx100mmx50mm Radiata pine or similar. These make the top and bottom rails.

4 Pieces of 100x100mm Radiata pine or similar. These make the legs — the length will vary depending on what height you make your stand but you will need approximately 750mm for each leg.

1 Piece of 1.636mx500mmx50mm of any suitable solid material to make the top.

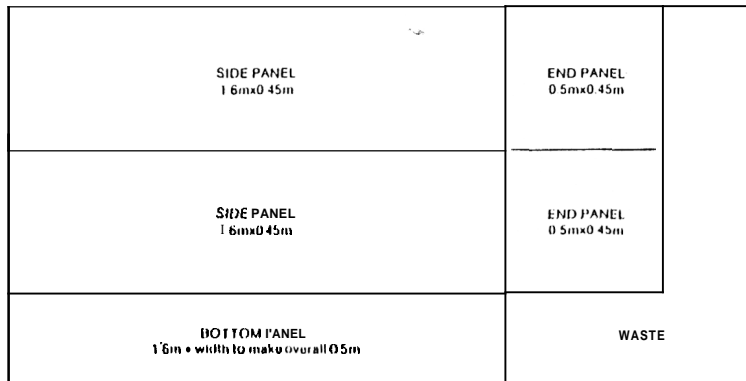
Hardware — Glue and screws to fasten panels.

Bolts, length to suit for bolting lathe to top and bolting top to top rails.

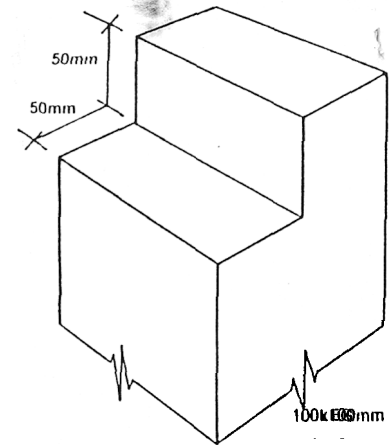
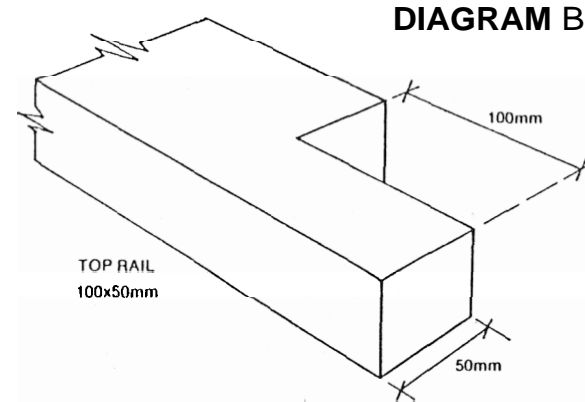
Having assembled all your materials, construction can be started by following the steps as set out.

Step 1. —
Mark and cut
your sheet of
M.D.F. to the
sizes shown in
Diagram A.

DIAGRAM A



Step 2. — Join the top rails to the legs we need to mark and cut the angle halving joint as shown in diagram B.



Step 3. — Fasten the top rails and legs. Glue and screw the side panel to the legs and top rail. Finally fasten the bottom rail to the legs and hard up against the bottom of the side panel. Your assembly should look like Diagram C. Repeat the same procedure which gives you the two sides of the bench.

DIAGRAM C

