

ShopBot®



PRS5 Alpha Z14 ATC

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Safety



Learn and understand safe use of the machine. Do not allow untrained individuals to operate the machine without supervision. Be aware of the location of the Emergency Stop switch at all times.



Eye and ear protection **MUST** be worn by the machine operator as well as any bystanders or observers. Flying sawdust, material chips, and other debris can cause serious eye injury.



Wear closed-toe shoes at all times.



Make sure that your material is properly secured before cutting, and be aware of any small parts that may come loose after being cut. If a small part catches the edge of a spinning bit, it can be thrown forcefully in any direction, causing injury or damage.



Never place your hands on the rails of the ShopBot. Be aware that the machine may move unexpectedly in any direction, which can cause serious injury if your hands are in the path of movement.



Never wear gloves while operating the machine. As with any power tool, a glove can get caught in moving or spinning parts and pull your hand into the machinery.



Never leave a machine running and unattended. Understand that a spinning tool generates friction and heat, creating a risk of fire. This risk is minimized by using correct chip load, using sharp bits, and by always double-checking your files before cutting. Be prepared to pause or stop the cut if something seems incorrect or unsafe.

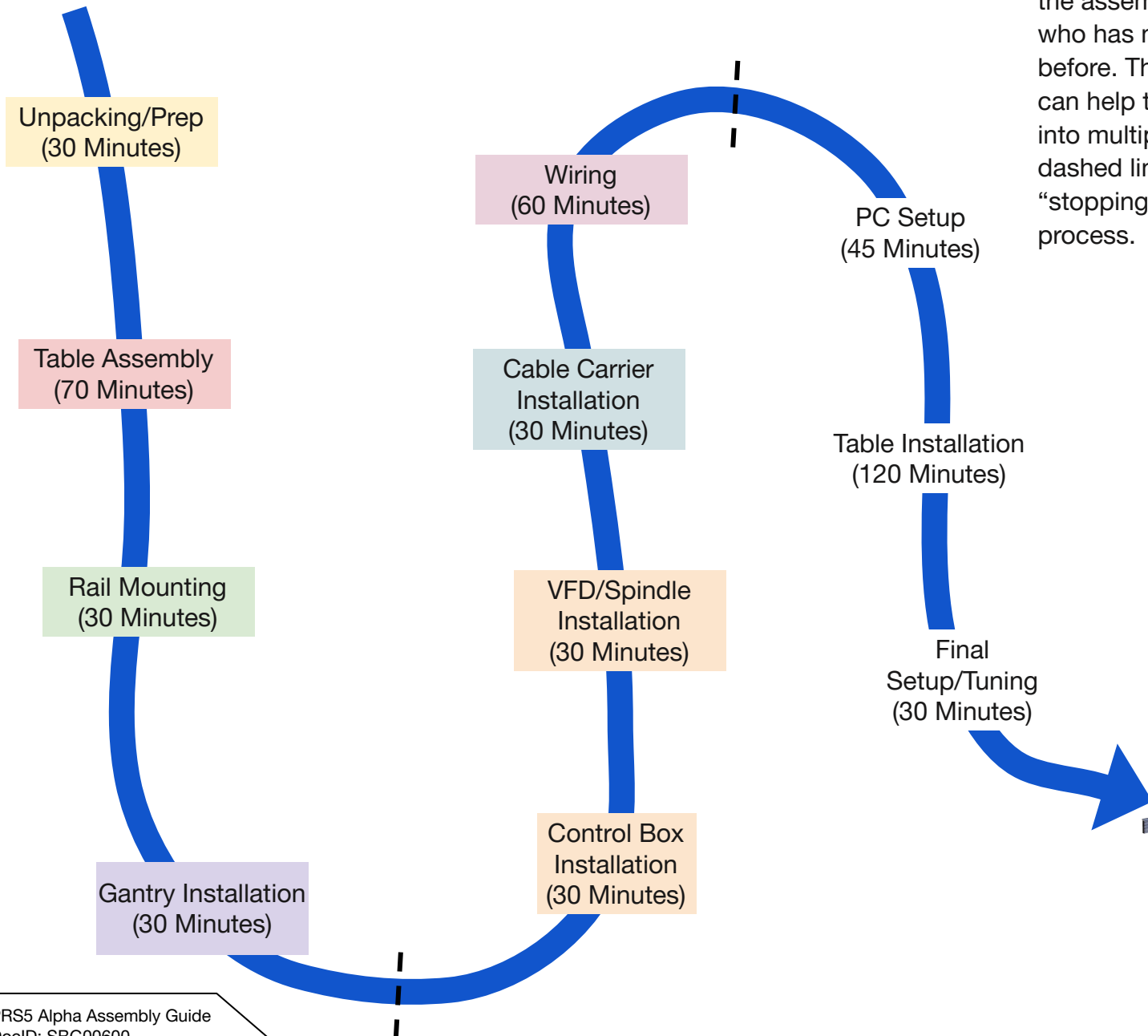


Keep a working fire extinguisher within reach of the machine, for the reasons listed above.

General Safety and Precautions

This safety summary contains general safety warnings that should be understood during operation of this machine. Refer also to General Power Tool Safety Warnings found in the User Guide. Failure to observe these precautions could result in injury.

Assembly Process



Planning Your Assembly

We've provided some estimates of the time required for each step in the assembly process for someone who has never built a ShopBot before. There's a lot to learn, and it can help to break up the assembly into multiple days; the black dashed lines represent good "stopping points" for a 3 day build process.



Precautions

A **licensed electrician** is required to complete the ShopBot setup. Connecting power to the control box is easiest when the tool is set up and in its final position. If the tool includes a high frequency spindle and/or a vacuum blower, these will also need to be connected by an electrician. Wiring diagrams and specifications are located inside the control box door.

Other Electrical precautions:

Ground Wire: Your ShopBot electrical connections must include a ground wire. Lack of proper grounding can result in poor machine performance, damage to electrical components and injury or death due to electrical short circuit.

Motor Connections: DO NOT connect or disconnect motor cables while power is on to the control box. This can damage or destroy the motors or drivers.

Induced Currents: AVOID moving axes by hand when the control box is powered off. If it is unavoidable, do so very slowly. Spinning the motors can generate an electric charge and damage drivers or other electronic components.

Static Discharge: Follow all wiring and grounding instructions - electronic circuits are very sensitive to static and power surges. Avoid vacuuming around the machine before it is properly grounded, as vacuums can generate a large amount of static electricity that can damage the control box.



WARNING: RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

The control box must be connected to electrical service by a licensed electrician, who has experience with industrial equipment. Personal injury or damage to the machine may occur if an unlicensed individual performs this job.



Use caution when lifting boxes and assembled components out of the crate. Having an assistant will make things much easier – particularly when unpacking the crate and lifting the gantry onto the table rails. Do not attempt to lift the gantry without assistance.

Unpacking the Crate

ShopBot components arrive in two packages: a large wooden crate and a long box. Contact the shipping company if either piece is missing, or if they do not arrive together.

The components are packaged to avoid shifting during shipping. Use a large screwdriver to pry off the clips on top of the crate, and a Phillips head screwdriver to uncrate the components. It will require two people to lift out some of the heavier pieces.

Read through the assembly directions, and sort the components by their function to help organize the assembly process. Sort hardware by size to reduce the amount of time searching for the correct bolts, nuts and washers for a given stage of the assembly.

Many components of the machine come pre-assembled to reduce the number of assembly steps. In many places, bolts or hardware may be loosely fit in place to show their intended location. Remove this hardware prior to fitting the applicable component into place.

Long Crate:

(Table Sides, Rails
– 2 crates for 14
and 26" Z Axis
Machines)

Main Crate: (Gantry, Table
Steel, Electronics, Spindle,
Accessories)



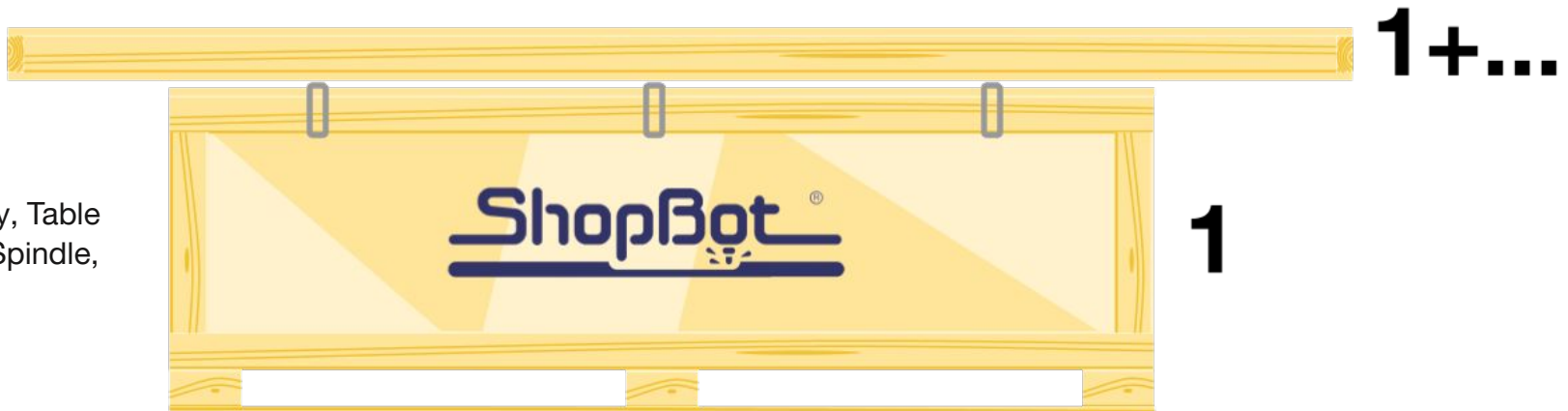
Need Help?

<https://youtu.be/TXlspYO5VhA>

Missing any parts?

Try to leave your machine parts in your crate until they are called for in the assembly instructions. The parts have been packed so that the parts you need first are on top! Unpacking the whole crate prior to assembly can lead to misplaced parts and will make assembly more difficult.

If you think that you are missing a part that you need for assembly; contact ShopBot support right away and we'll get things straightened out for you.



Tools for Assembly

Your ShopBot will arrive with a kit of tools that will be helpful in assembling your machine. Some of these tool are also useful for installing optional machine upgrades that you may choose to add at a later date; so don't discard these tools after your assembly is complete!

Power Tools

If you have an impact driver or battery drill; use it! Power tools can make the assembly process go much more quickly.

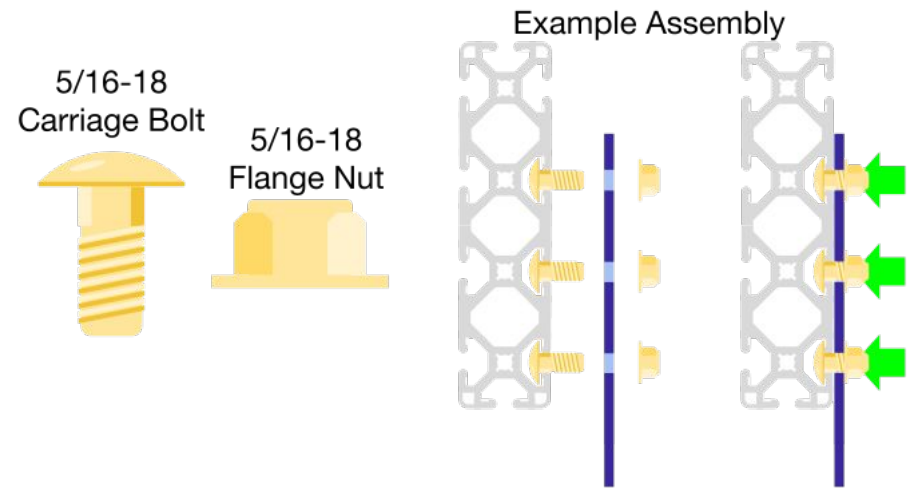


Base Table Assembly

Start by opening the main crate. The lid is held on using “klimps”; these can be removed by prying them upwards from the top using a screwdriver. Remove all of the klimps and carefully lift the lid off of your crate.



The PRS5 table is assembled using carriage bolts. The square portion of the bolt locks into either a square hole in the steel table components or the t-slot of the table side. A flanged nut is then tightened onto the bolt to lock the joint.



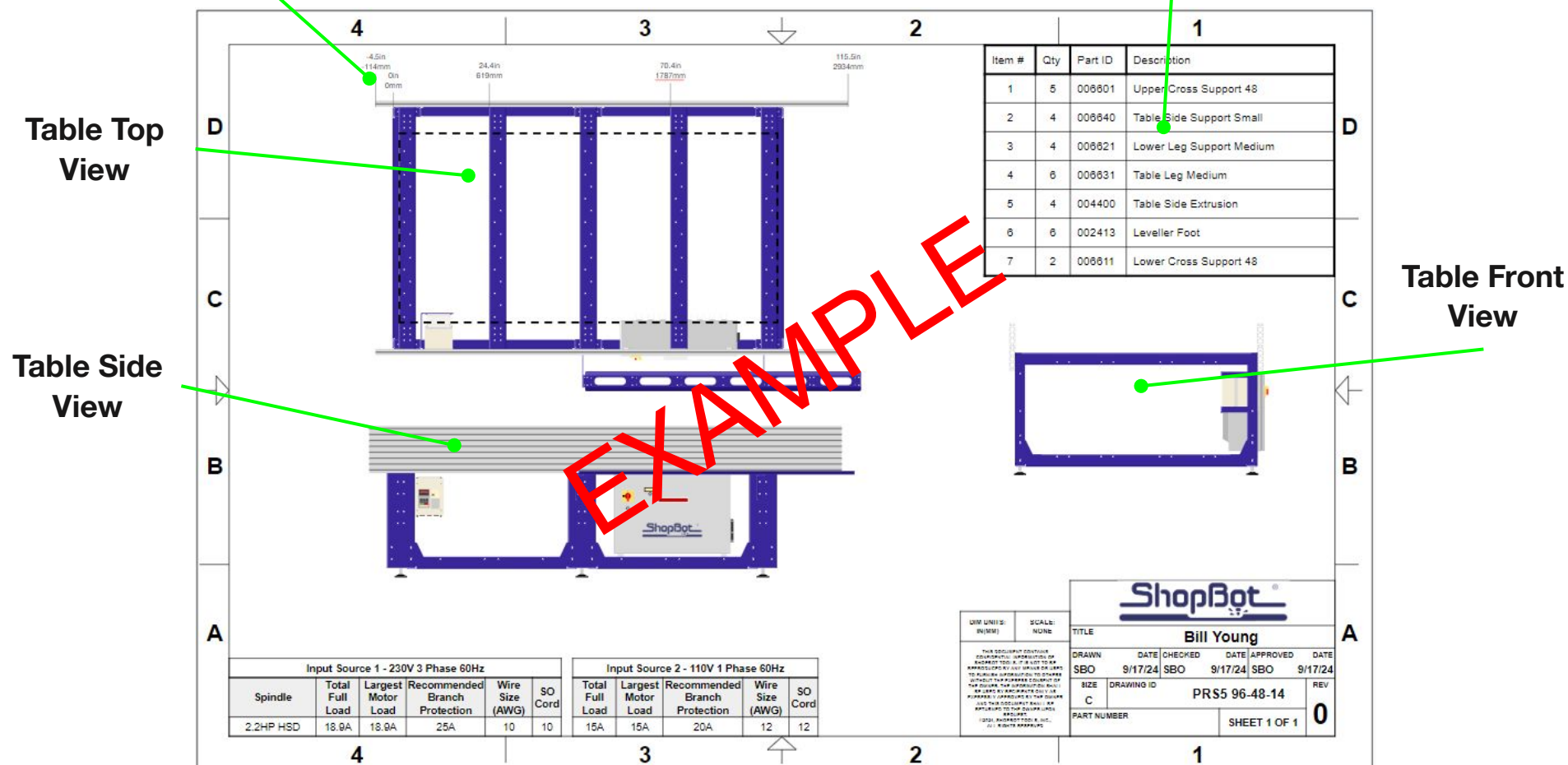
Start by locating the colored box labelled “Assembly Hardware”. This box has been screwed to the wooden platform inside the crate; so don’t try to lift it up! Simply cut the tape on the box and open it up to get access to your assembly hardware.

Reading Your Table Drawing

Inside your documentation box (which you will have already opened if you're reading a paper copy of this document!), you'll find a dimensioned drawing of your machine's table. This drawing gives valuable information about the layout of your table, the number of components and their spacing. Here's an example table drawing with some notes on how to read it.

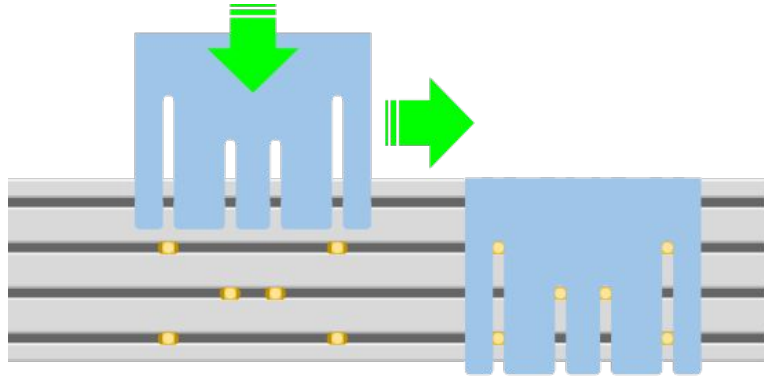
Dimensions for Laying Out Table Legs and Supports

Part IDs and Quantities for Table Components

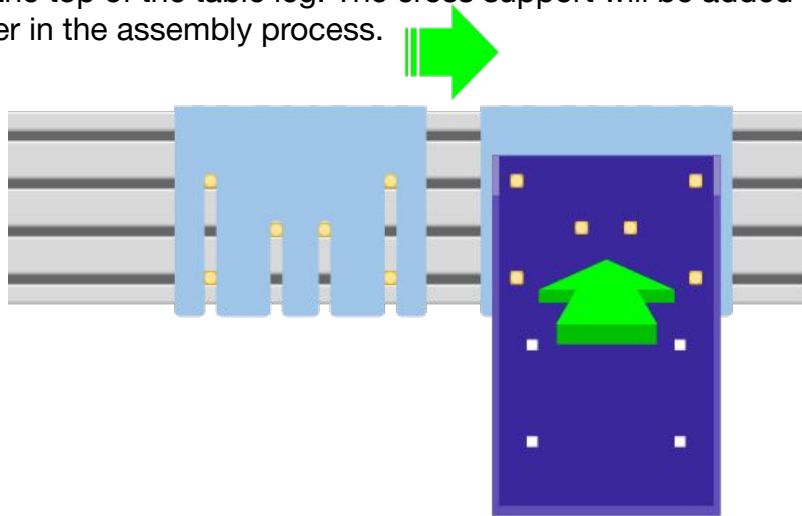


Attaching Table Legs

Once you have all of your bolts inserted into the table sides, slide the template that was included with your machine over the sets of bolts for your table leg/cross support combos to help position the bolts for the table leg.



Leaving the template in place, drop only the table leg onto the set of 6 bolts so that the bolts pass through the 6 square holes at the top of the table leg. The cross support will be added later in the assembly process.

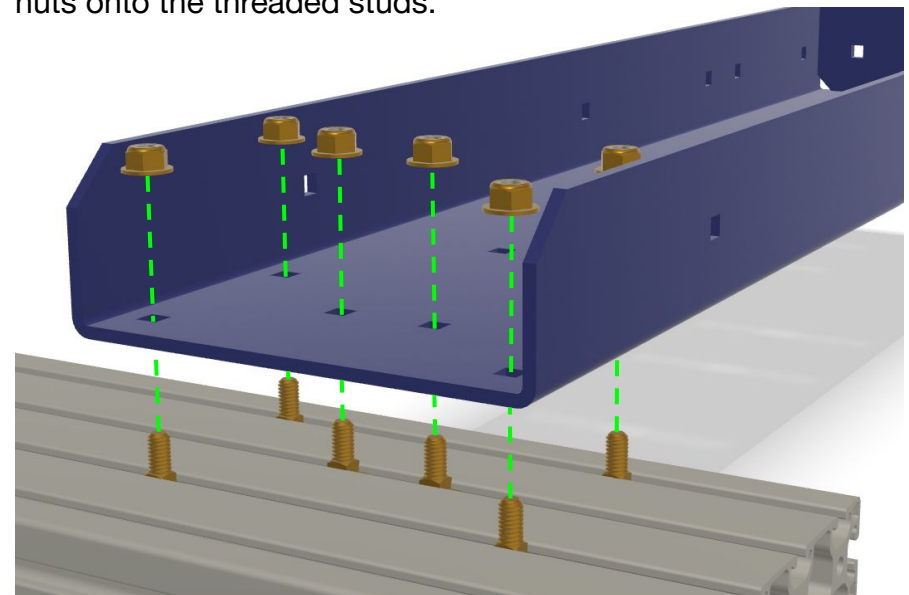


Tip

To help balance the table leg on the table side, it helps to use a piece of 2-by-4 lumber placed under the bottom end of the table leg.

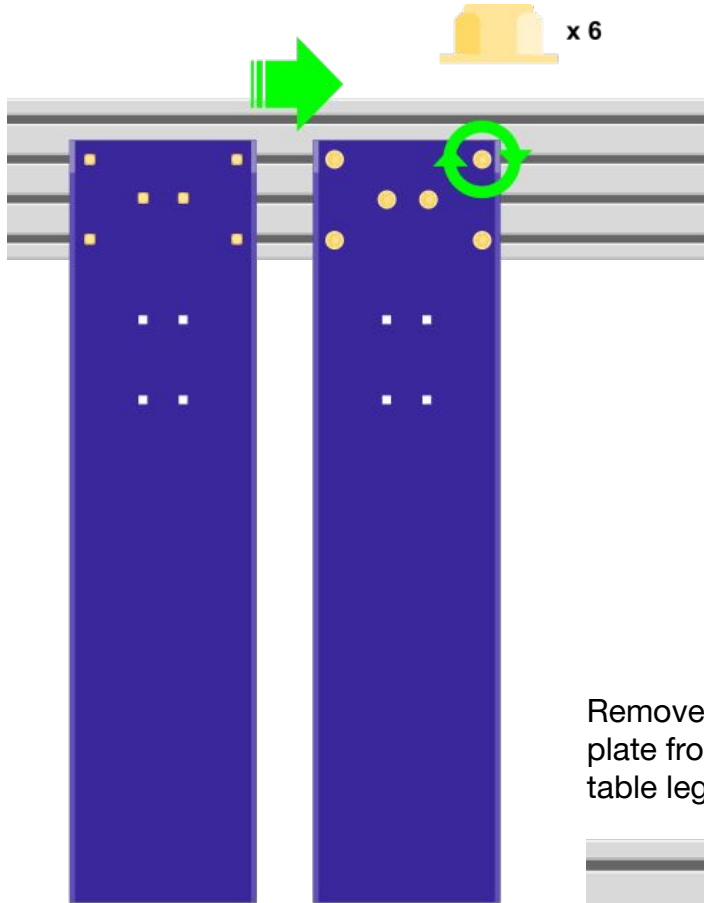


Once you've lowered the leg onto the threaded studs; twist nuts onto the threaded studs.

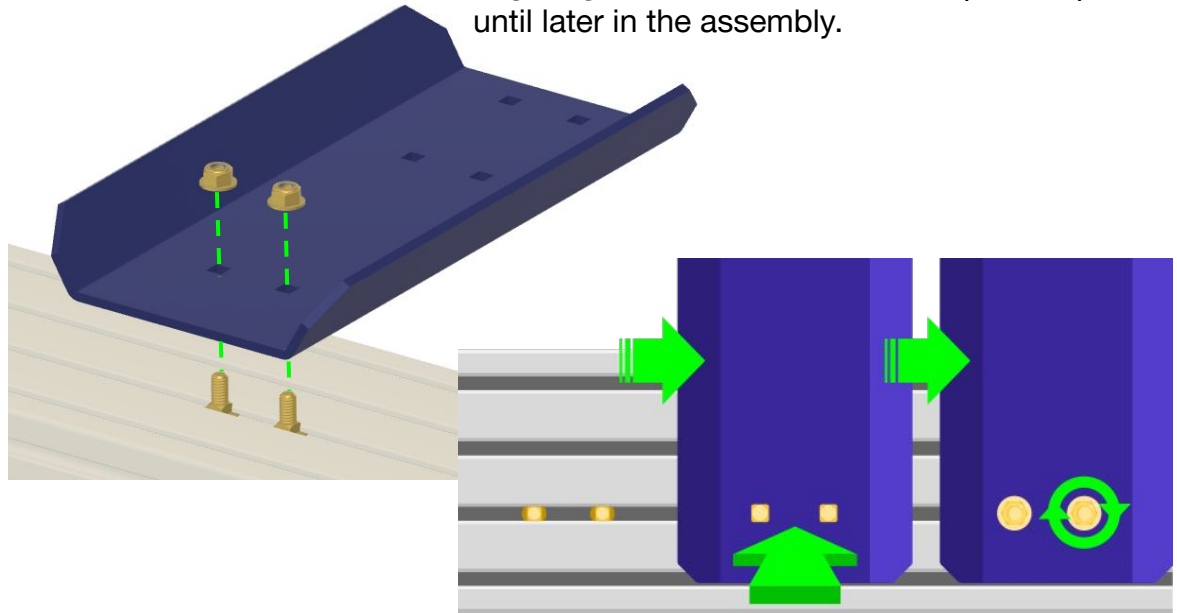


Attaching Table Legs (Cont)

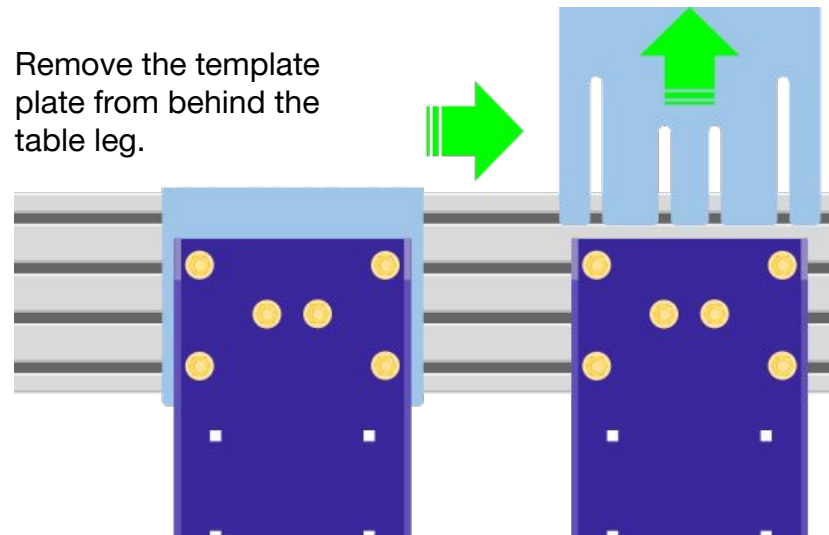
Finger tighten 6x 5/16-18 Flanged Nuts onto the threads of each of the 6 bolts holding the table leg in place.



For each of the lone cross supports, drop one spacer plate onto the carriage bolts and loosely finger tighten two nuts to hold the plate in place until later in the assembly.

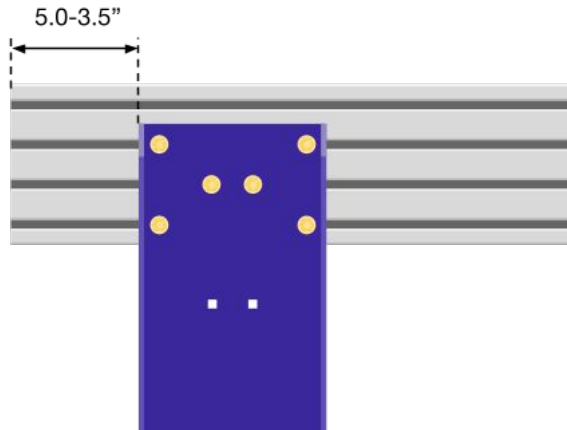


Remove the template plate from behind the table leg.

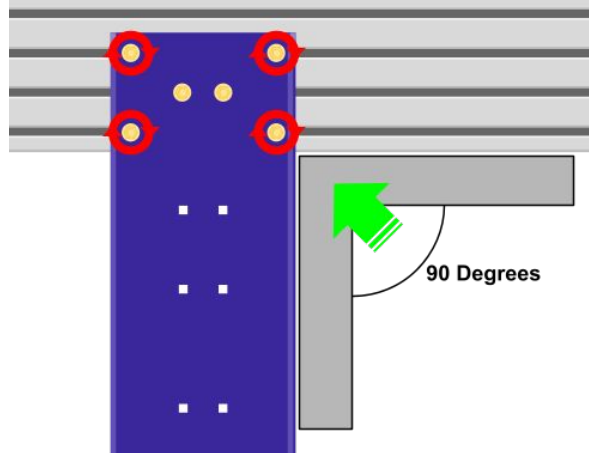


Attaching the Leg Supports

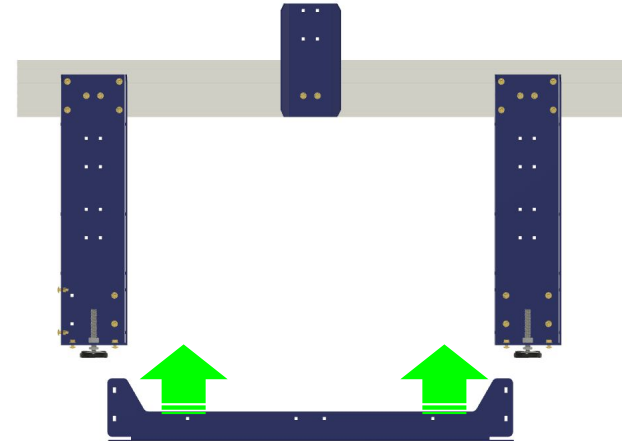
Next, we will set the position of all of the table legs. First, the left-most table leg must be positioned precisely in order to guarantee full travel for your machine. Refer to the table drawing included with your machine for the exact measurement.



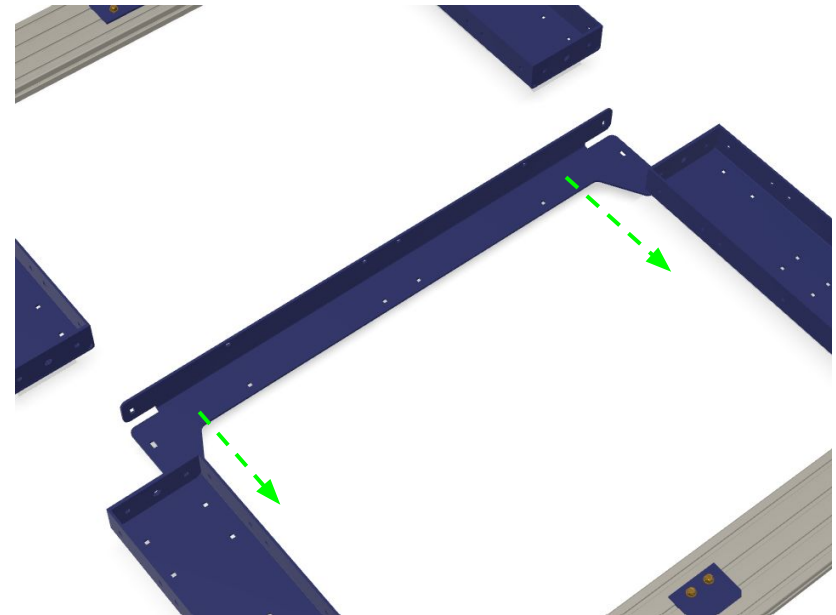
Use a square to confirm a right angle between the table side and the table leg – then tighten the 4 outer nuts to lock the position of the leg.



To set the position of the next leg, we will attach the first lower side support. Slide the lower side support under the first pair of table legs and align the mounting holes.

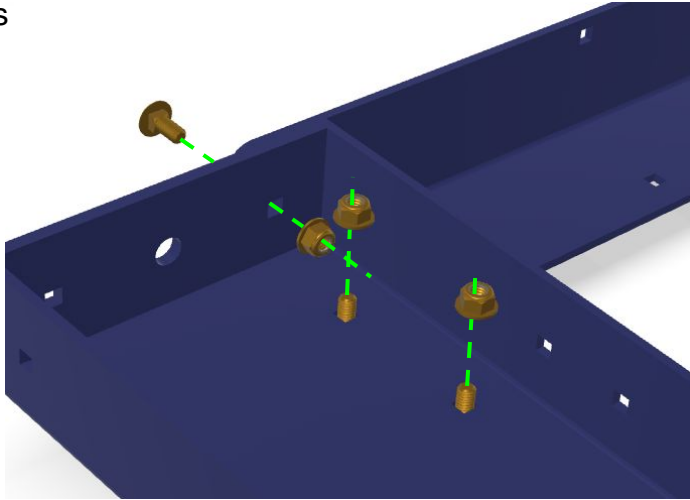


The lower side support will slide under the table legs.

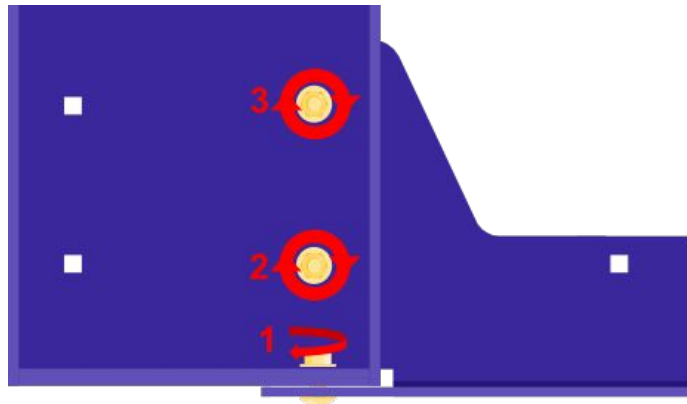


Attaching the Leg Supports (Cont)

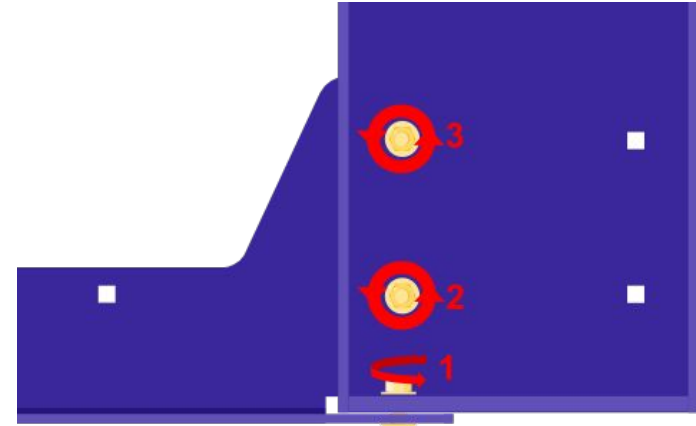
Insert carriage bolts from below into the holes highlighted below, with the threaded portion of the bolt sticking up towards you. Loosely finger tighten flange nuts onto these bolts



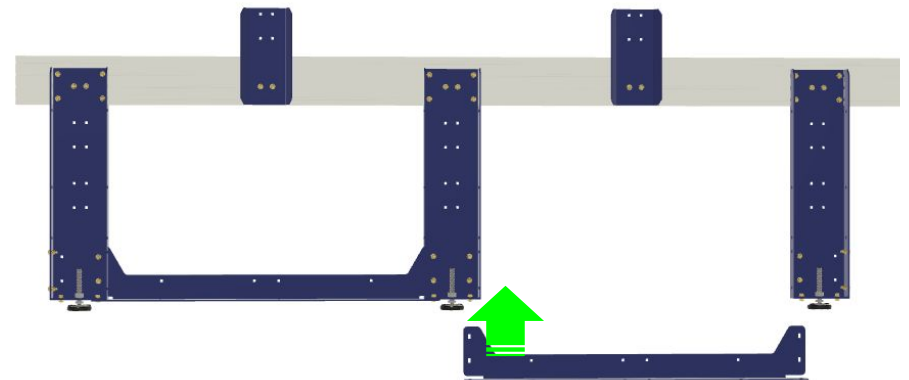
Tighten the nuts on the bolts in the order indicated by the numbers in the diagram below.



Tighten the bolts on the opposite end of the leg support in the same order.

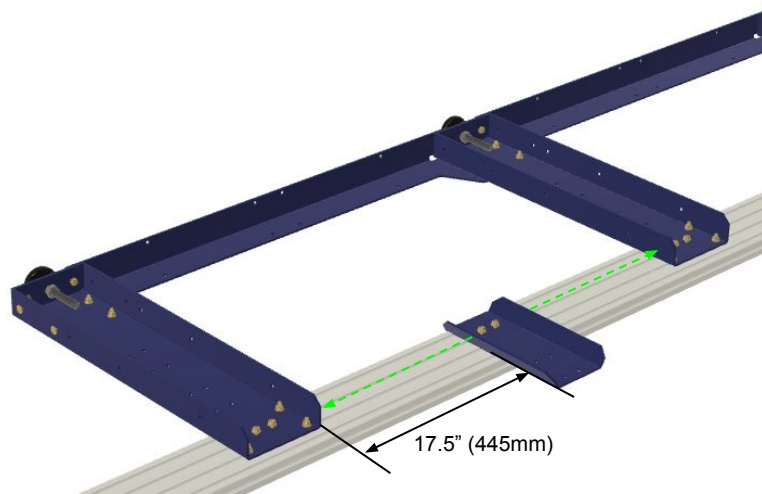


Continue to add lower side supports to connect the remaining legs on the table side. If your machine has a 120" or 168" X axis, you will have one shorter lower side support to connect the last set of table legs on this table side.

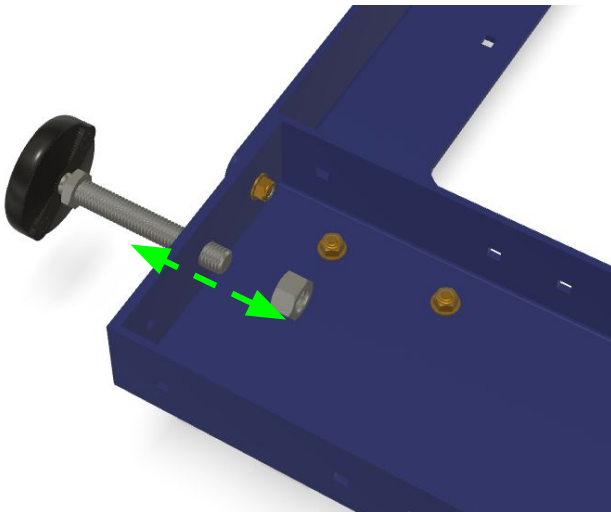


Supports and Levellers

Roughly set the spacing for the spacer plates halfway between the two table legs on either side.



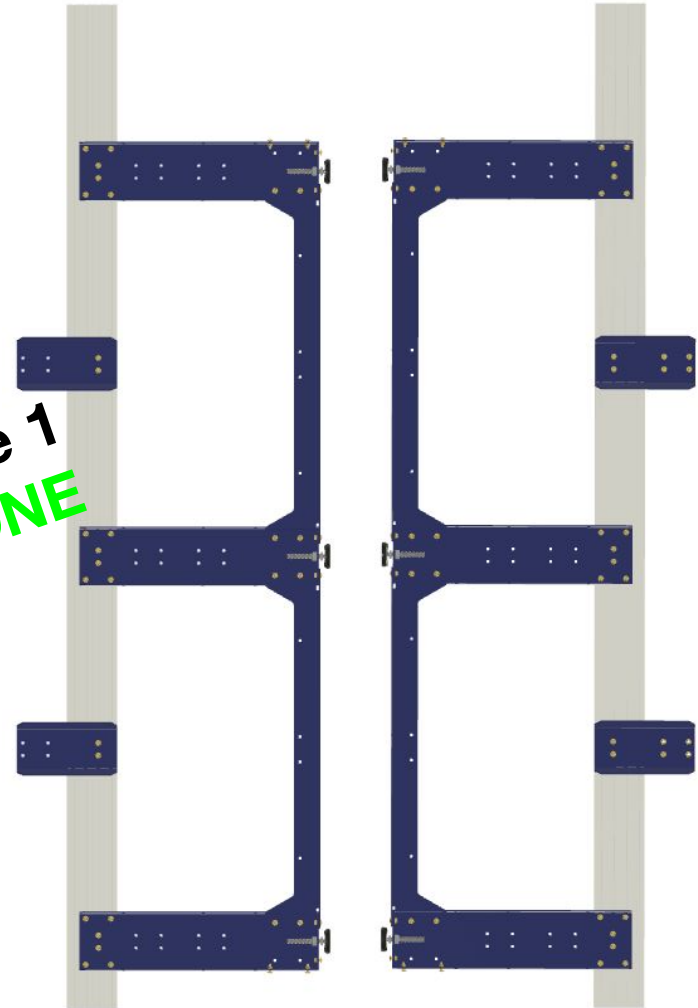
Thread a leveller foot into each of the table legs. Spin the threaded stud all the way in to its last thread. Loosely attach a $\frac{5}{8}$ -11 hex nut to the stud.



Back to the Start

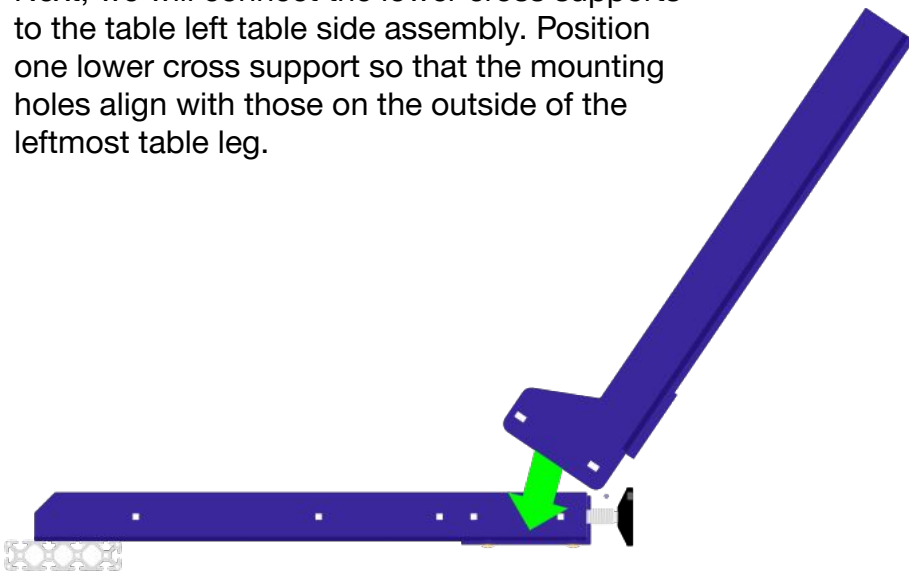
That's one side of your table! Now we need to build a mirror image of the first side to complete your two table sides. Start from the beginning of this process to build your opposite side

Side 1
DONE

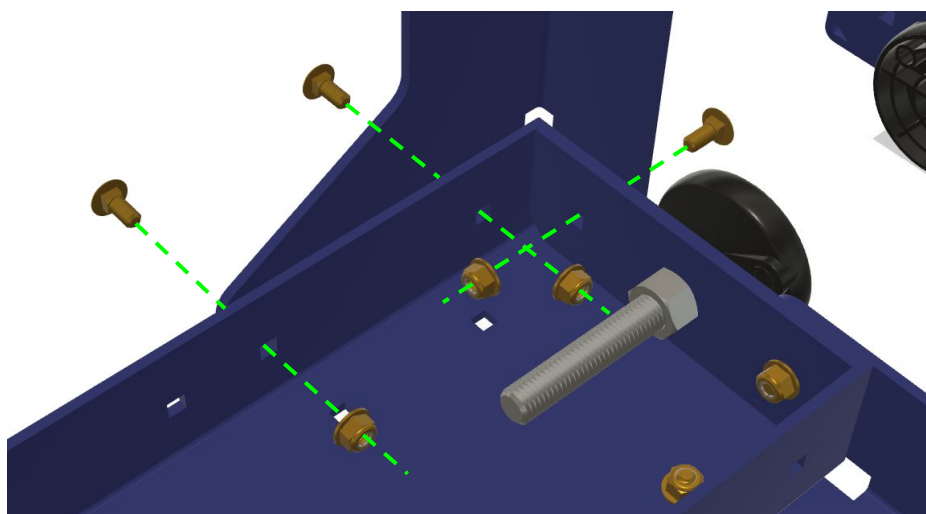


Lower Cross Supports

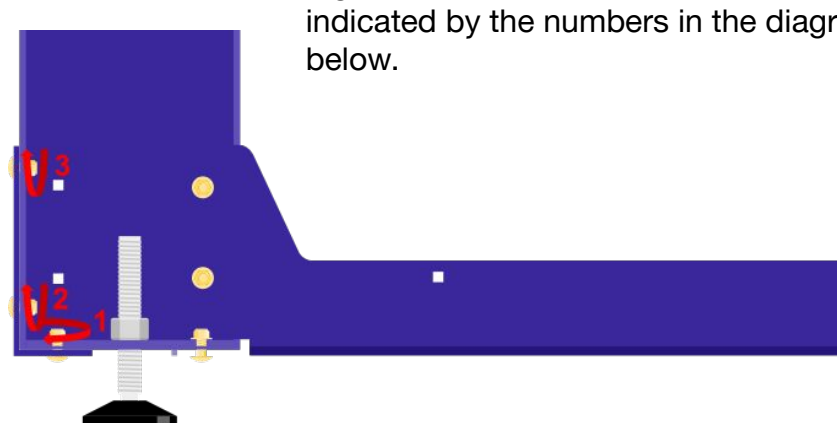
Next, we will connect the lower cross supports to the table left table side assembly. Position one lower cross support so that the mounting holes align with those on the outside of the leftmost table leg.



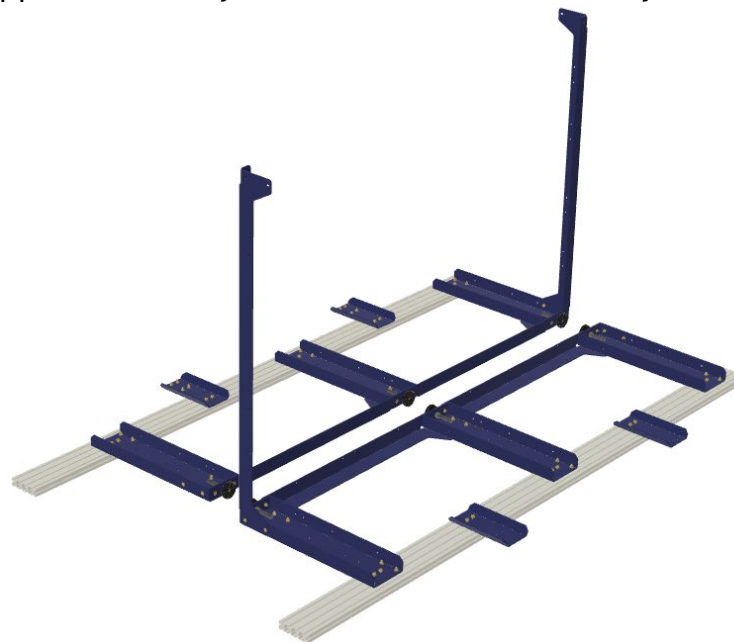
Insert 3 carriage bolts through the 3 mounting holes on the lower cross support.



Tighten the nuts on the bolts in the order indicated by the numbers in the diagram below.



The Lower Cross Supports will be used to support our table side assemblies when we stand them up. Attach the second Lower Cross Support to the opposite side of your other table side assembly.

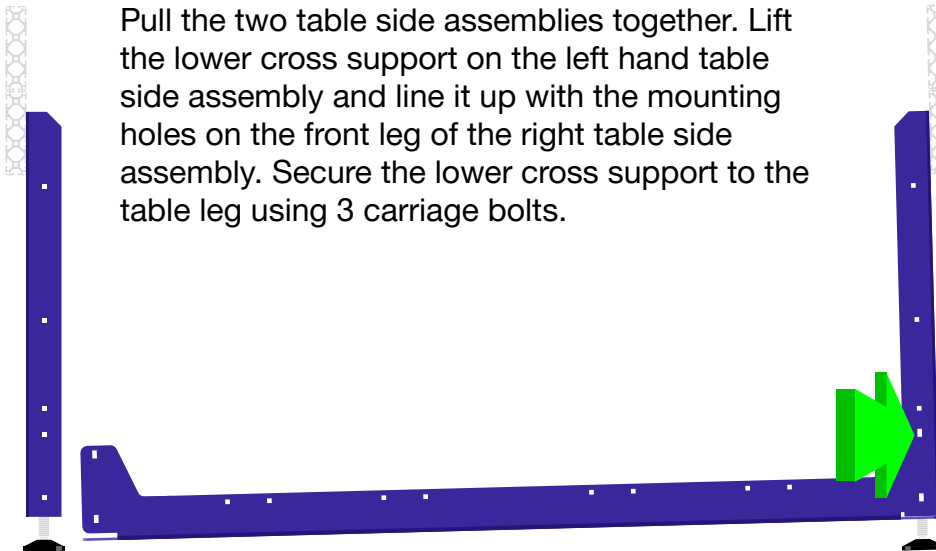


Connecting the Two Tablesides

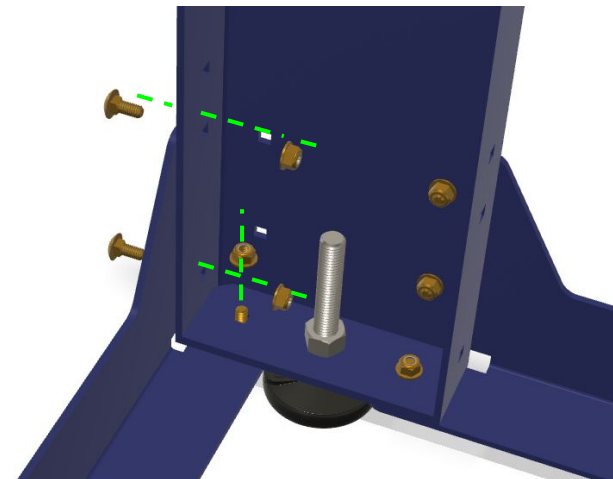
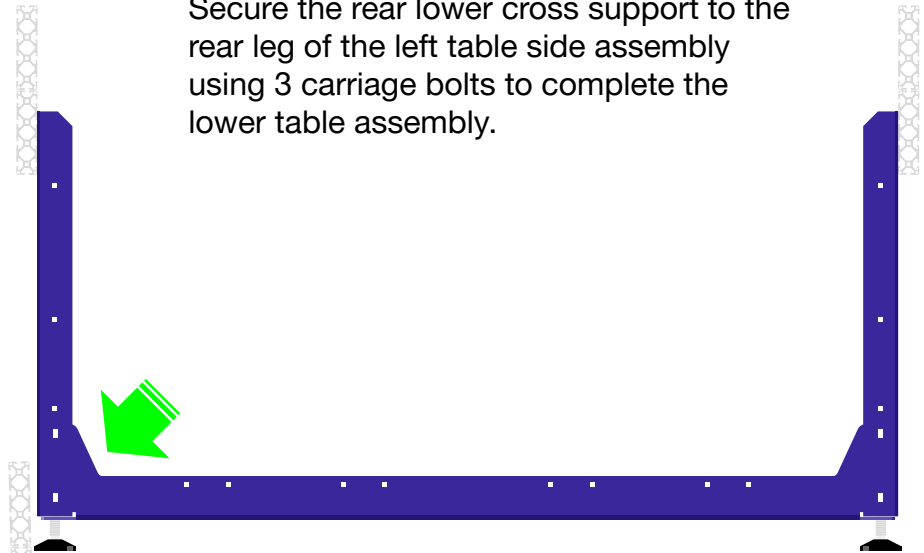
It will now be possible to stand both sides of your table up and allow the lower cross support to rest on the ground opposite the table legs.



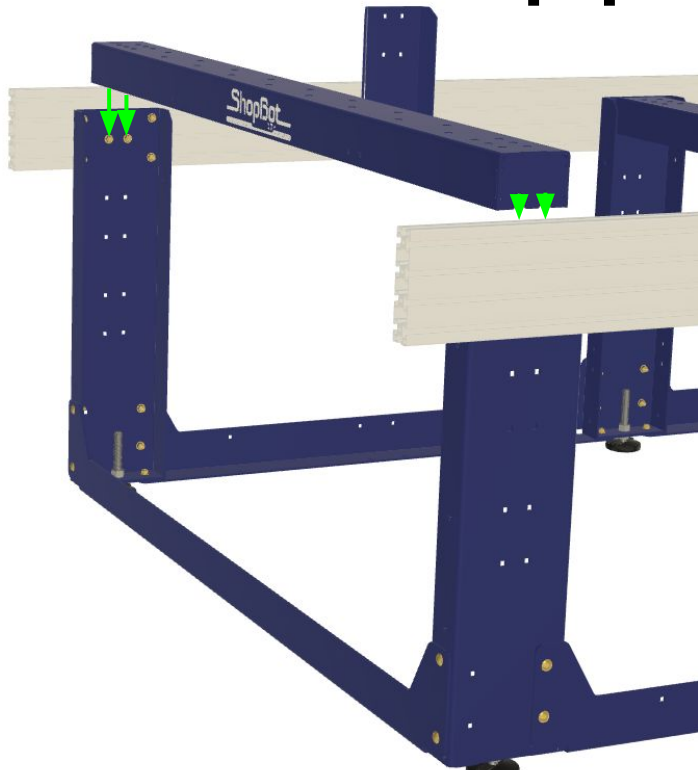
Pull the two table side assemblies together. Lift the lower cross support on the left hand table side assembly and line it up with the mounting holes on the front leg of the right table side assembly. Secure the lower cross support to the table leg using 3 carriage bolts.



Secure the rear lower cross support to the rear leg of the left table side assembly using 3 carriage bolts to complete the lower table assembly.

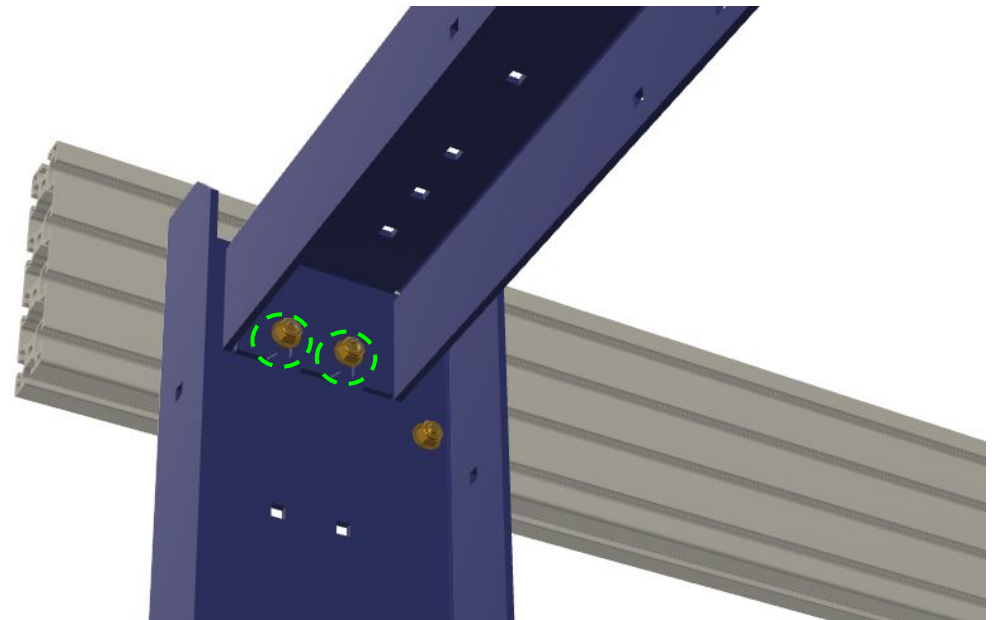


Inserting the Upper Cross Supports



Lift your first cross support into place between the first two table legs on your table assembly.

Each end of the cross support will slide onto the center two bolts that we left loose when attaching your table legs. Leave these bolts loose until all cross supports have been installed on the table assembly

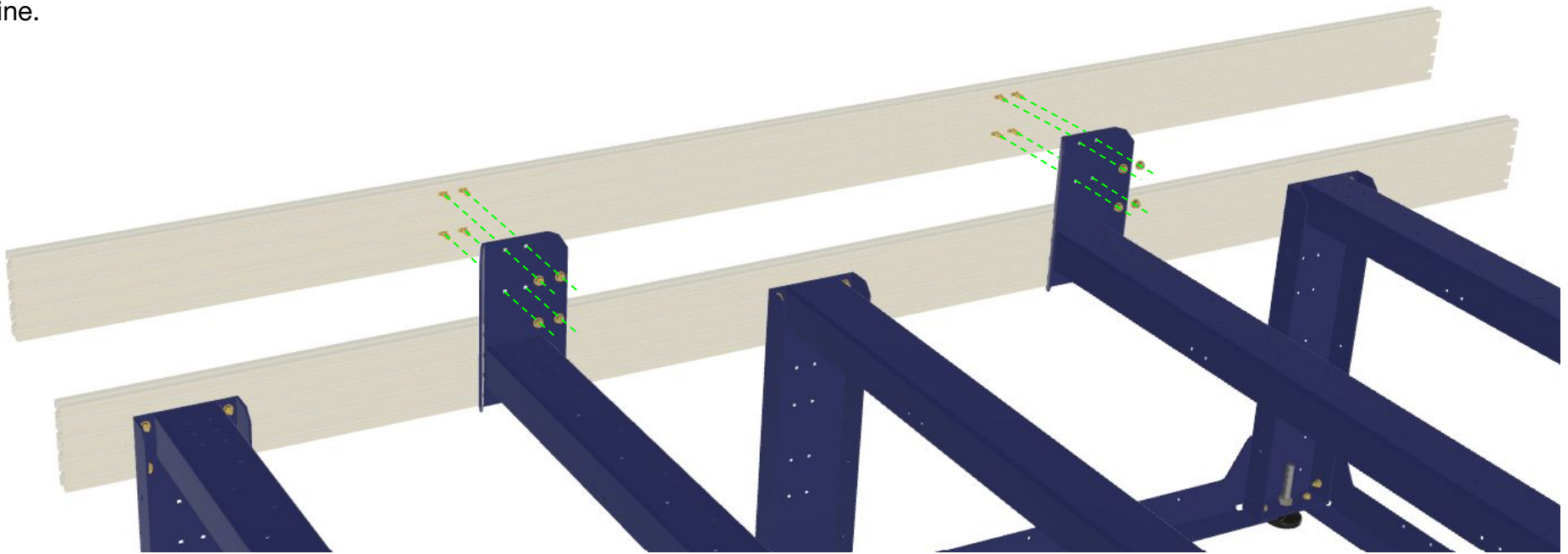


Attaching the Upper Table Side

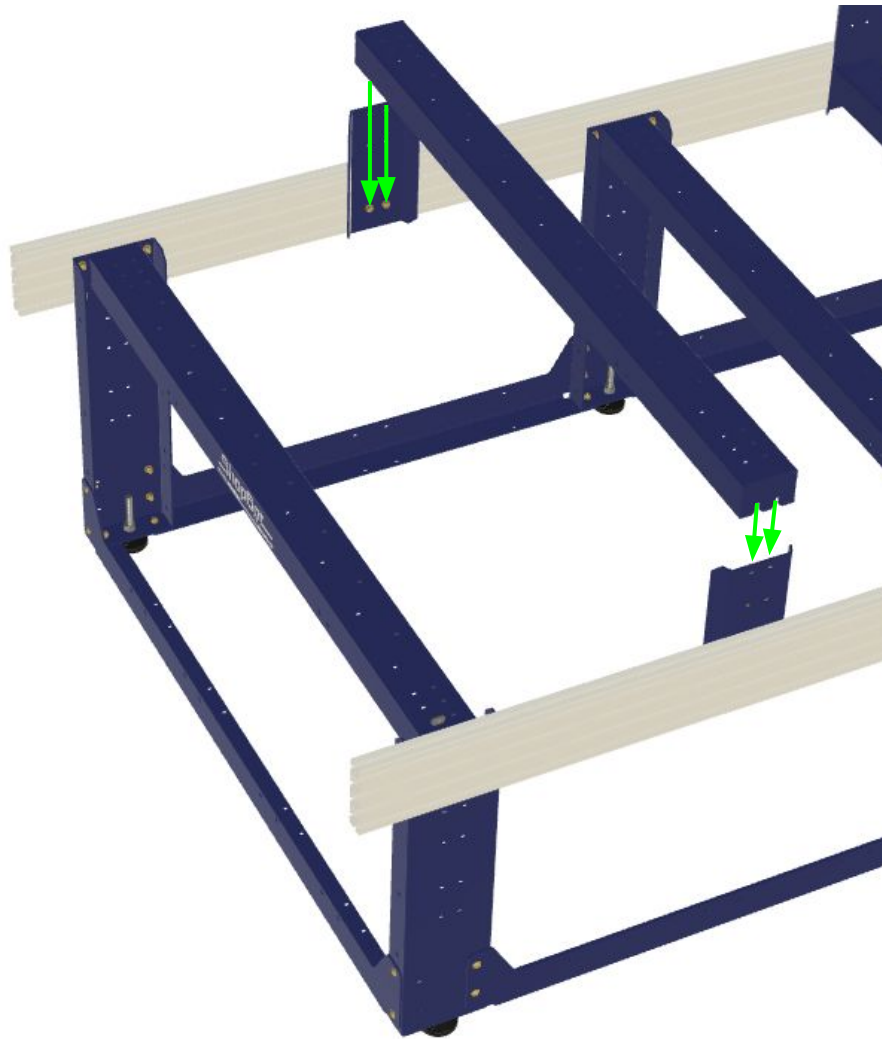
To raise the gantry high enough over the work area to take advantage of the extended z axis that you've purchased with your machine; we add a second set of table sides above the first.

The second set of table sides attaches to the spacer plates that were inserted behind the cross supports on your table that were not aligned with a table leg.

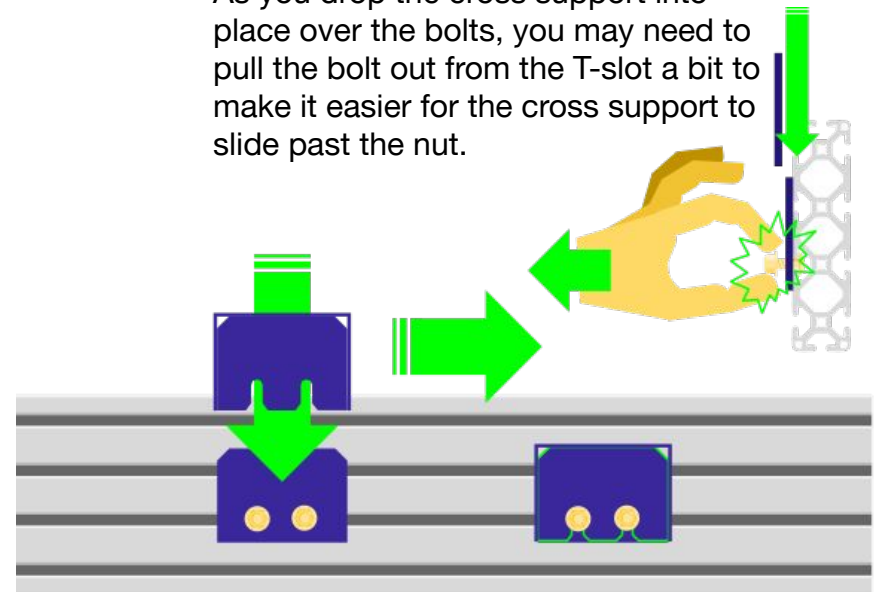
Use 4 bolts and nuts at each mounting point to attach the second table side to both sides of your machine.



Inserting Upper Cross Supports (Cont)



As you drop the cross support into place over the bolts, you may need to pull the bolt out from the T-slot a bit to make it easier for the cross support to slide past the nut.



Checking Table Squareness

With all the table components now in place, it is time to check that the table sides are aligned before tightening the bolts. Use a tape measure to check the corner-to-corner distance across your table.

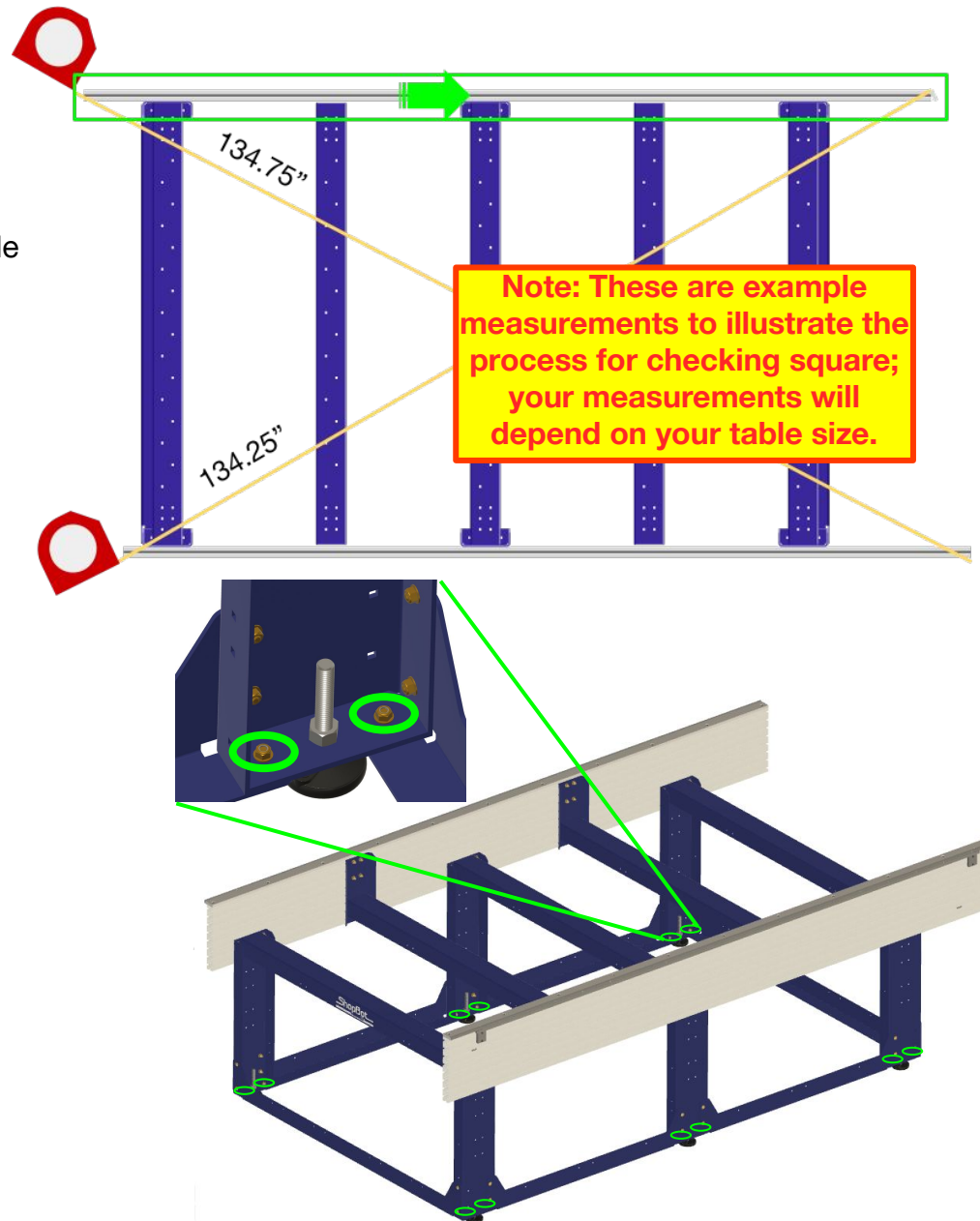
If one of your measurements is more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3mm) longer/shorter than the other, you'll want to adjust your table before tightening all of your bolts.

The side with the longer measurement will be the side that needs to be shifted towards the back of the machine to achieve a square table.

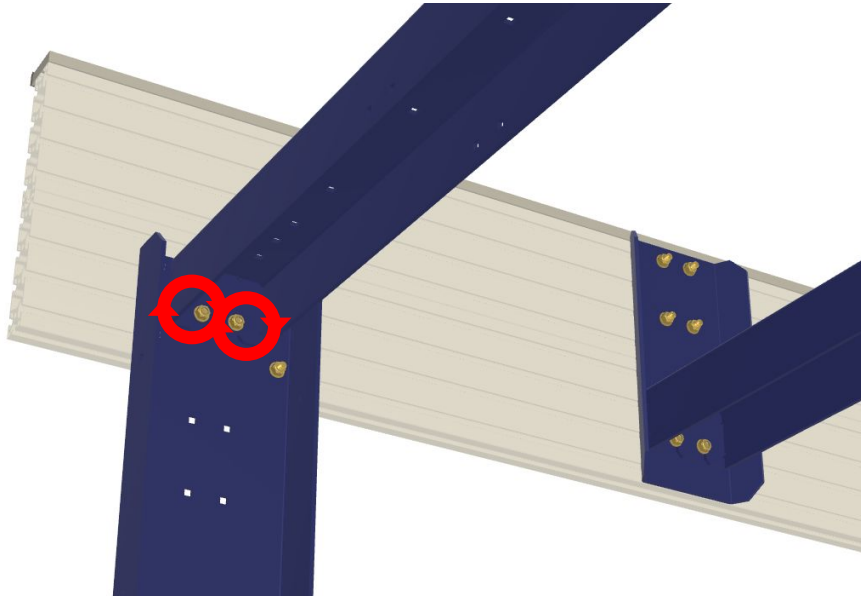
To make it easier to adjust the squareness of the table, you can loosen the nuts at on the base plate of each of your table legs where they are connected to the lower leg and lower cross supports.

With the bolts loose; stand at one corner of your table and have someone else stand diagonal from you at the opposite corner to hold one corner stationary while you push or pull your corner to correct the alignment of the table.

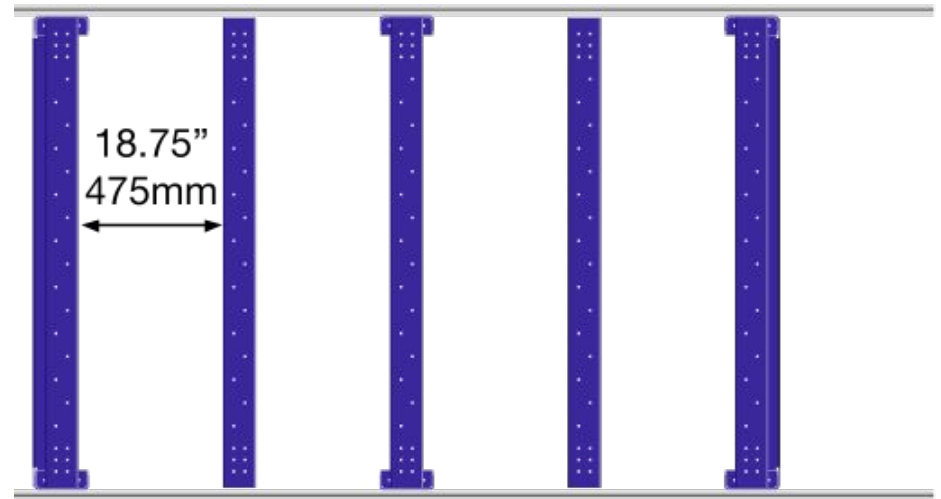
After making an adjustment check the squareness again. If your diagonal measurements differ by less than $\frac{1}{16}$ " (1.6mm) then you're good to go! Retighten the bolts at the base of your table legs.



Checking Table Squareness (Cont)



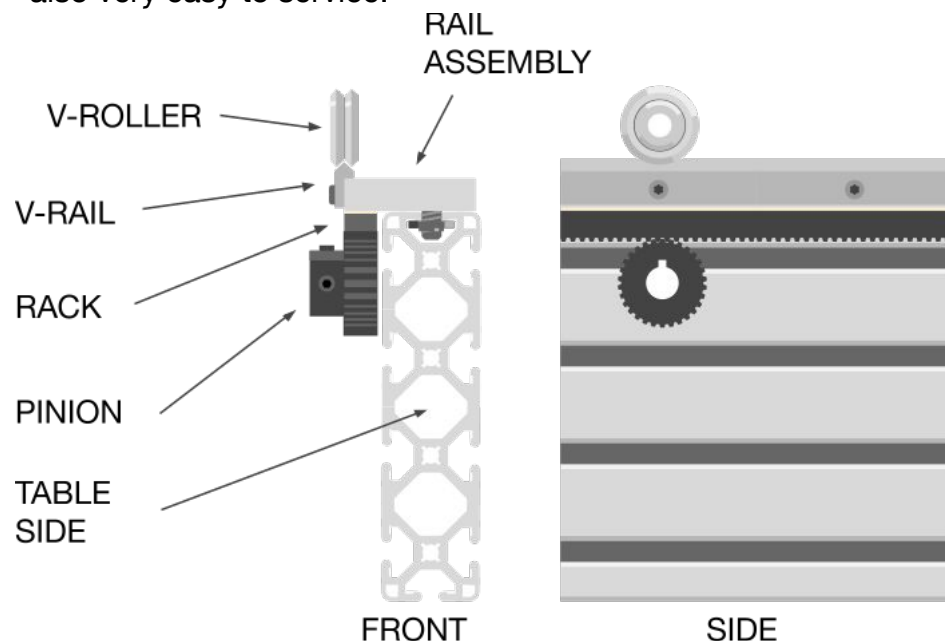
Once you've confirmed that your table is square, we can begin to tighten the bolts that secure the upper cross supports. Start with the front-most cross support that rests between the first set of table legs.



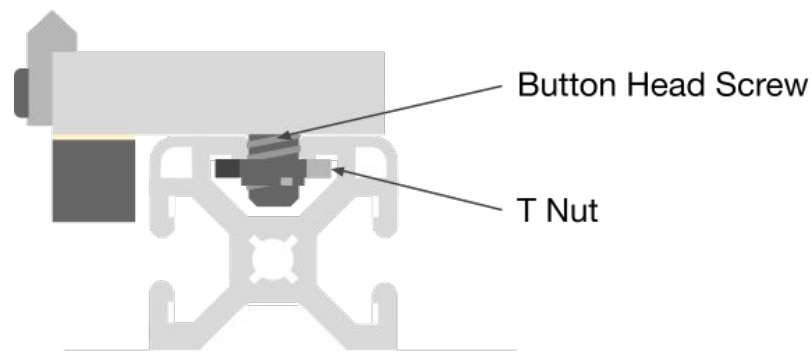
Before locking down the next Upper Cross Support, measure the gap between the first and second cross support; make sure that it is 18.75" (475mm) on each end, this should place it half-way between the first and second set of table legs. Work your way through the rest of the cross supports, checking spacing and locking down the bolts at each end.

Installing Rails

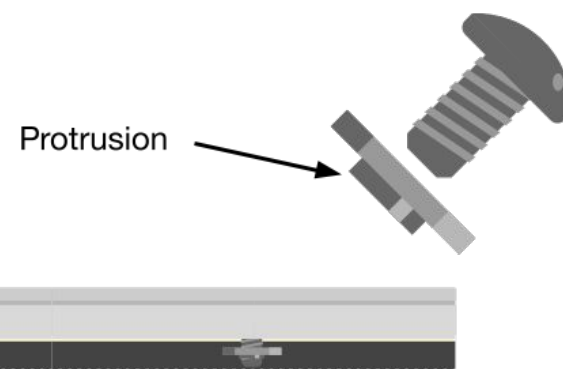
The ShopBot PRS5 makes use of V-Rollers paired with a rack and pinion drive system for the main table rails. This combination makes the drive system resistant to damage from debris or abrasive dust. It is also very easy to service.



Your rail assemblies are packed along with your table side extrusion in a long crate that arrived with the larger crate containing the rest of your ShopBot. The rail assembly will be attached to the table side using 5/16-18x $\frac{3}{4}$ Button Head screws and matching T-Nuts.

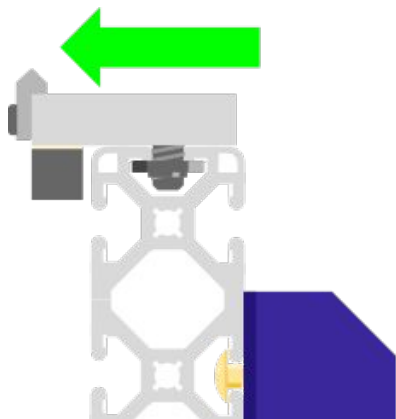


Before placing your rail assemblies onto your table sides, it is best to go ahead and insert all of the mounting bolts and loosely attach the t-nuts. You'll notice that one side of each t-nut has some extra material protruding from the body of the nut. For proper fit in the t-slot; make sure that this side of the nut is pointing "down"

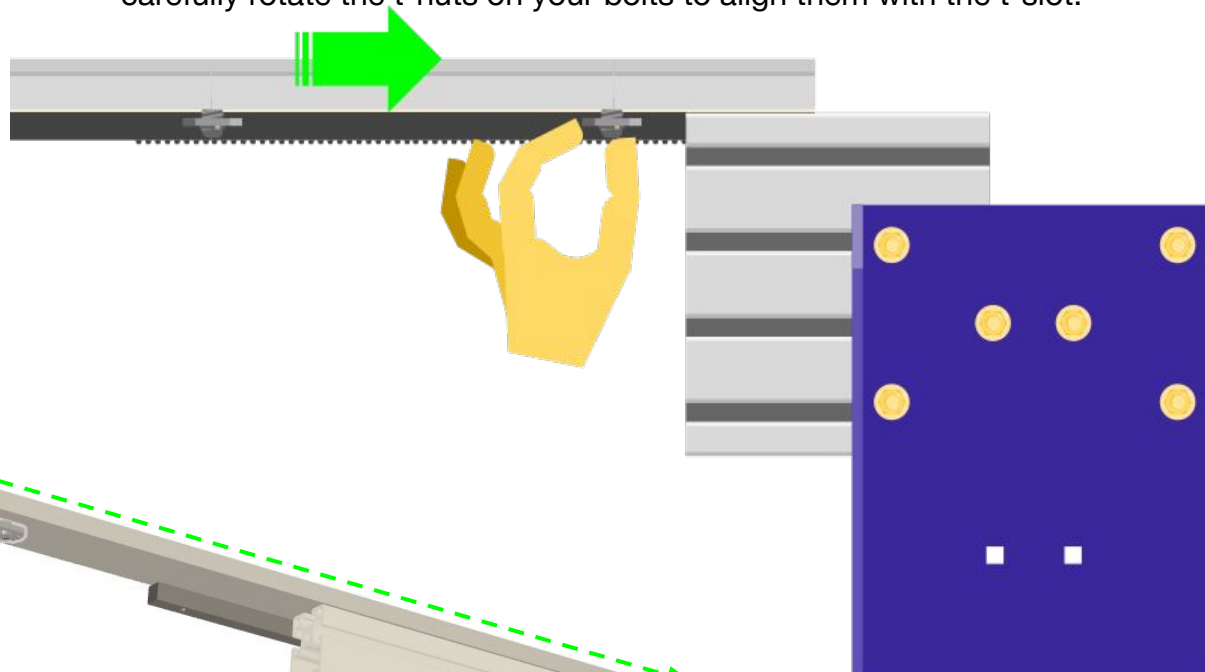


Installing Rails (Cont)

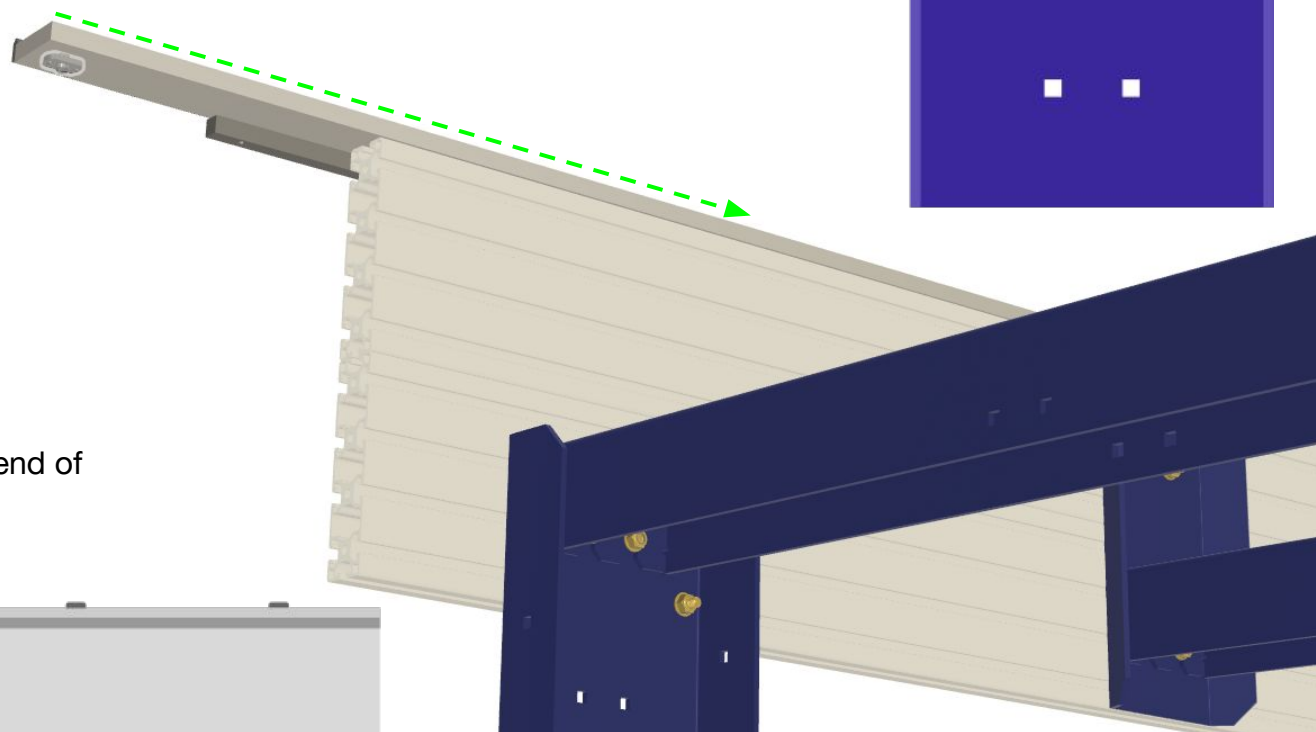
The v-rails on your rail assembly will face towards the outside of your table.



As you're sliding the rail assembly into the table side extrusion, carefully rotate the t-nuts on your bolts to align them with the t-slot.

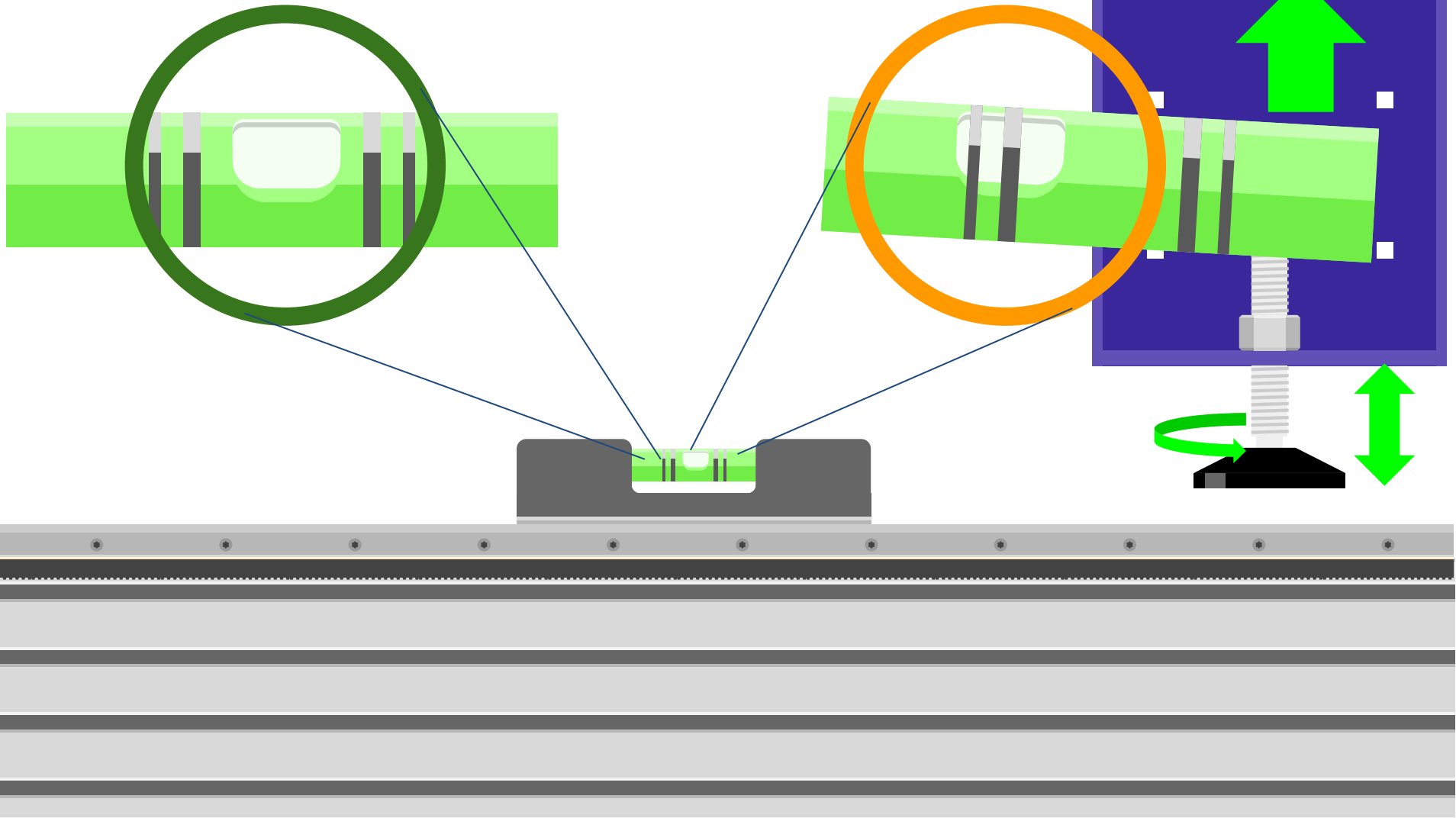


Make sure that the end of your rail assembly lines up closely with the end of your tableside extrusion.



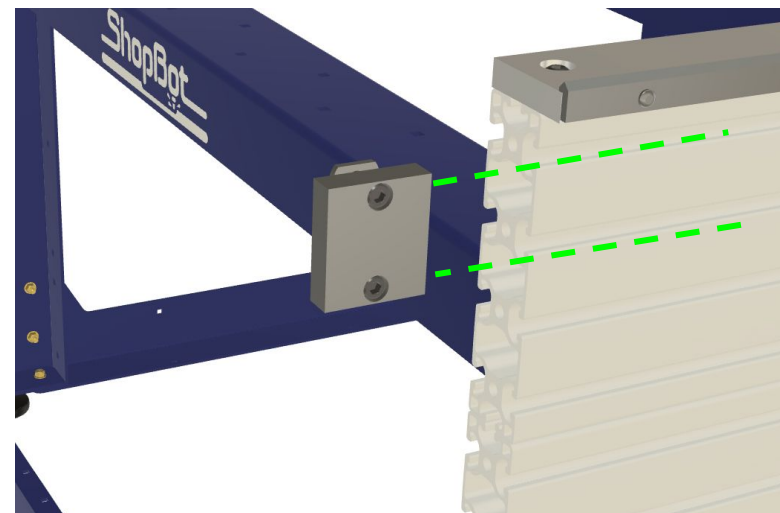
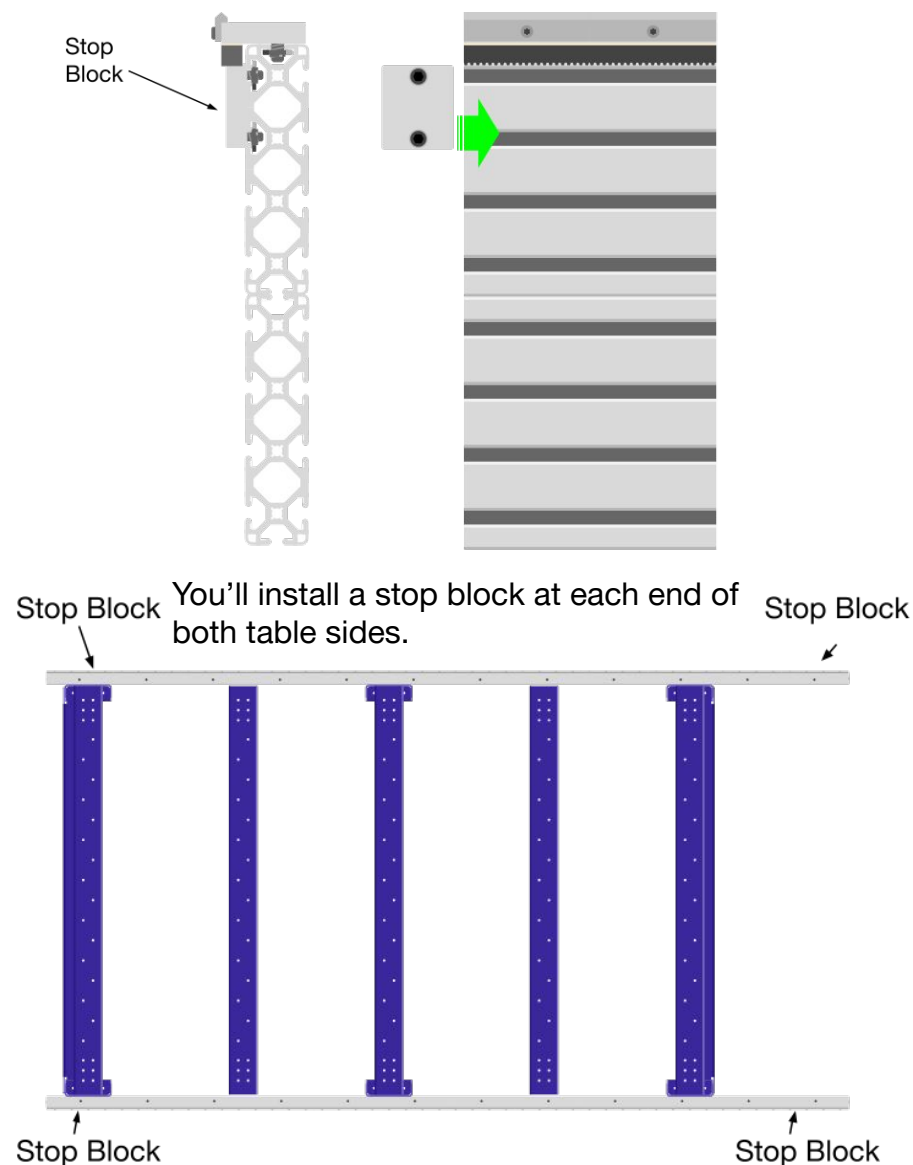
Checking Rail Level

Use a spirit level to check that both rails are parallel to the ground and to one-another. Place the spirit level on the rail itself and check the location of the bubble. If the bubble is shifted to one side, twist the leveller foot on the table leg at the opposite end of the table to bring the bubble towards center. Once you've levelled both rails, tighten the lock nut on the leveller feet to ensure that the table stays level.

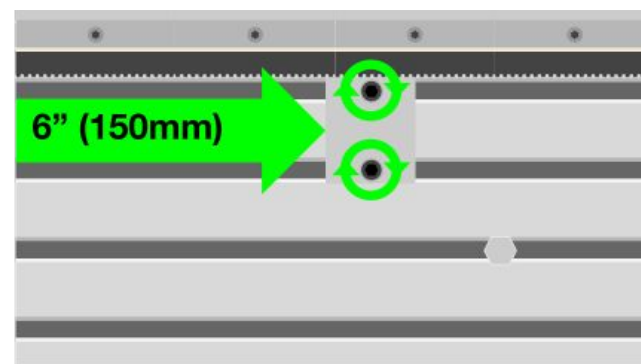


Installing Hard Stops

After sliding both rails into their respective table sides, we will install the hard stops on all 4 corners of the table.

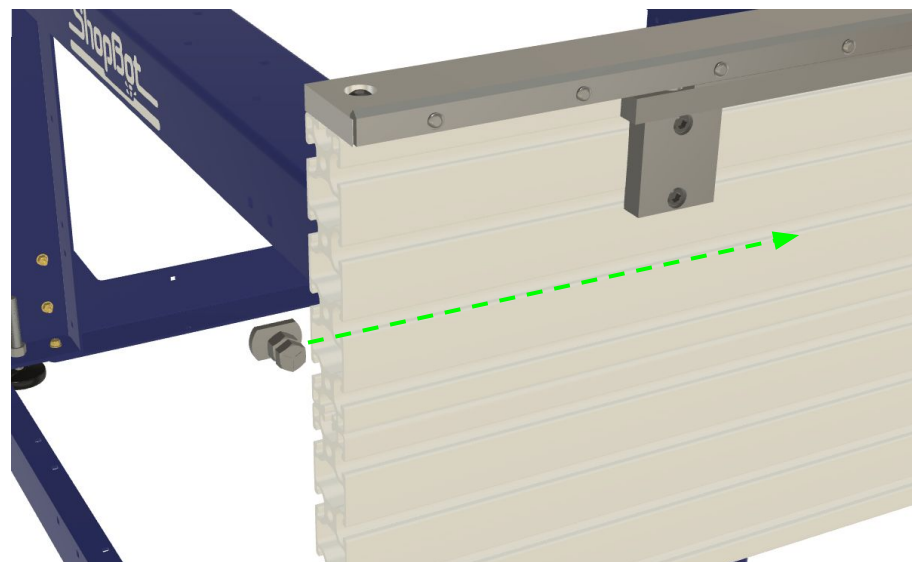
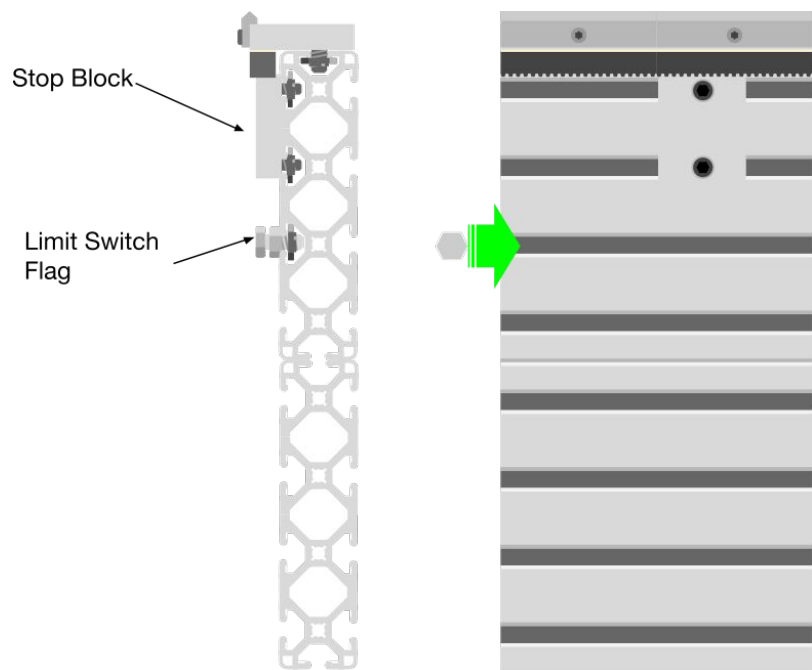


Each of the four stop blocks should be positioned 6"(150mm) from the closest end of their table side. Once the stop blocks are in position, lock them in place by tightening the two mounting screws. Having the stop blocks locked in place will make the gantry installation process more safe – we will set them in their final positions once the machine assembly is complete.

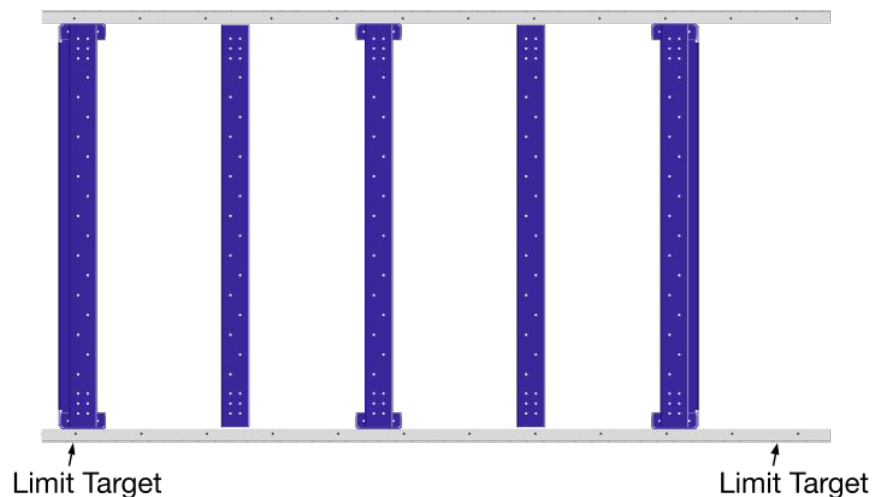
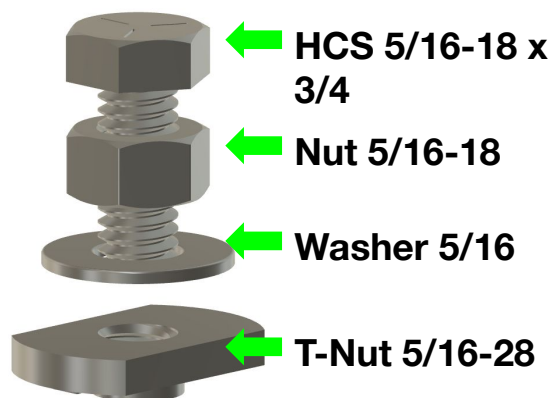


Installing Limit Targets

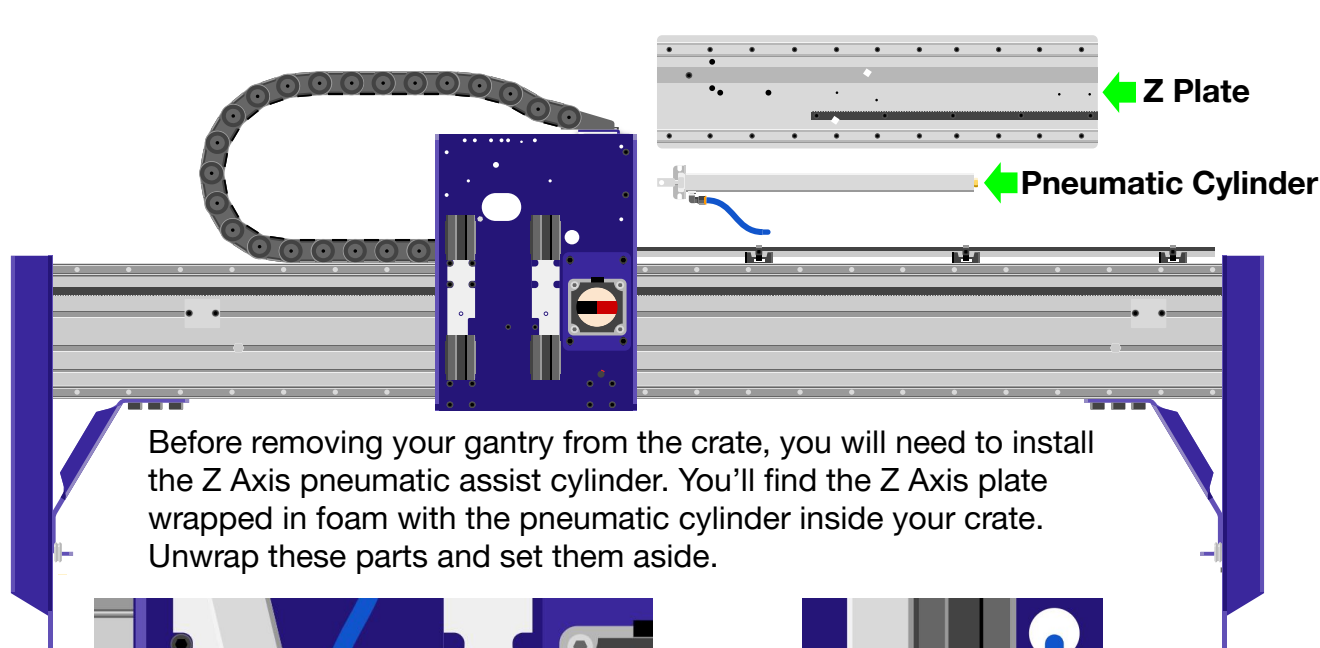
The limit switch targets will trigger your X-axis limit switch during the homing routine, they should be installed at both ends of the table side extrusion on the same side of the table as your control box.



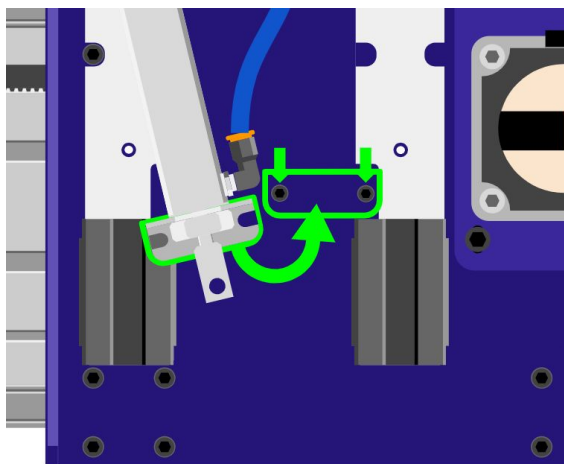
Don't worry too much about the location of the limit targets for now; we'll set their final position after we power up the machine for the first time.



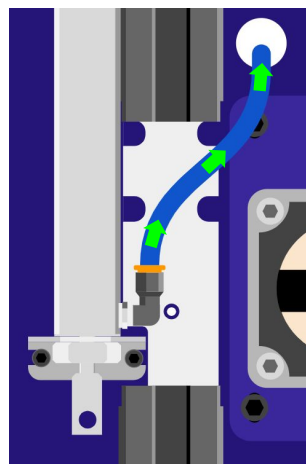
Installing the Pneumatic Assist



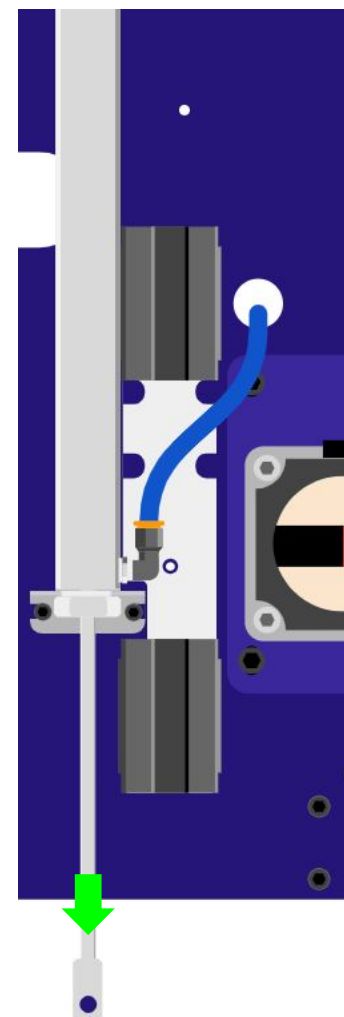
Before removing your gantry from the crate, you will need to install the Z Axis pneumatic assist cylinder. You'll find the Z Axis plate wrapped in foam with the pneumatic cylinder inside your crate. Unwrap these parts and set them aside.



First, attach the pneumatic cylinder to the YZ Carriage Plate using the two bolts that are already installed in the holes just above the lower right bearing block.



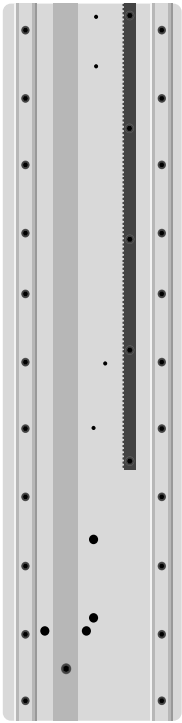
Next, route the blue hose through the hole in the YZ carriage. Press the hose into the space between the two bearing blocks.



Finally, pull the cylinder shaft down so that the bracket at the end of the shaft is below the bottom edge of the YZ Carriage.

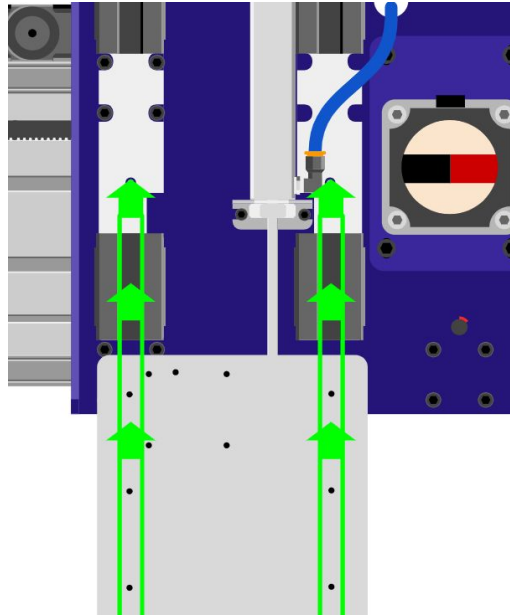
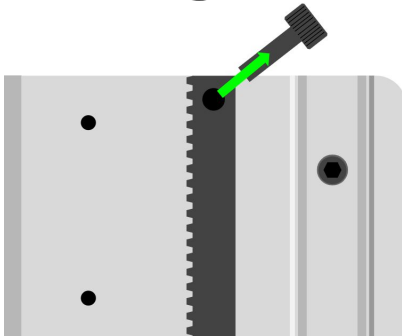
Installing the Pneumatic Assist

(Cont)



Before reinstalling the Z Plate; remove the top stop bolt from the gear rack on the back of the Z plate.

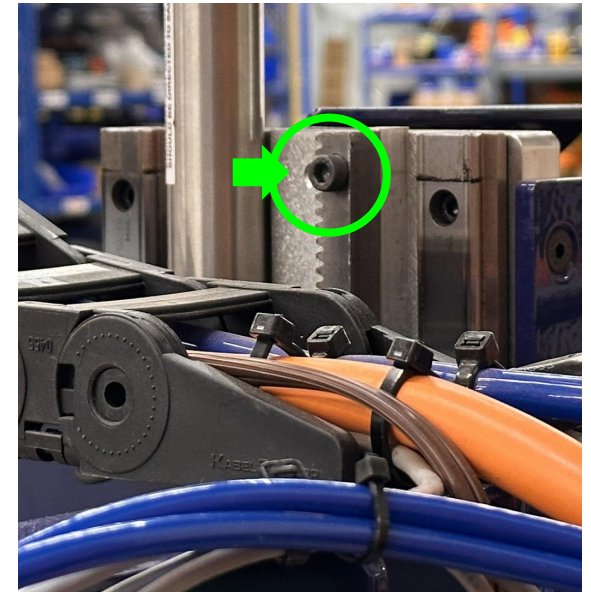
Next, flip the Z plate so that the rails are facing towards the bearing blocks and gently slide the rails into the lower set of bearing block on the YZ Carriage. Continue pushing the Z Plate up until the rails have passed through both sets of bearing blocks.



Press the free end of the blue tubing into the fitting on the pressure regulator mounted to the back of the YZ Carriage Plate.



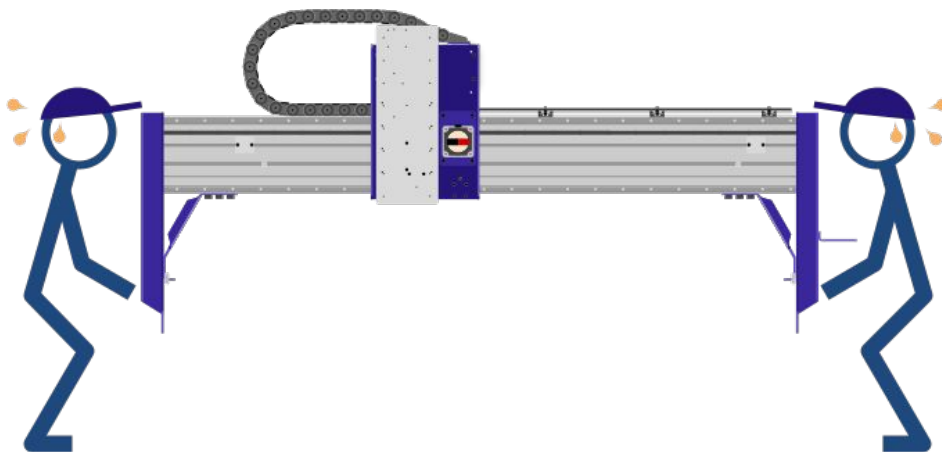
Finally, reinstall the stop bolt at the top end of the gear rack.



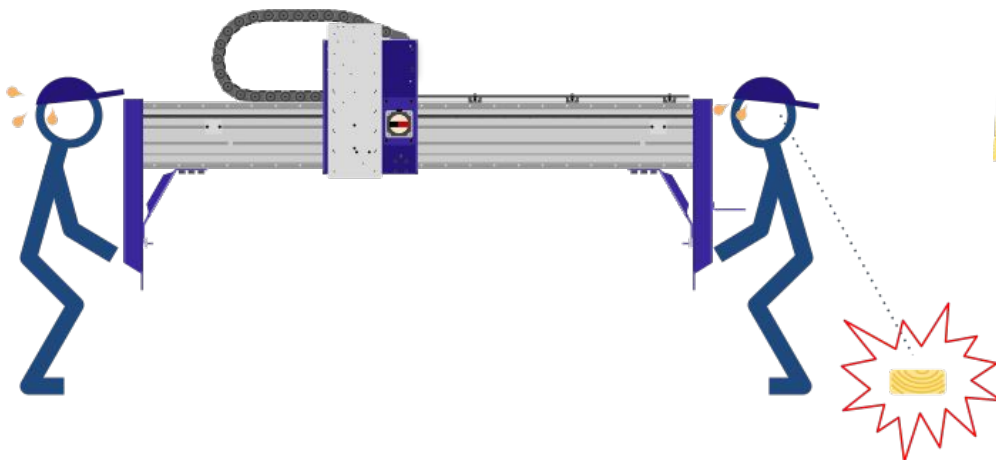
On the back of the Z plate, use the shoulder bolt to connect the bracket at the end of the cylinder shaft to the back of the Z plate.

Mounting the Gantry

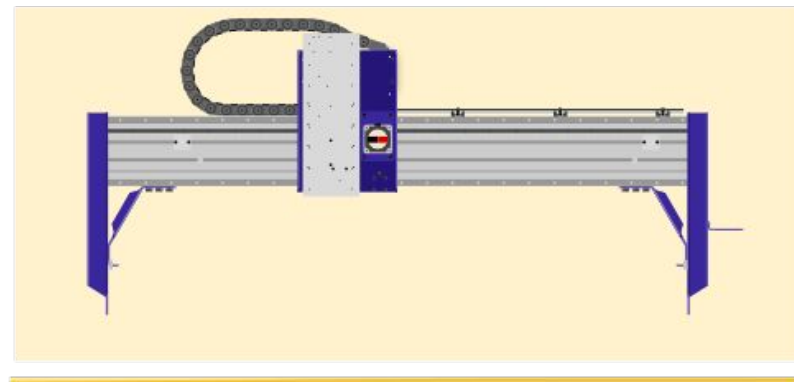
CAUTION! The gantry assembly can weigh over 150lbs (70kg) – you will need at least two people to lift the gantry out of the crate and place it onto the table assembly. Don't try to do this alone!



Make sure that you have cleared the path between your crate and table assembly of all obstacles that could pose a tripping hazard as you move the gantry to the table.

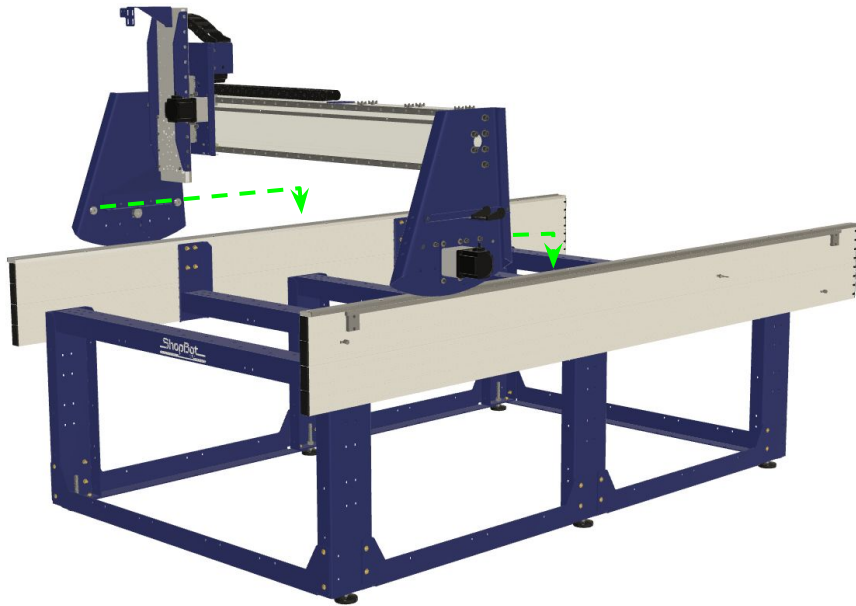


At this point it may be helpful to remove the wooden sides of the crate as well, for easier access to lift the gantry. Find screws along the sides and base of the crate walls and remove them, allowing the sides to be pulled away from the crate.



Mounting the Gantry (Cont)

Walk the gantry over to the table and lower it onto the two rails.

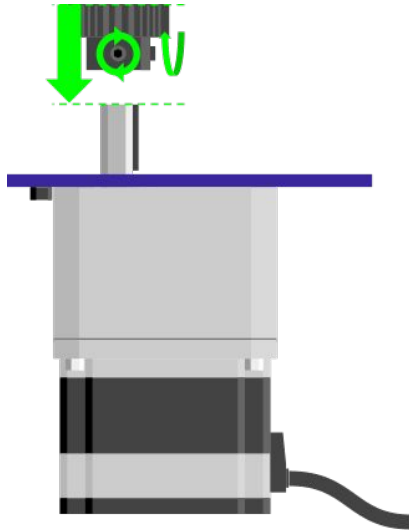


The V-rollers on your gantry should straddle the V-Rails on your table. First align one set of v wheels with the fixed rail – then shift the other rail into place under the v wheels on the opposite side of the gantry.



Mounting the X Motors

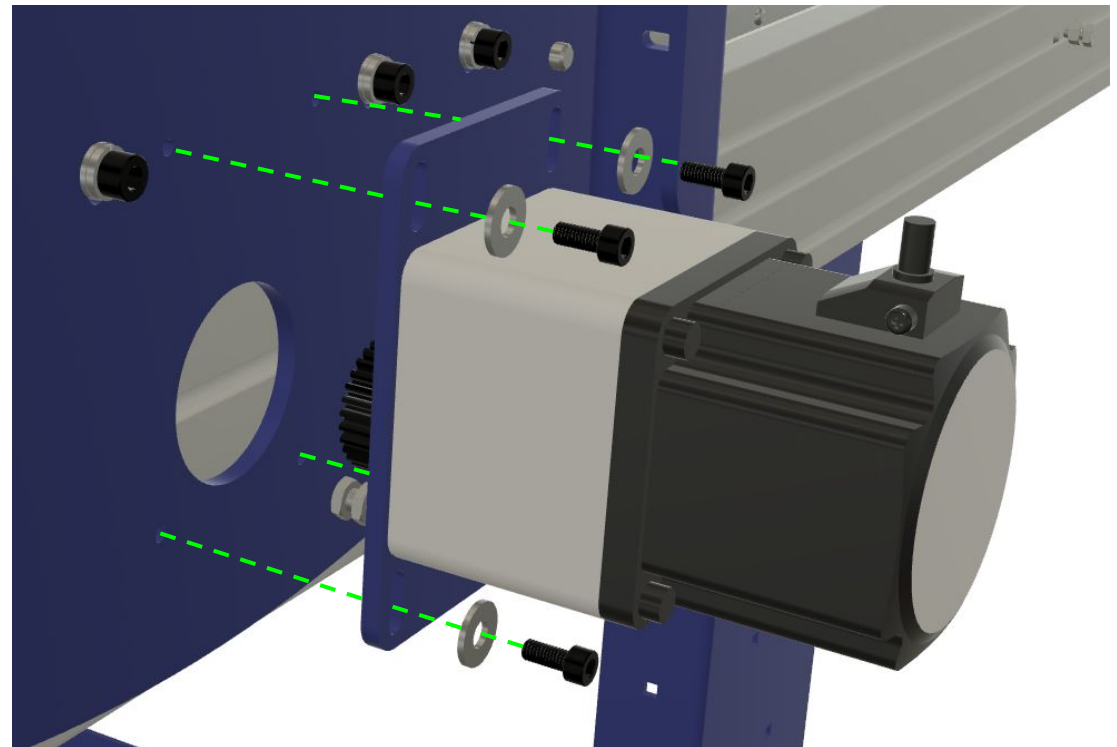
Your X Motors each use a 30 Tooth pinion. Slide the pinion onto the motor shaft so that the end of the shaft is coplanar with the top face of the pinion gear



Note that there are two set screws that must be tightened to secure the pinion on the motor shaft. Tighten both screws and twist the pinion with your hand to make sure that it is firmly attached to the motor shaft.

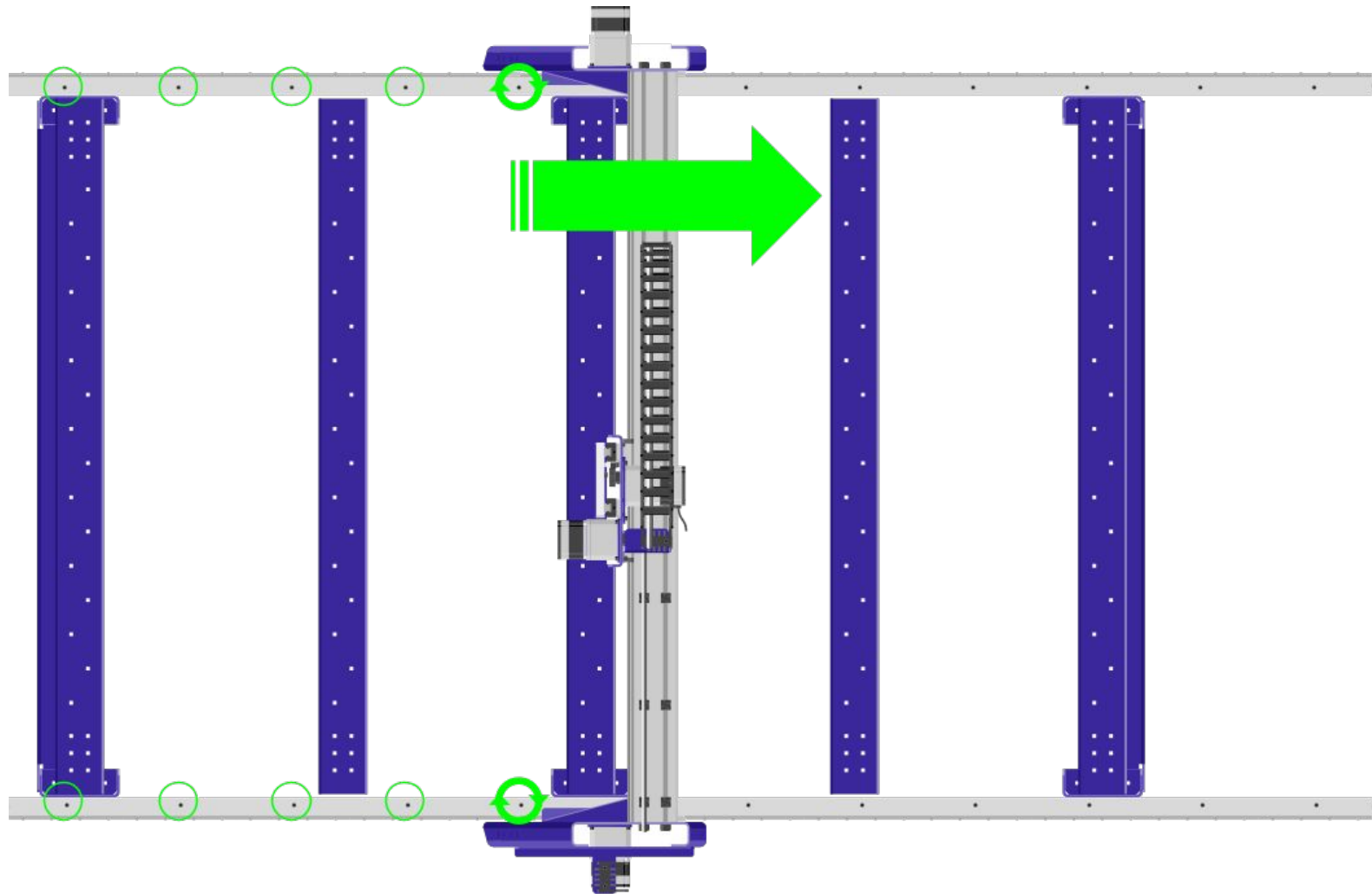
Attach one motor on either side of your gantry with the cable protruding from the motor body pointing up (the motors are identical so they can go on either side). Loosely insert the four mounting bolts with their washers. Leave them loose for now.

With the motors installed; your hard stops will prevent the gantry from rolling off the end of the rails during the rest of the assembly process. The hard stops work by blocking the pinion gears from rolling past the end of the gear rack mounted to the underside of your rails.



Finalizing Rail Placement

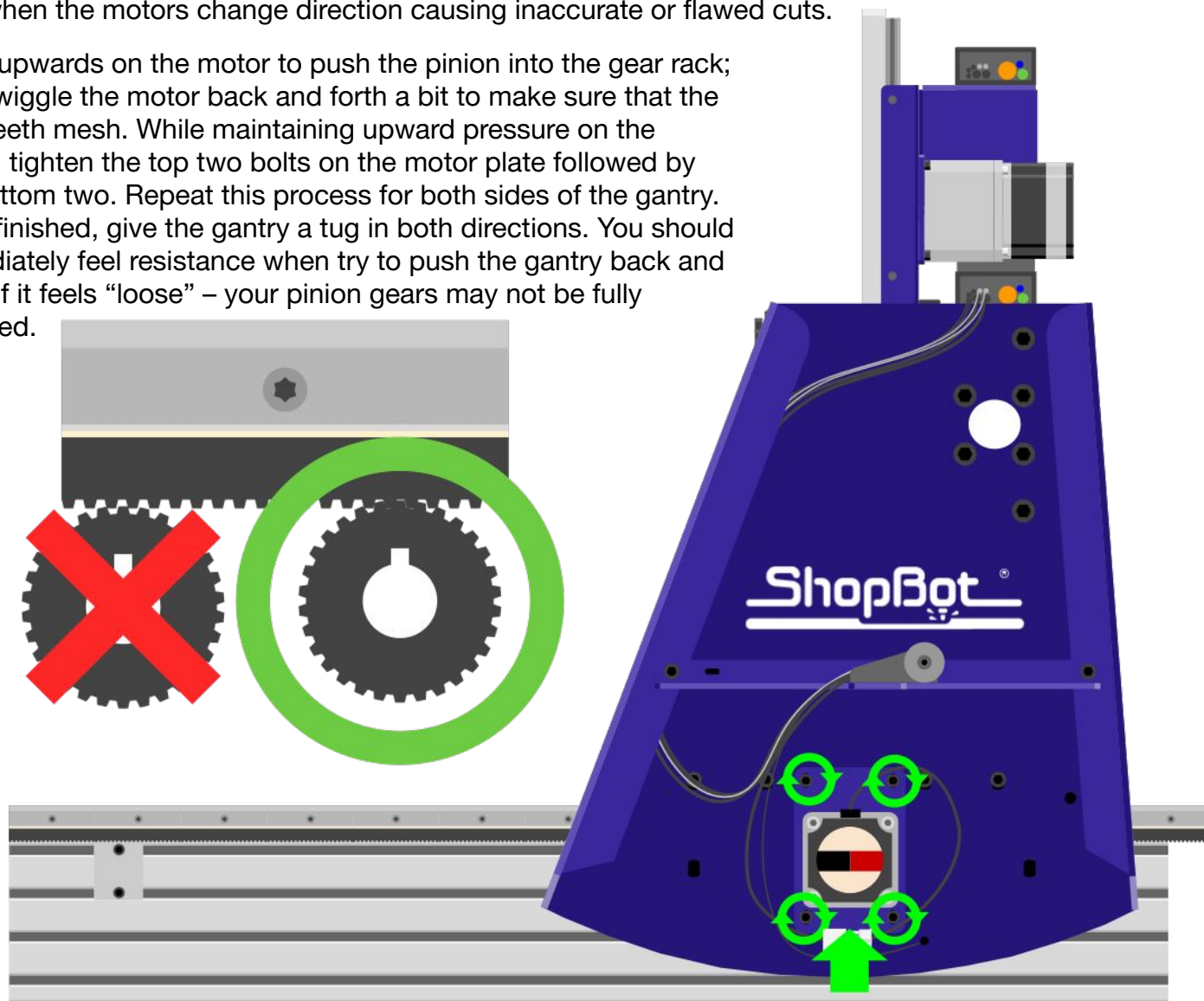
Starting from the front of your table; slowly roll the gantry towards the back. Tighten each bolt on your rails as the gantry clears the bolt. Working your way along the rail like this will ensure that your rails are parallel by using the gantry to space them precisely.



Eliminating Backlash

Once your rails are locked in place; it's time to seat the X Motors properly so that the pinion gears are fully engaged with the gear rack. Failing to fully engage the pinions will result in an effect called “backlash” where your pinions will briefly disengage from the rack when the motors change direction causing inaccurate or flawed cuts.

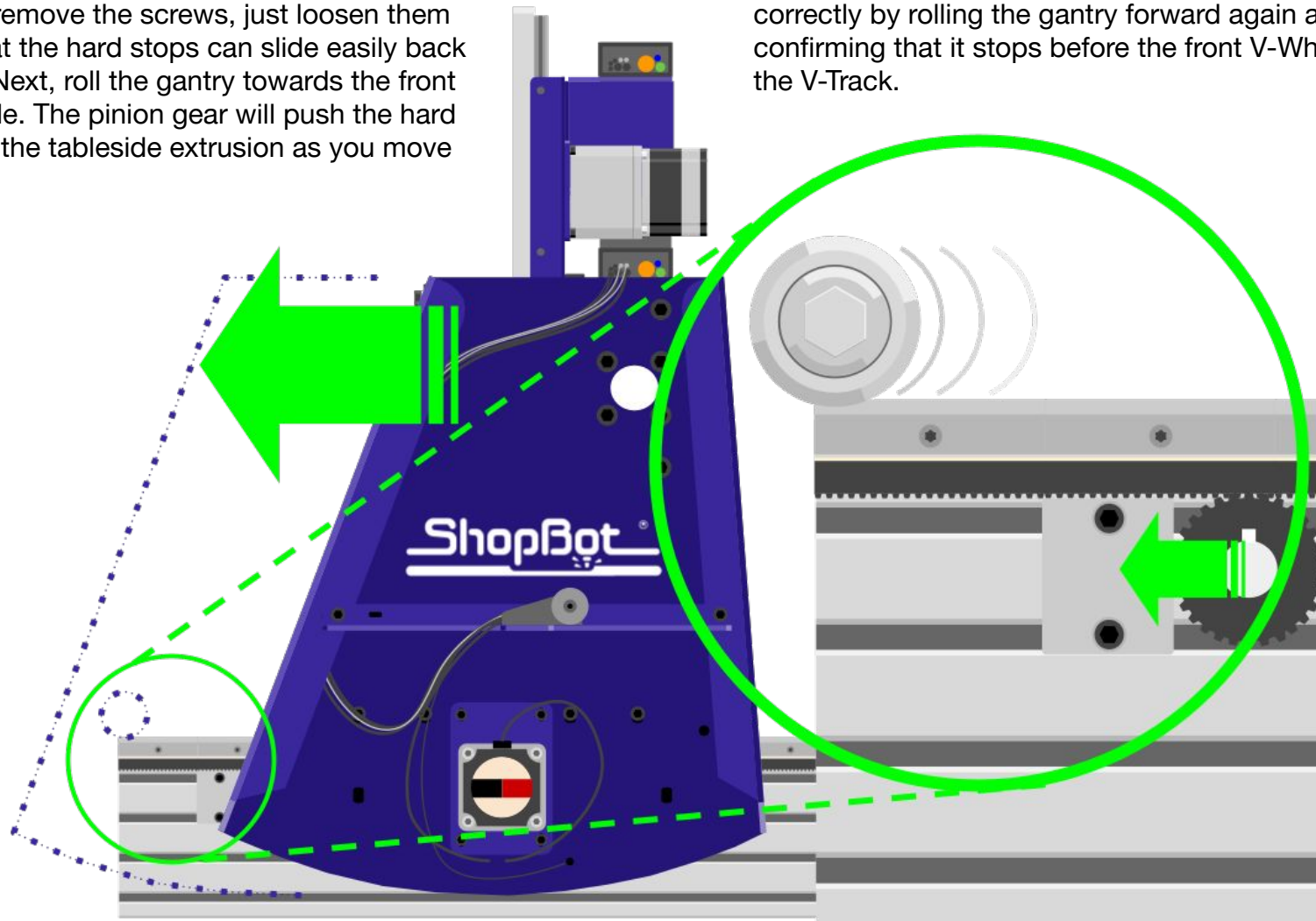
Press upwards on the motor to push the pinion into the gear rack; try to wiggle the motor back and forth a bit to make sure that the gear teeth mesh. While maintaining upward pressure on the motor; tighten the top two bolts on the motor plate followed by the bottom two. Repeat this process for both sides of the gantry. Once finished, give the gantry a tug in both directions. You should immediately feel resistance when try to push the gantry back and forth. If it feels “loose” – your pinion gears may not be fully engaged.



Setting Hardstop Location

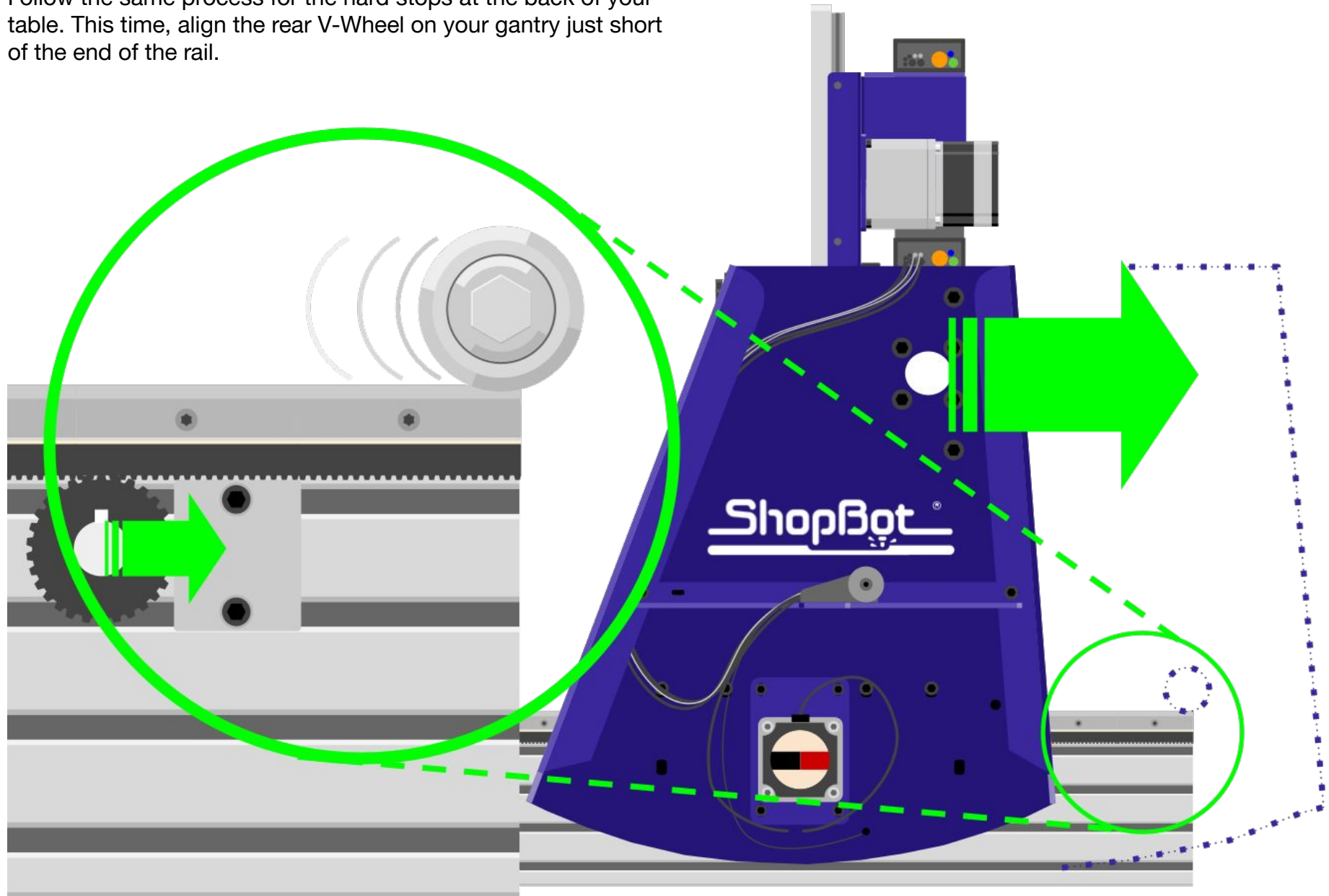
The hard stops for your X axis work by preventing the pinion gear on your motor from travelling past a certain point on the rack. To set the location of the hard stops, start by loosening the two screws that attach the hard stops to the table side extrusion on both sides of your table; don't fully remove the screws, just loosen them enough that the hard stops can slide easily back and forth. Next, roll the gantry towards the front of your table. The pinion gear will push the hard stop along the tableside extrusion as you move the gantry.

Position the gantry so that the front V-Wheel is just short of the end of the V-Track. Make sure that the hard stop is pressed up against the pinion gear; then roll the gantry back towards the center of the table to reveal the hard stop. Tighten the two bolts on the hard stop to lock it in place. Double check that the hard stop is positioned correctly by rolling the gantry forward again and confirming that it stops before the front V-Wheel leaves the V-Track.



Setting Hardstop Location (Cont)

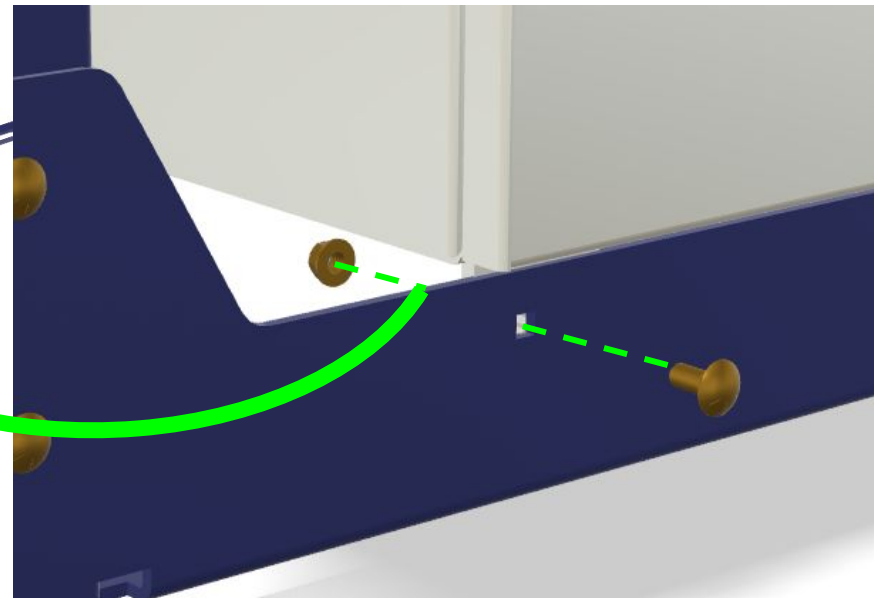
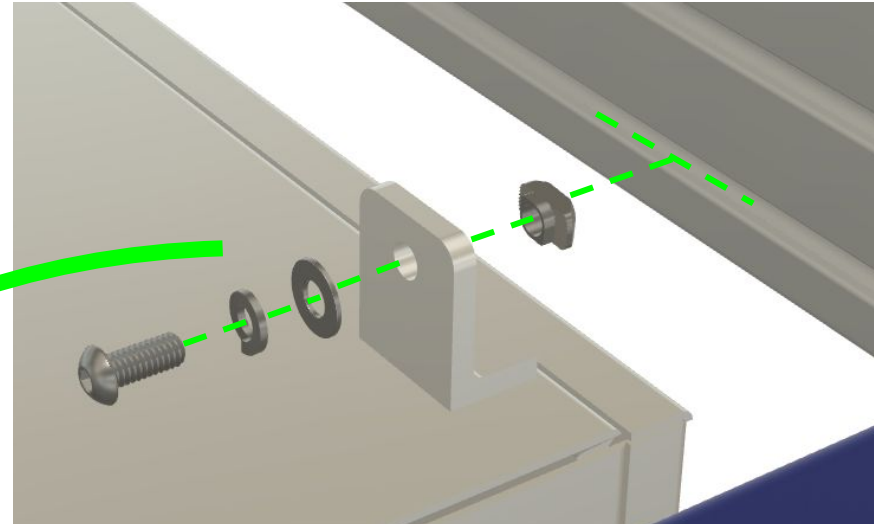
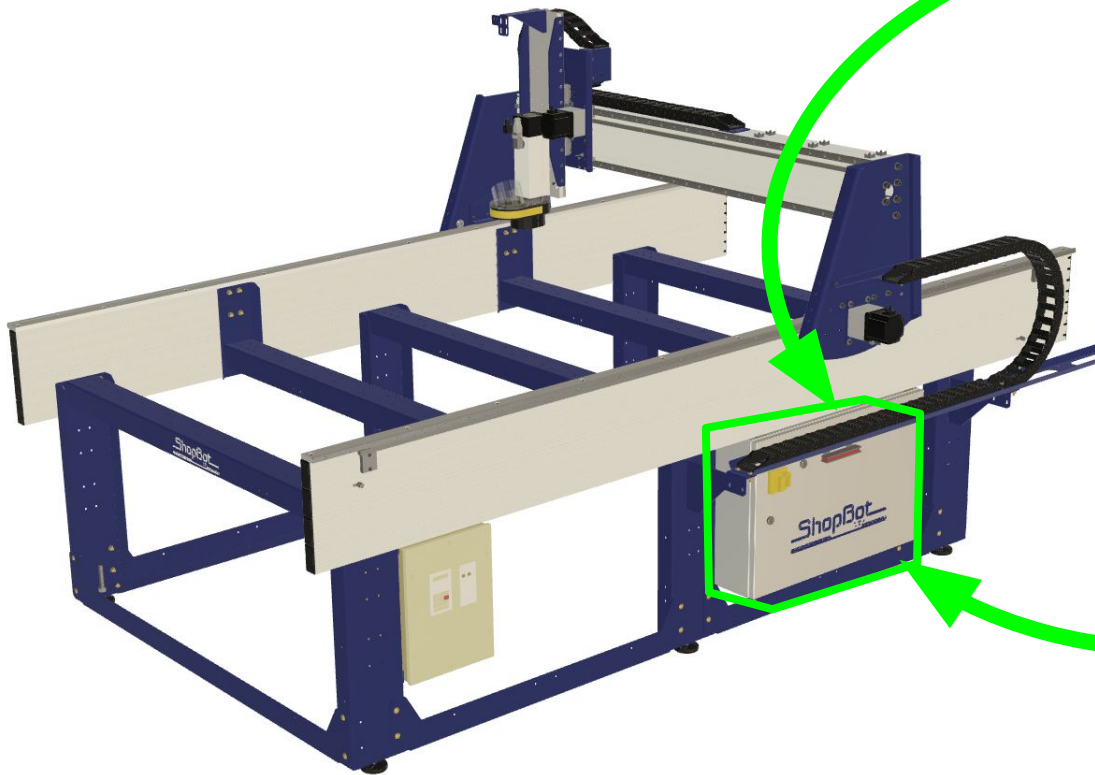
Follow the same process for the hard stops at the back of your table. This time, align the rear V-Wheel on your gantry just short of the end of the rail.



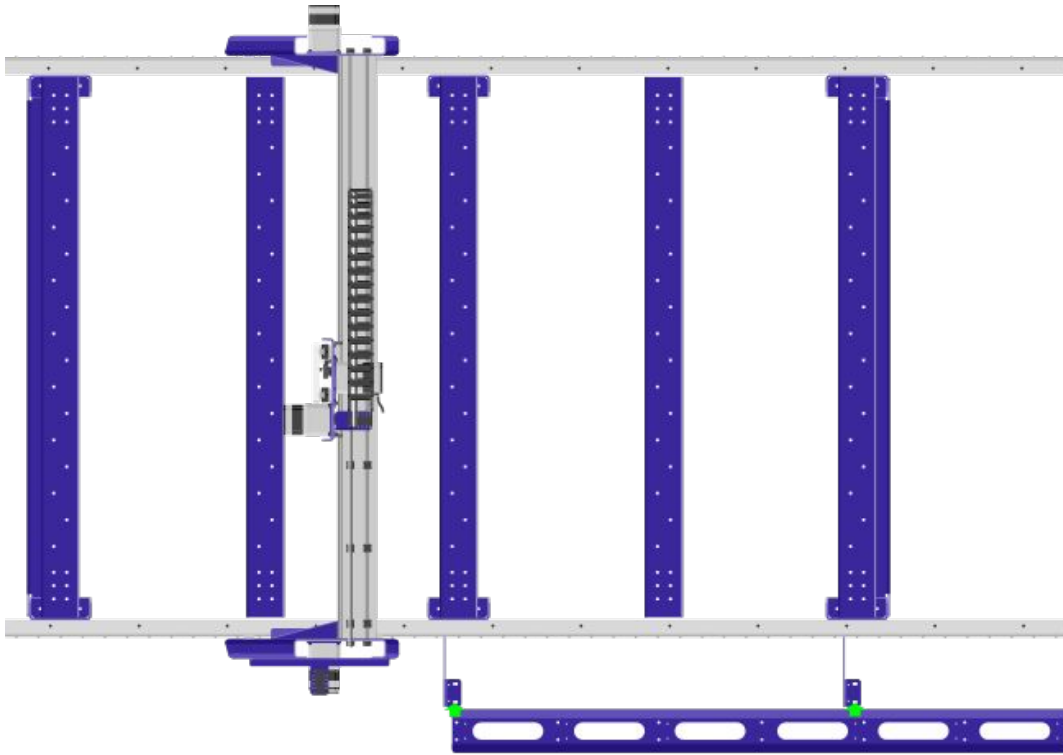
Mounting the Control Box

Your control box has 4 mounting “ears”. The top two mount to the inside face of the table side extrusion. Use the “Drop-In” T-nuts, bolts and washers to loosely attach your control box to the table side extrusion. You’ll need to slide it back and forth a bit to align it with the lower mounting holes.

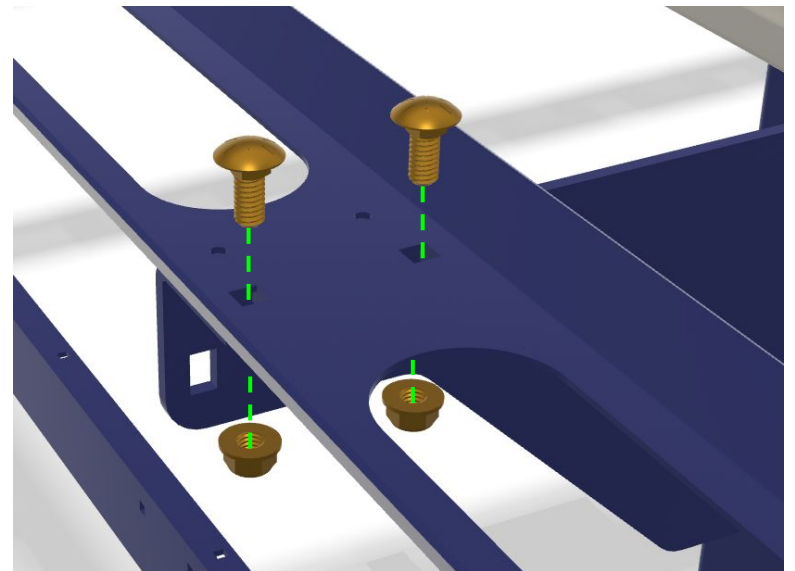
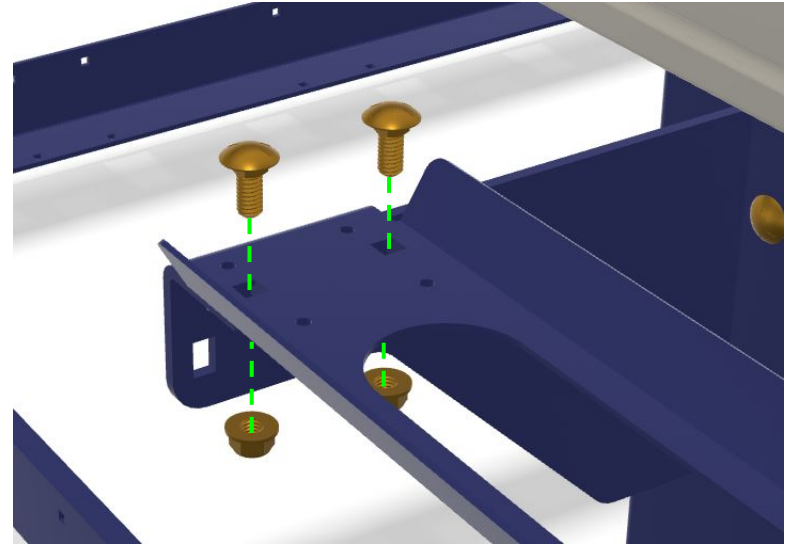
The lower “ears” attach to the blue steel leg support using carriage bolts and nuts. Once these bolts are inserted and tight; return to the top set and tighten them.



Mounting Echain Trough

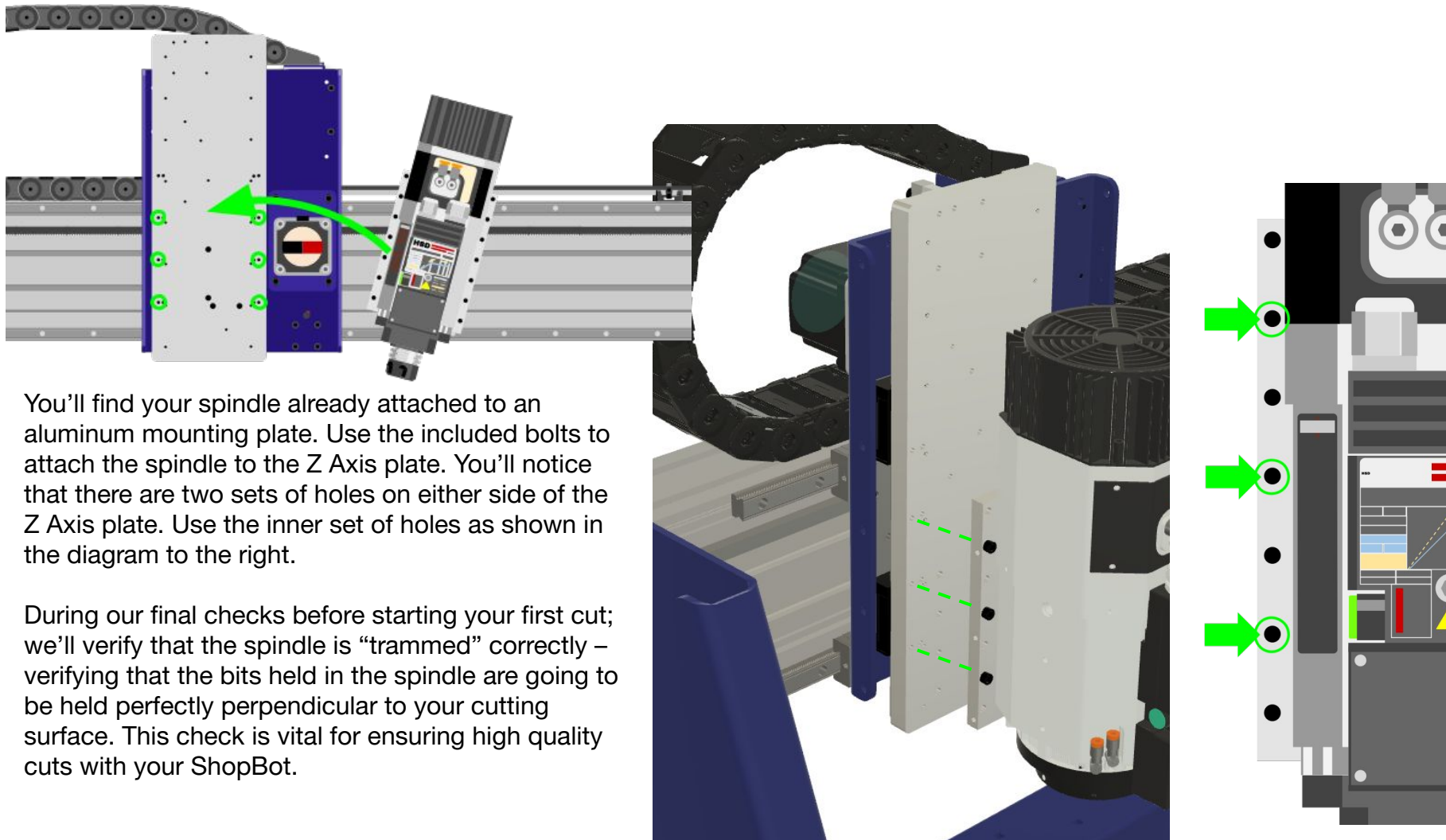


Position the echain trough on top of the two trough support brackets. Secure in to the support brackets using carriage bolts and nuts.



Mounting the Spindle

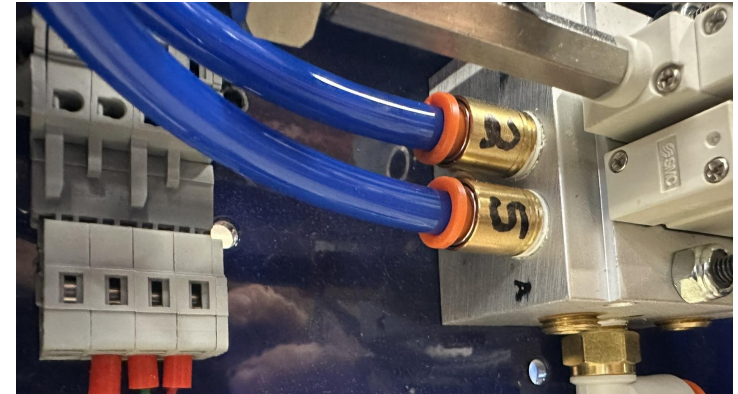
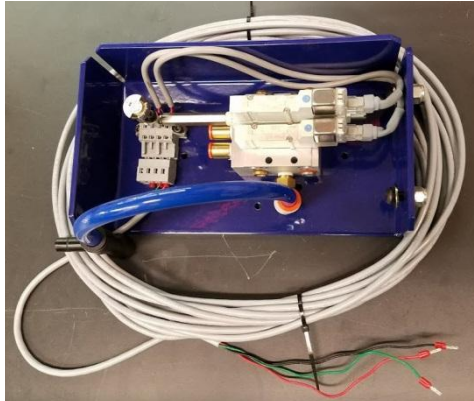
Note: If you have purchased a router instead of a spindle; keep on going to the next page where we'll discuss the process for mounting a router on your ShopBot.



You'll find your spindle already attached to an aluminum mounting plate. Use the included bolts to attach the spindle to the Z Axis plate. You'll notice that there are two sets of holes on either side of the Z Axis plate. Use the inner set of holes as shown in the diagram to the right.

During our final checks before starting your first cut; we'll verify that the spindle is "trammed" correctly – verifying that the bits held in the spindle are going to be held perfectly perpendicular to your cutting surface. This check is vital for ensuring high quality cuts with your ShopBot.

Mounting the Pneumatics Manifold



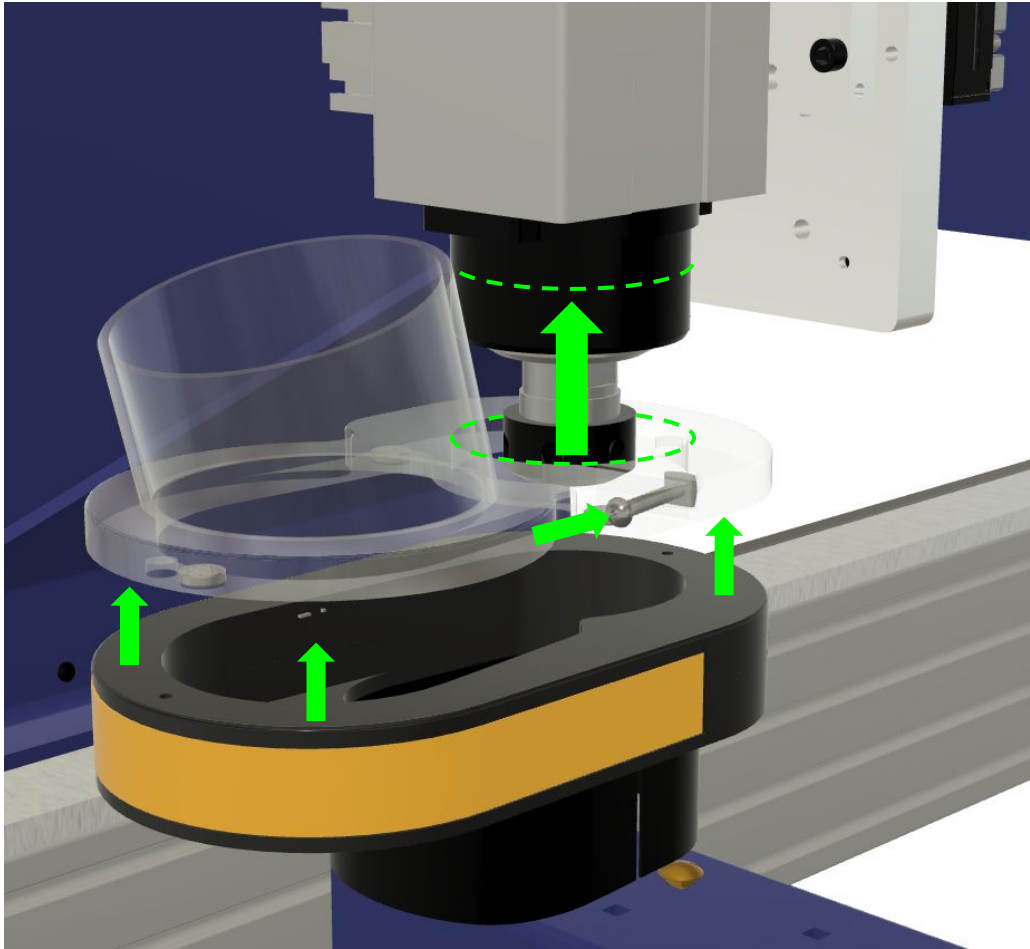
The toolchange function of your ATC spindle is driven by a small cluster of pneumatics controls that must be mounted close to the spindle. Inside your ATC accessories box, you'll find a pneumatics manifold mounted to a steel enclosure with some wires and pneumatic tubing already connected to the solenoid valves and manifold.

The steel enclosure mounts to the back side of the upper echain bracket that arrives connected to the back of your Y/Z Carriage. Start by removing the nuts from the fasteners that are already installed in the pneumatics manifold enclosure. Position the enclosure behind the echain bracket, aligning the mounting bolts with the matching holes in the bracket – secure the manifold in place by reinstalling the nuts and tightening them on the mounting bolts.

The main air line coming from your cable carrier should be connected to a “T” fitting inserted into the main pressure regulator. The short length of tubing connected to the manifold will be connected to the opposite side of the T.

Connect smaller blue hoses from two solenoid outlets to the matching ports on the front side of the spindle.

Mounting the Spindle (Cont)



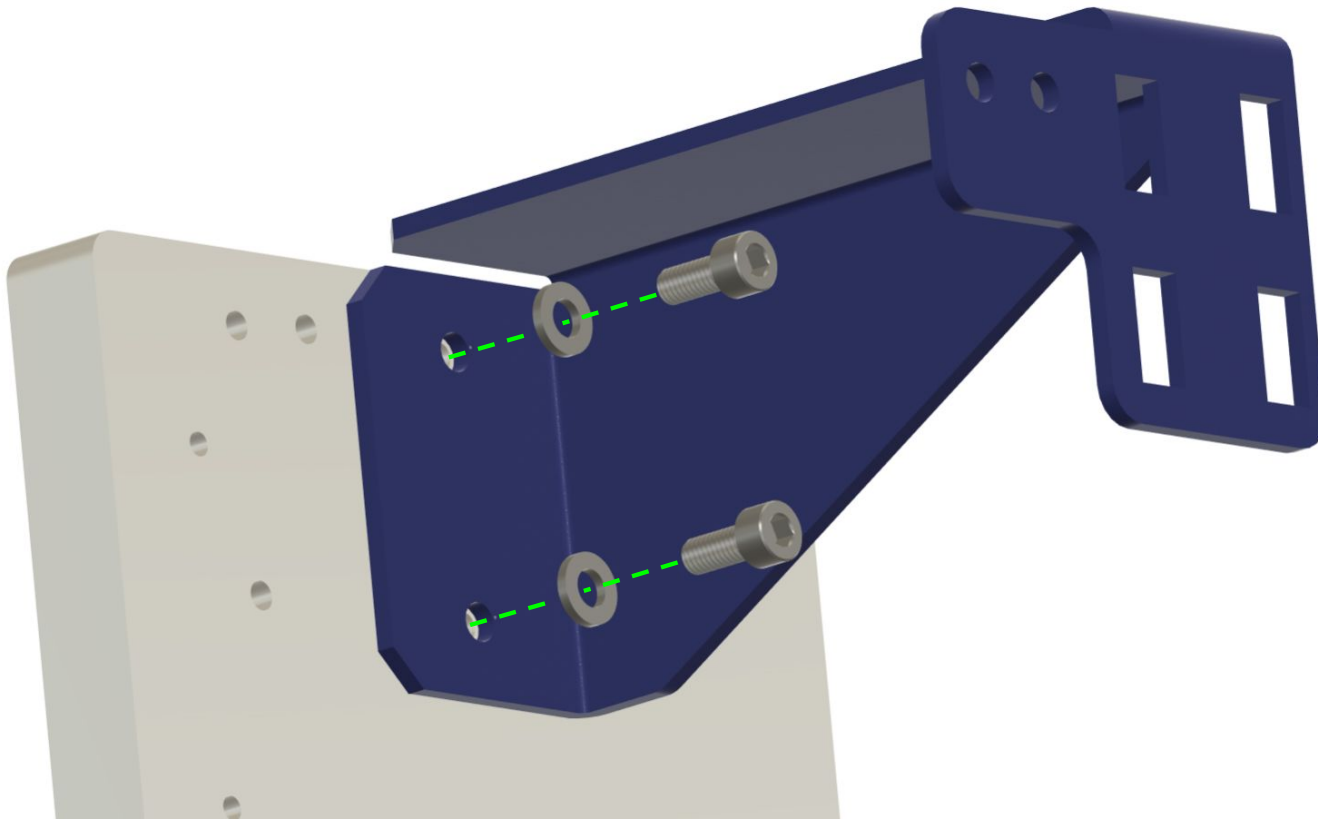
Your spindle kit will include a dust foot designed to fit your specific spindle (make sure to mention your spindle type if you ever call ShopBot to order a replacement dust foot!).

The upper portion of the dust foot attaches to the metal cylinder at the base of your spindle. Slide it on and use the phillips head bolt to tighten the collar around the spindle body.

The lower portion of the dust foot with the brushes clips onto the upper portion magnetically; this makes it easy to remove the dust foot for tool changes or when the dust foot is not needed.

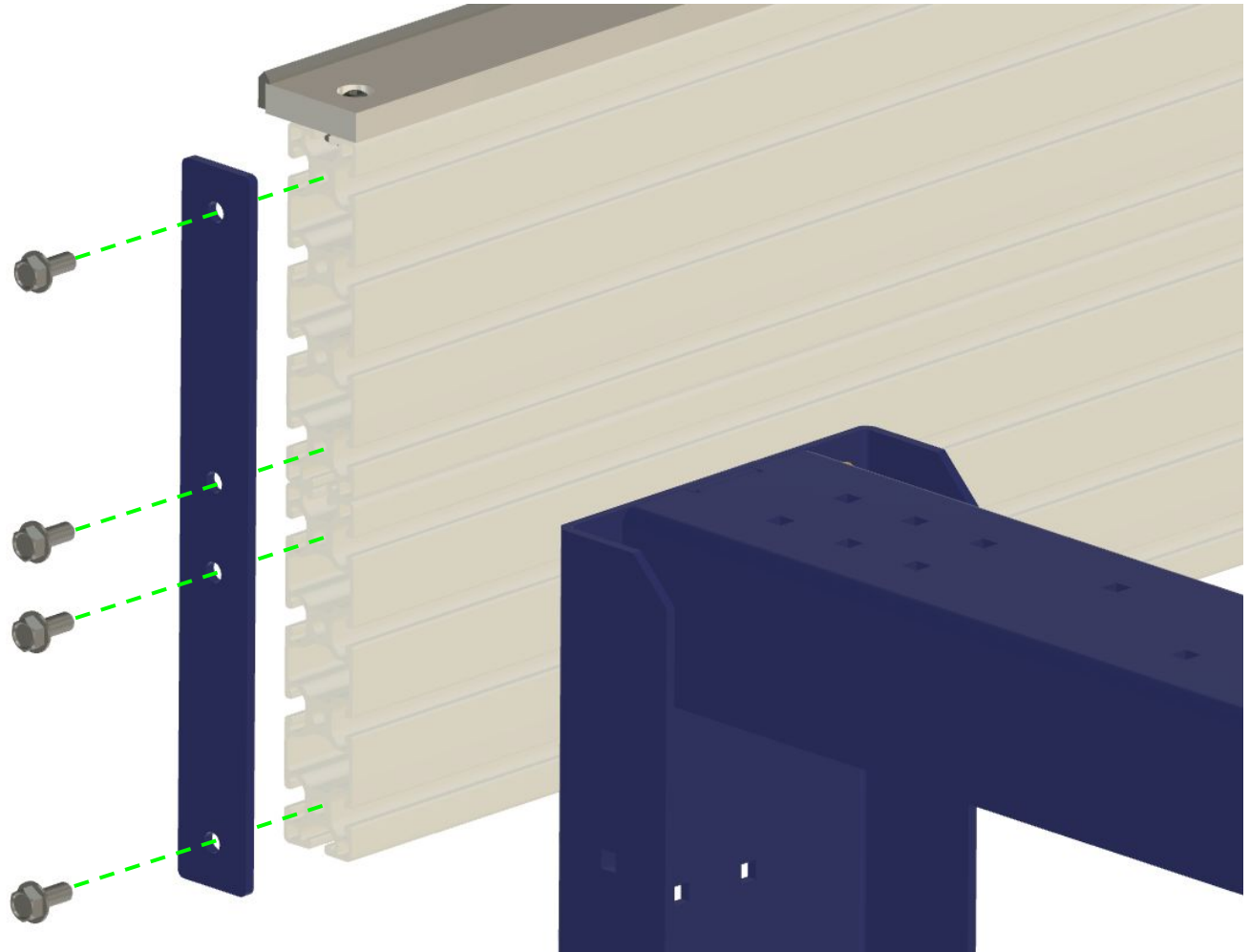
Mounting the Dust Hose Bracket

The dust hose bracket mounts to the top center of the Z Plate using a pair of M6 bolts with washers and split lock washers. You'll also find a set of three hose clamps included with your dust hose bracket. Two of these are meant to be passed through the rectangular holes on the front of the dust hose bracket to clamp onto your dust hose. The third clamp can be used to compress the hose where it slides over the dust foot to create a better seal around the hose.

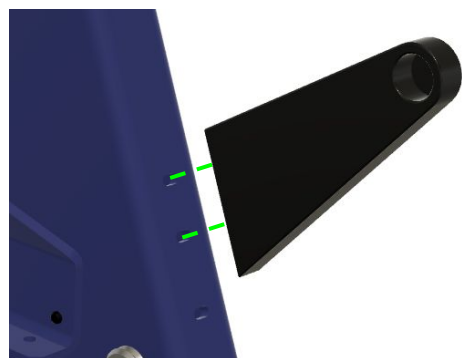
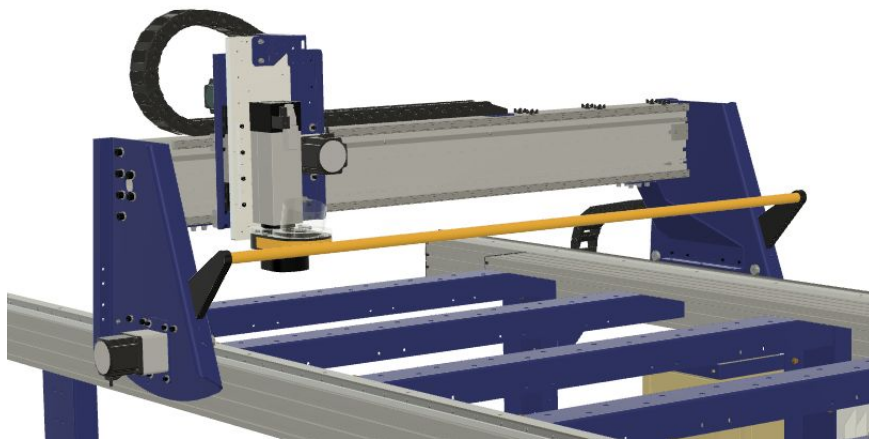


Installing End Caps

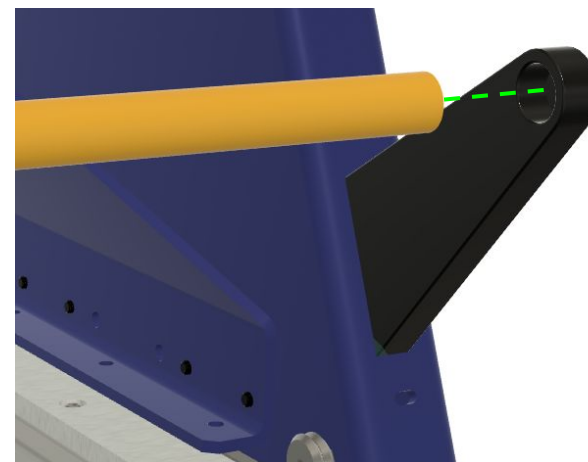
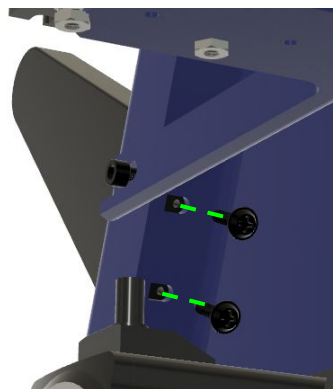
Extrusion end caps give a finished look to your tableside extrusion and also guard the sharp edges of the table sides – they also increase the rigidity of the table by binding the two sets of table sides together. Your endcaps are attached to the ends of your table sides using thread forming screws – these screws will cut threads into the aluminum extrusion as you turn them. To start the screws, apply firm pressure on your socket wrench to press the screw into the hole while you begin to tighten it. You should feel the screw begin to “bite” into the aluminum and become difficult to turn without force. Use your body weight to press down on the handle of your socket wrench to slowly thread the screw into the extrusion. Attach end caps to all four corners of your table in this manner.



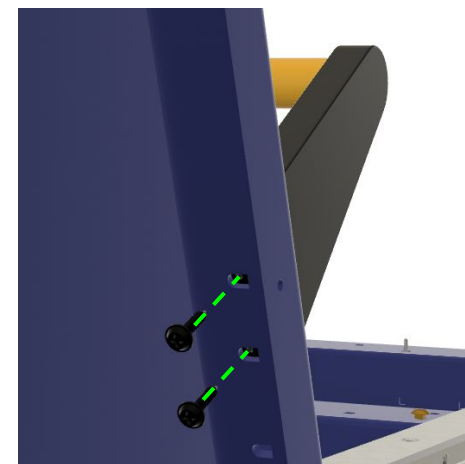
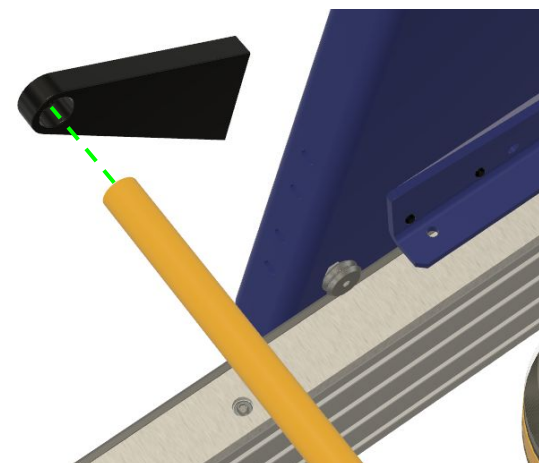
Installing Push Bar



The “pushbar” is an safety feature on your ShopBot that helps prevent someone from accidentally coming close to the spindle while the machine is running. The pushbar held by two plastic brackets the mount to the gantry. To attach the first bracket, find the slotted holes on the front face of the gantry end plate. Insert two of the screws through the top set of holes and attach your first bracket with the circular pocket facing towards the center of the machine.



Set the other bracket and screws next to the gantry end plate at the other side of the machine. Press the yellow steel push bar into the cutout in the bracket that you’ve already mounted; then press the second bracket onto the opposite end of the pushbar. Secure this bracket to the gantry end plate using the two remaining screws inserted through the top pair of holes in the gantry end plate.

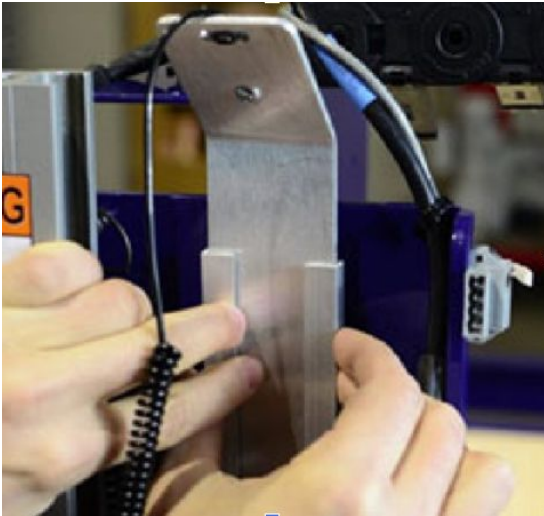


Mounting the Z Zero Plate

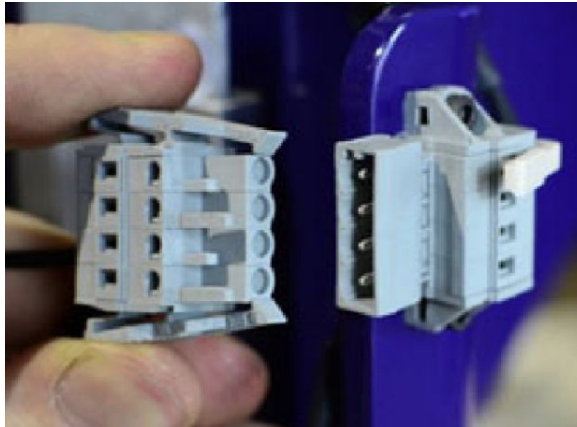
Your machine includes a “conductive Z Zero Plate” this plate will be connected to a sensor input inside your control box. The copper clip is connected to electrical ground. When the plate comes into contact with any electrically conductive material to which the clip is attached, the control system will detect that contact. This is used to set the height of your cut by placing the plate on your material and the clip on your bit – then using an automated routine to touch the bit off on the plate.

The installation kit includes the plate, clip and their wiring ,some rubber bumpers and two pieces of aluminum U-channel with adhesive backing that will be used to create a holder for your z zero plate.

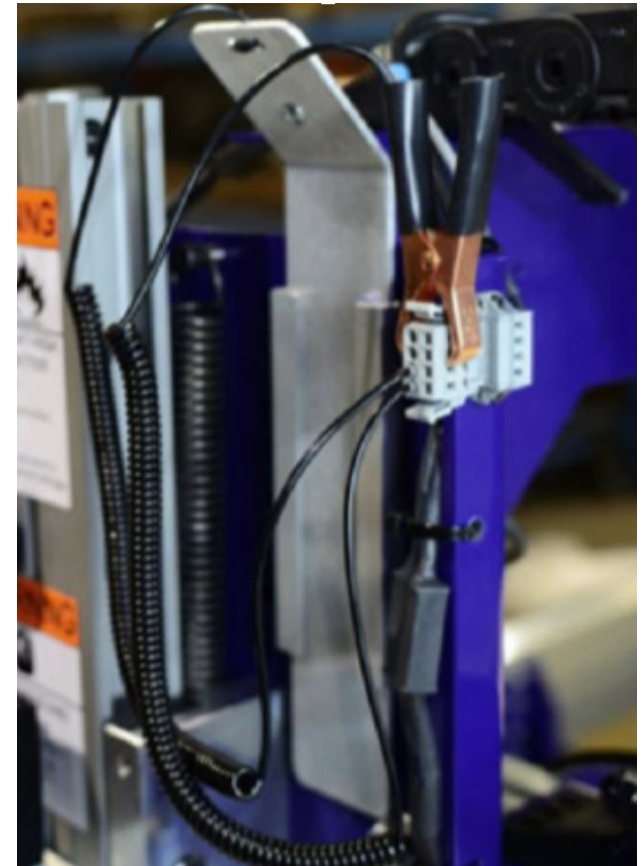
Slide the z zero plate into the two pieces of U-channel and gently pinch them together with one hand. With the other hand, remove the paper backing of the adhesive on the U-channel. Using the z zero plate to set the spacing, press the two pieces of U-channel onto the bare painted metal surface above the Y Axis motor.



Find the grey connector to which both the plate and the clip are wired and plug it into the socket on the right side of the Y/Z Carriage Plate.



Store the copper clip by clipping it to the plastic housing of the connector.

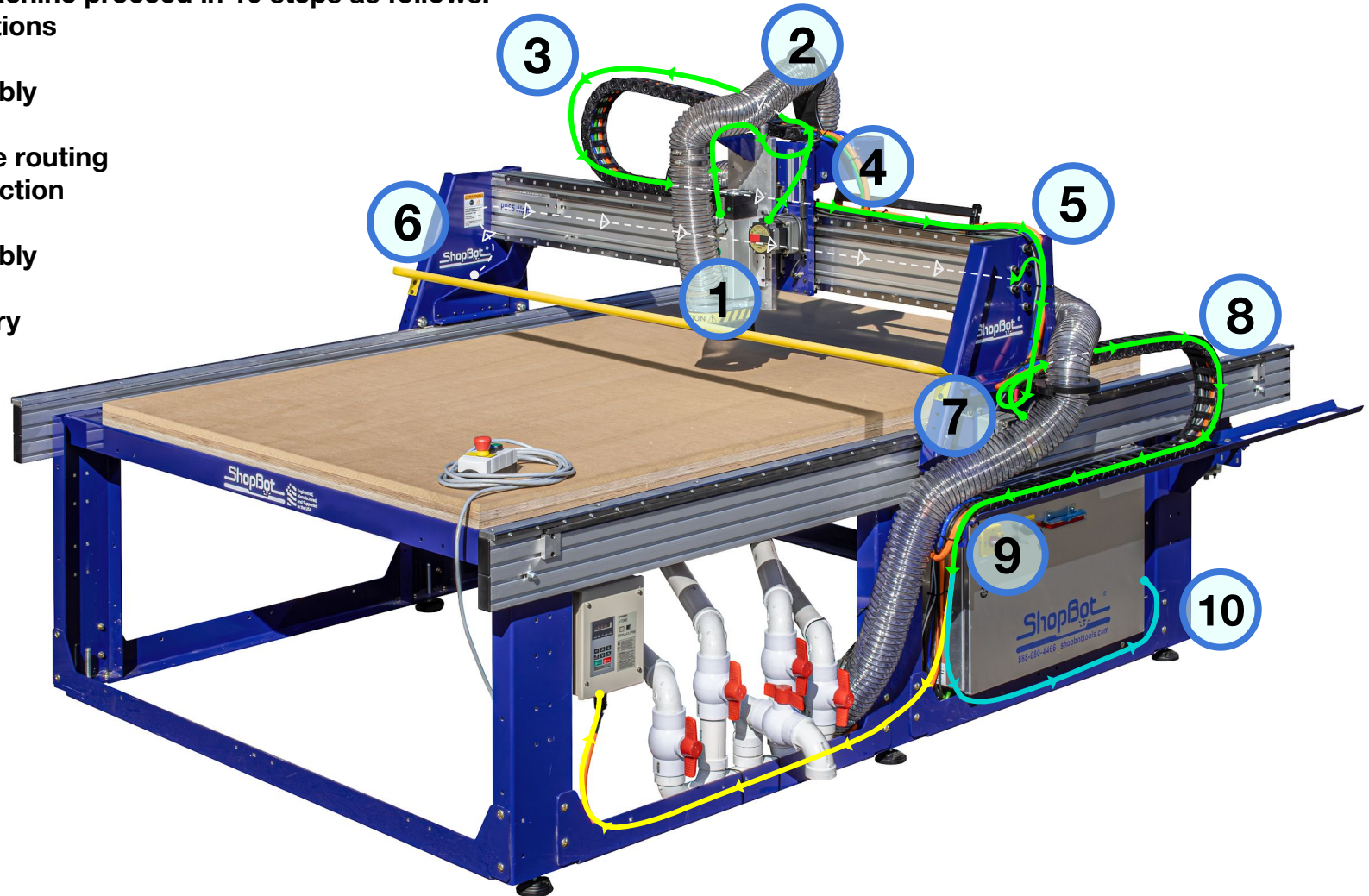


Wire Routing

The wires for your machine must be able to bend and move as the machine moves. We employ cable carriers (sometimes called E-Chains) to protect the wires during operation and make sure that they are not bent too much. You will need to route a few more wires through you E-Chains before making the final connections in your control box. It is easiest to work from the spindle – back to the control box with your wiring.

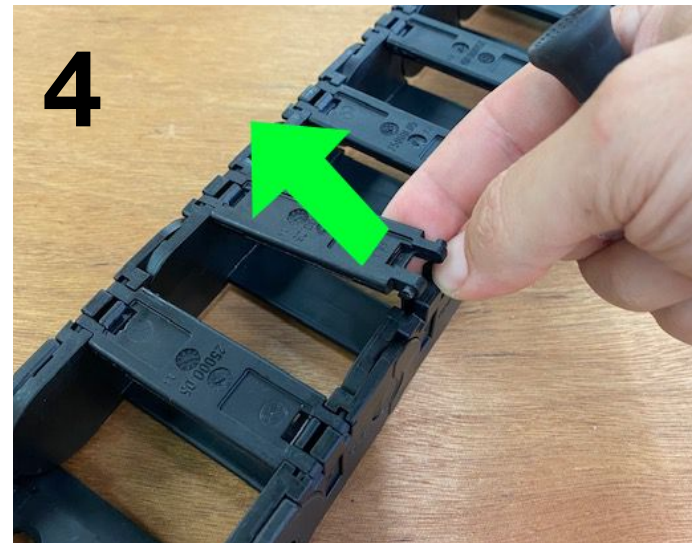
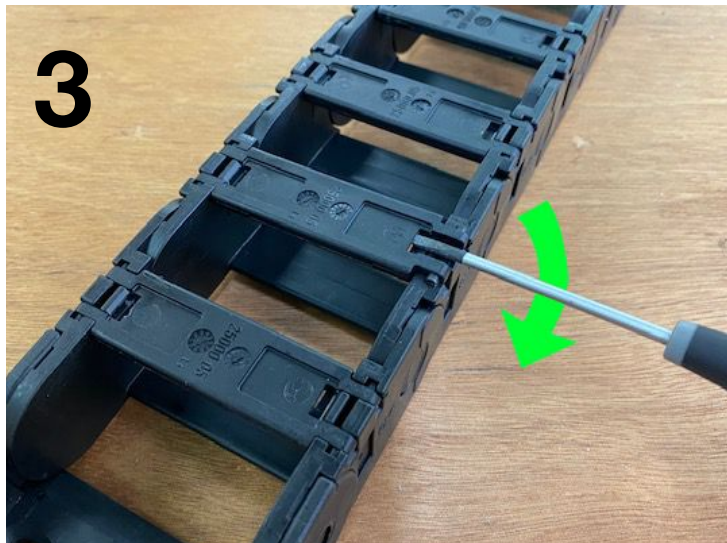
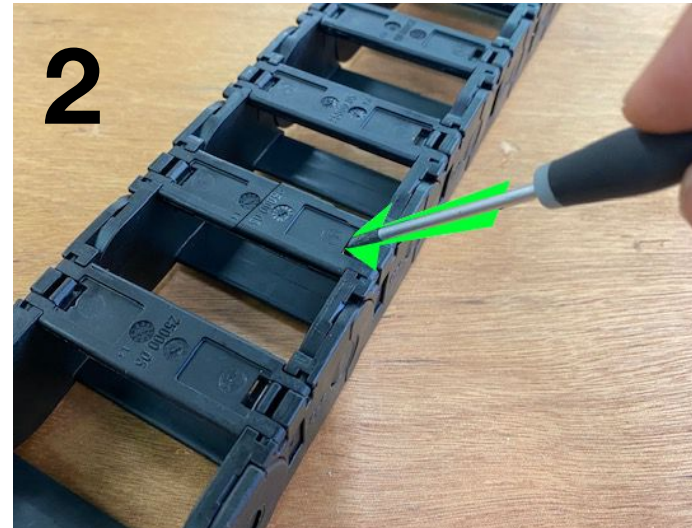
The wiring of every machine proceed in 10 steps as follows:

1. Spindle connections
2. Y Echain entry
3. Y Echain assembly
4. Y Echain exit
5. Gantry end plate routing
6. X2 motor connection
7. X Echain entry
8. X Echain assembly
9. X Echain exit
10. Control Box entry



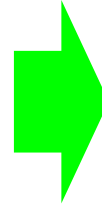
Opening E-Chain Links

The links on your E-Chain can be opened with a flat head screw driver. Insert the tip of the screw driver into the opening at the edge of the link and apply some leverage to pop the link open. Once you're finished inserting cables, the links will snap closed with a bit of pressure. If one of covers completely pops off – don't worry, it isn't broken, simply snap it back into place with pressure on both ends of the cover.



Wire Routing (Y-Axis)

Most of the wires are already partially installed on your machine at this point. A coil of wires will already be connected to the base of your VFD. Cut the zip ties on these wires and unwrap them. Find a clear space to lay them out flat, making sure that there are no kinks in the wires.



Route the orange spindle cable (this will also include a bright green cable for ATC systems) and the fan cable (this is integrated into the spindle cable for 5HP and ATC systems) through the X axis echain bracket and through the underside of the Y axis E-Chain entry near the Z axis. Drape the cables over the Z plate to position them for connection.



Wire Routing (Y-Axis) (Cont)

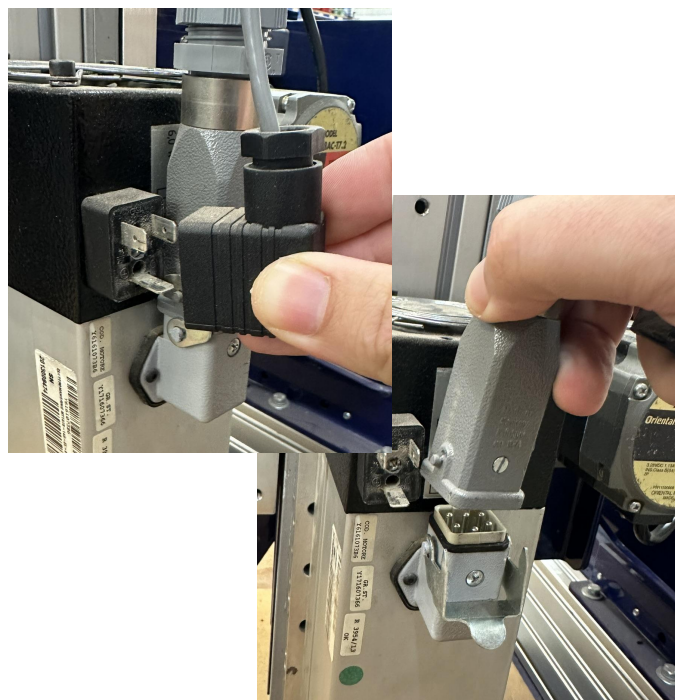
We'll start by making the final connections at your spindle. Spindle connections vary in size and shape depending on the type of spindle that you've purchased with your machine. 2.2HP and 4HP HSD spindles will have one large orange power cable along with a smaller grey cable that supplies DC voltage to the cooling fan on the spindle. 5HP Manual Toolchange (Colombo) spindles have the fan power integrated into a heavier gauge orange power cable. Finally, 5HP Automatic Toolchange spindles use two large cables, one orange power cable and one green I/O cable that terminate in a single large connector.

Regardless of what connector type your spindle uses, it is best to start by connecting your power and fan cables to the spindle before routing the spindle cables through the cable carrier. The images below show the various connections for the different spindle types that can be installed on the PRS5 Alpha system.

**5HP (Colombo)
Spindle Connection**



**2.2/4HP (HSD) Spindle
Connection**



**5HP ATC (HSD)
Spindle Connection**



Wire Routing (Y-Axis) (Cont)

Your cables will be secured to the machine at a number of locations using the zip-ties that were included with your assembly kit. Before starting to lock your wires in place, lower the Z axis of your machine to its lowest point – this is to ensure that there is enough slack in your wires to allow the full range of motion for your machine.

We also need to open your Y axis cable carrier so that new wires can be inserted. Using a flat head screwdriver, disconnect the cable carrier from the black plastic end bracket that is bolted to the blue steel cable carrier mounting bracket on the back side of your Y/Z carriage.

-With your Z axis lowered, start by securing all wires/tubes coming from your spindle to the dust hose bracket using a zip tie inserted through the two holes on the left side of the bracket.

-Next, guide the wire bundle in an arc from the dust hose bracket to the cable carrier end bracket. Lay the wire bundle flat on the end bracket and secure them to the end bracket using a pair of zip ties.

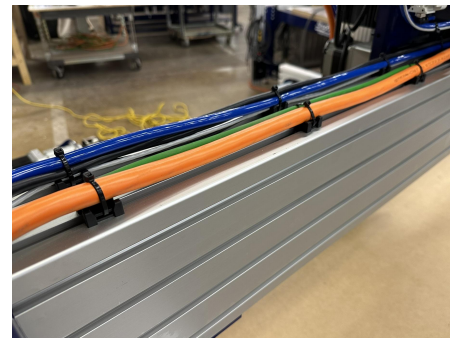
-To reconnect the cable carrier to the end bracket, you'll need to open the first 5 links of the enchain using your flat head screwdriver to gently pry open the snap on cover on the bottom face of each link. Reconnect the cable carrier to the end bracket, making sure that all of your wires are inside the cable carrier.

-Continue down the cable carrier, opening each link, pressing the wires into the cable carrier and eventually closing each link until you have routed the wires all the way to the opposite end of the cable carrier.

-Secure the wire bundle to the lower end bracket of the cable carrier using a pair of zip ties.

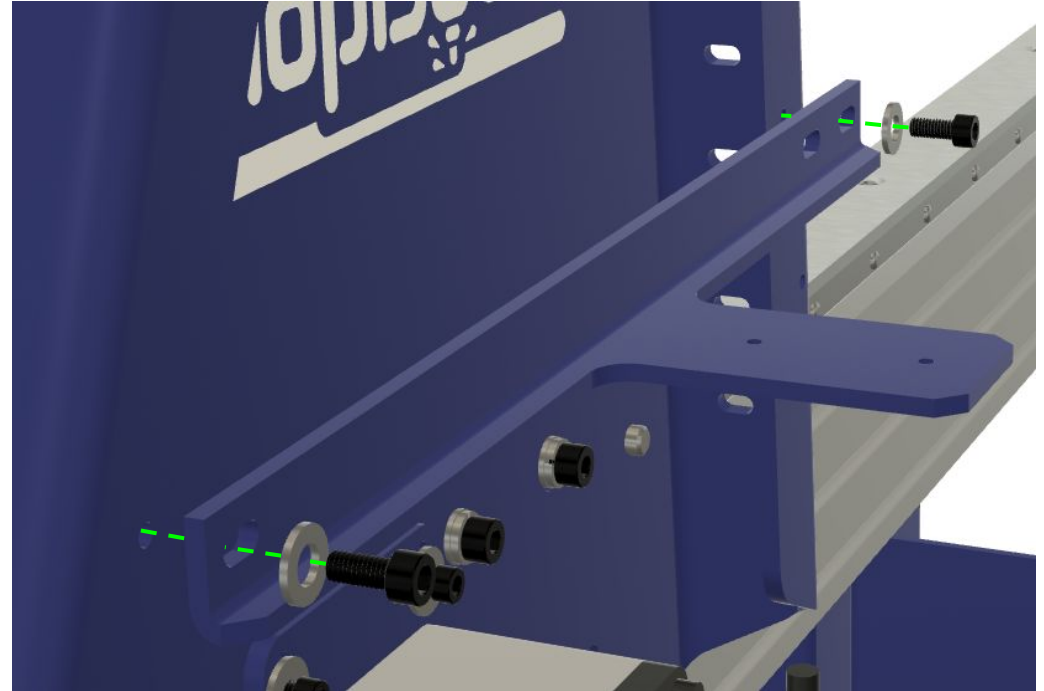
-Next, we'll route the cables along the top of the gantry beam towards the X Axis cable carrier. You'll find a set of zip tie anchors attached to the top of your gantry beam. Pull your wire bundle tight across the top of the gantry and secure it to each of the open zip tie anchors.

-Finally, take all of the wires coming off the side of the gantry and lay them against the side of your gantry end plate.

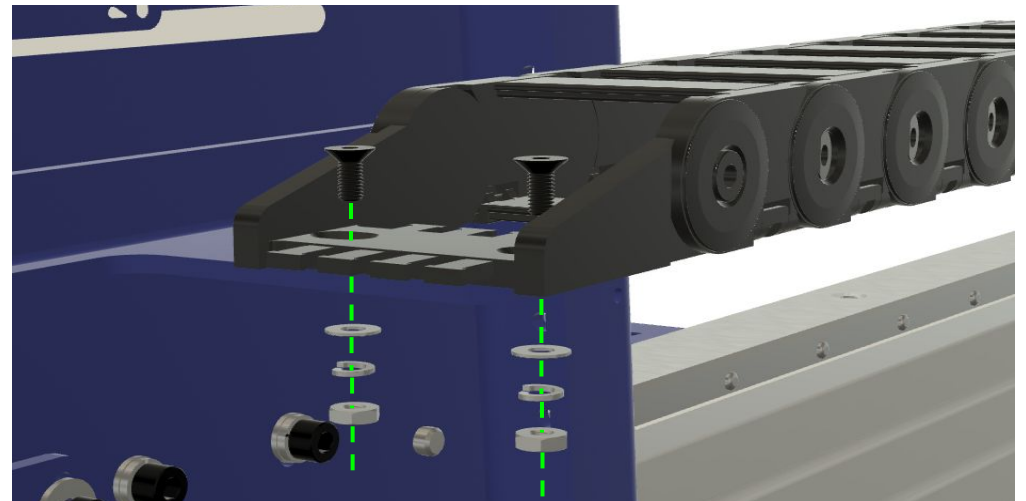


Attaching X Echain

Connect the X Echain Bracket to the Gantry End Plate on the same side on which your Echain Trough is mounted.

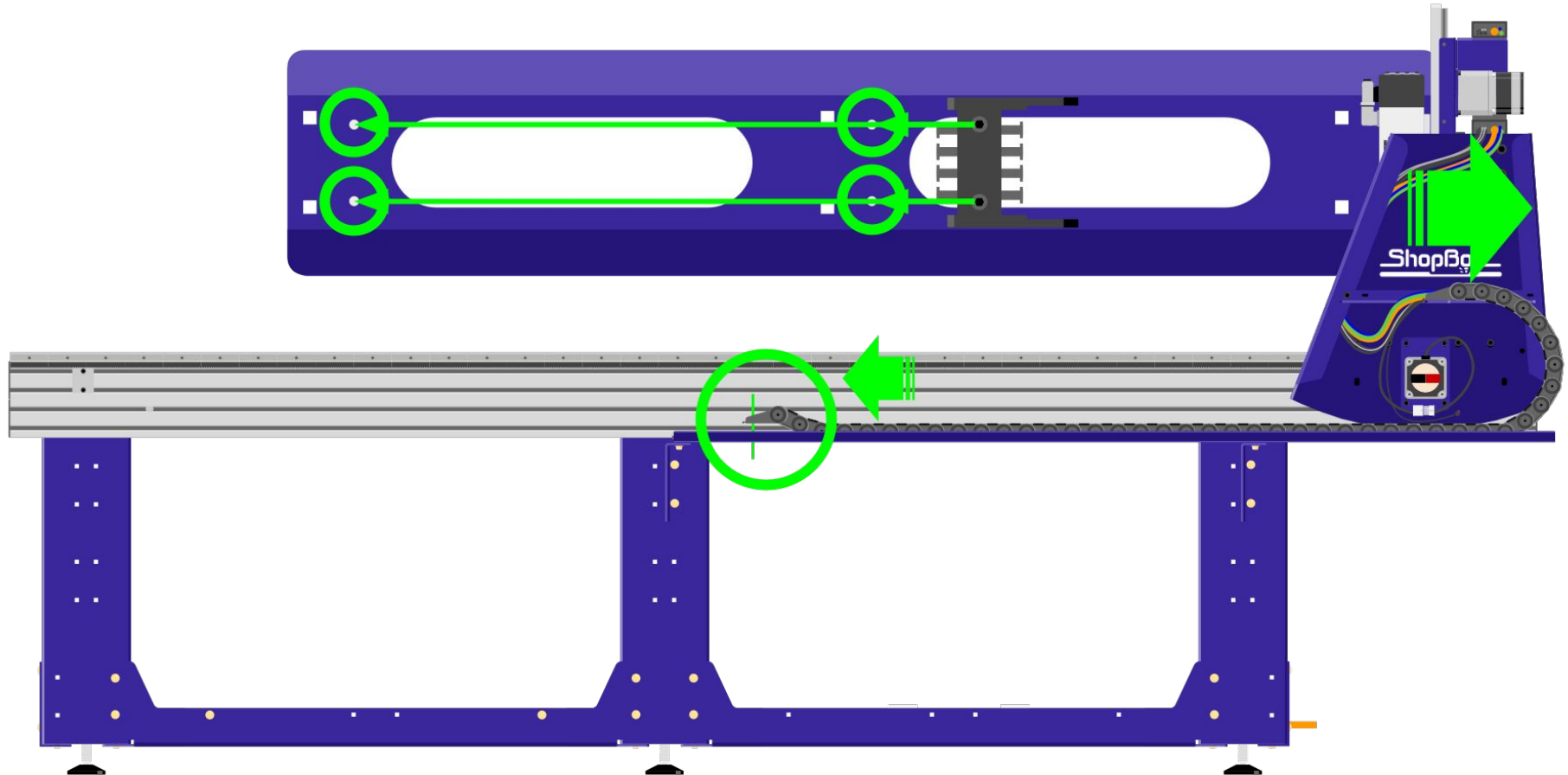


The end of your Echain may already be attached to the bracket; but if for some reason we were forced to remove it while packing your machine; attach the Echain to the bracket using the included hardware.

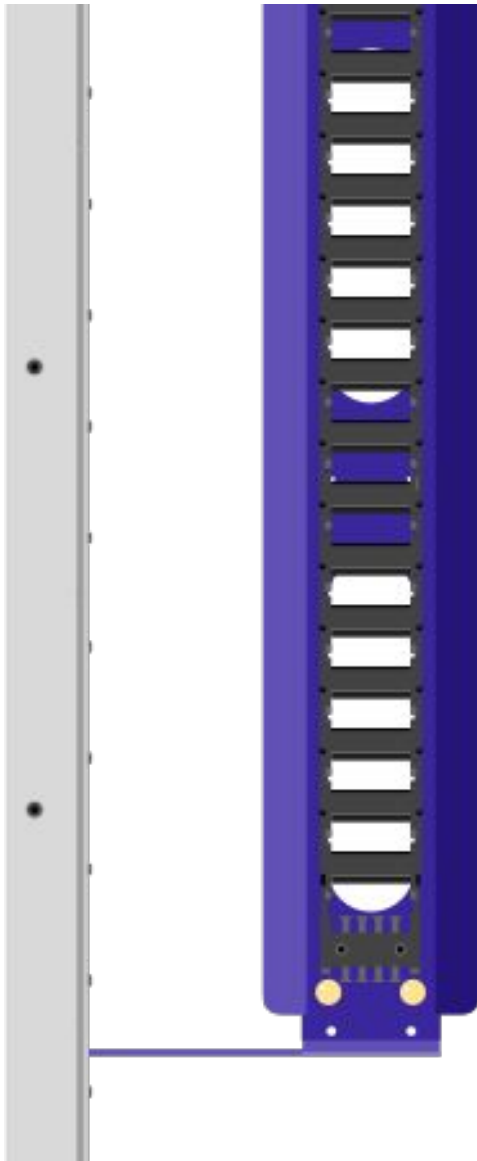


Attaching X Echain (Cont)

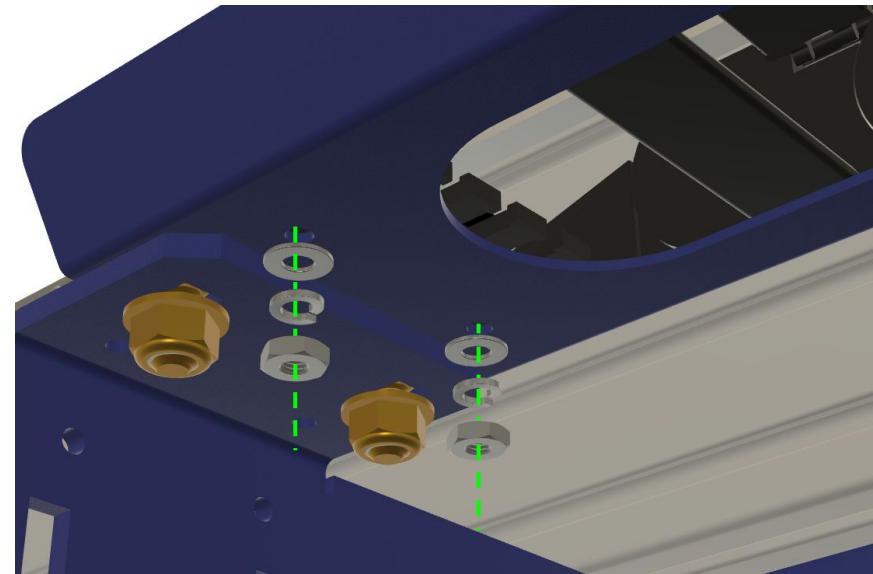
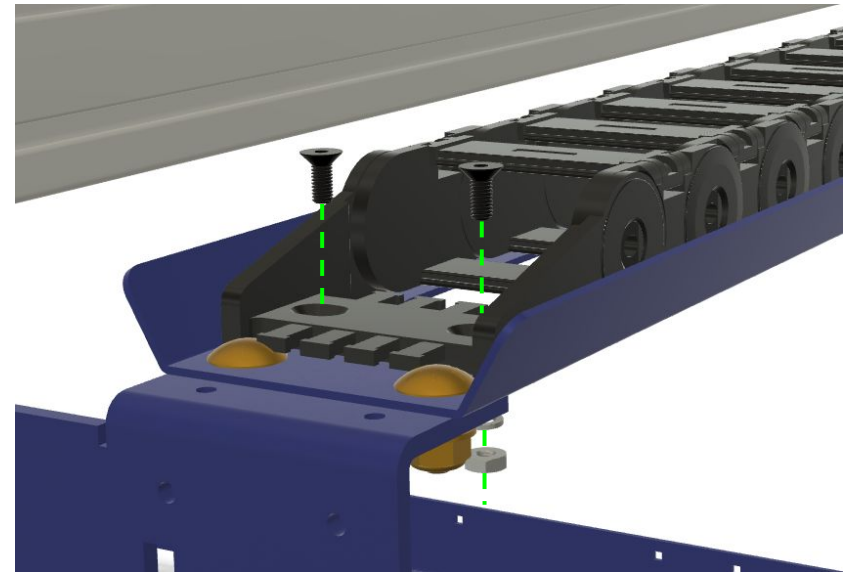
There are multiple locations where it is possible to attach the exit end of your X E-Chain. To make sure that your machine will have the full range of travel, start by moving the gantry all the way to the back end of your machine table. Then pull the E-Chain exit as far towards the front as possible. The frontmost reachable set of holes will be the ideal attachment point for your E-Chain exit.



Attaching X Echain (Cont)



The opposite end of the Echain will be attached to the Echain trough. Use the 10-32 Flat Head SHCS along with washers, split washers and nuts to secure the end of your Echain.



Wire Routing (X-Axis)

The bundle of wires coming from your gantry should now be contained behind the X Axis echain bracket at the side of the gantry end plate. To continue routing your cables, first make sure that the x axis cable carrier is disconnected from the end bracket that is attached to the X Axis echain bracket. Just like with the Y Axis cable carrier, we'll open a few links on the underside of the cable carrier.

-Split the bundle of cables into two groups, with the motor cables and sensor cables in one bundle and the orange spindle power cable along with any pneumatic tubing in another bundle.



Wire Routing (X-Axis) (Cont)

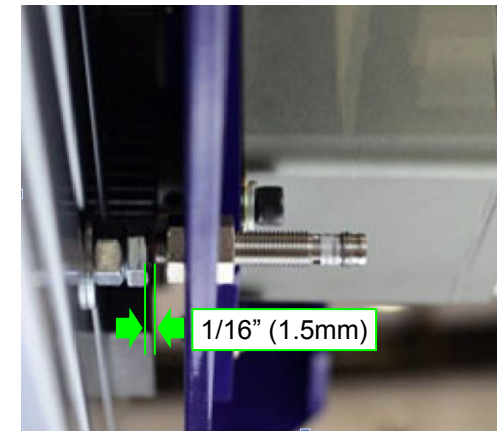
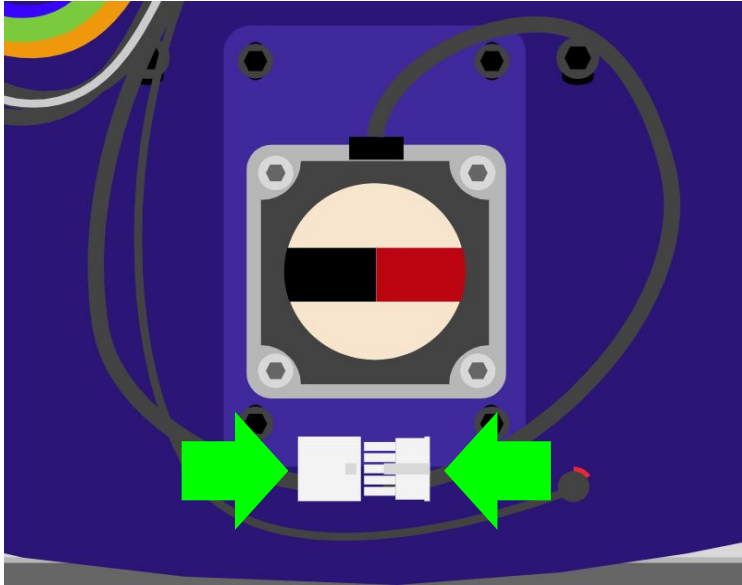
Work the cable bundle down the length of the chain, opening and closing links as you go until the cables are routed to the opposite end of the cable carrier. Once your cables are completely routed through the X E-Chain, it is time to secure the cables with zip-ties. On top of the gantry beam, you'll find zip tie anchors to which you can attach the spindle cables.

At either end of your X E-Chain, using the mounting points to secure the cables with zip ties.



Connecting X Motors/Sensors

Each X Axis motor will connect to a motor cable that will be run back to the control box. Locate the large black wire with the white connector on the end of it. Connect the two halves of the connector.



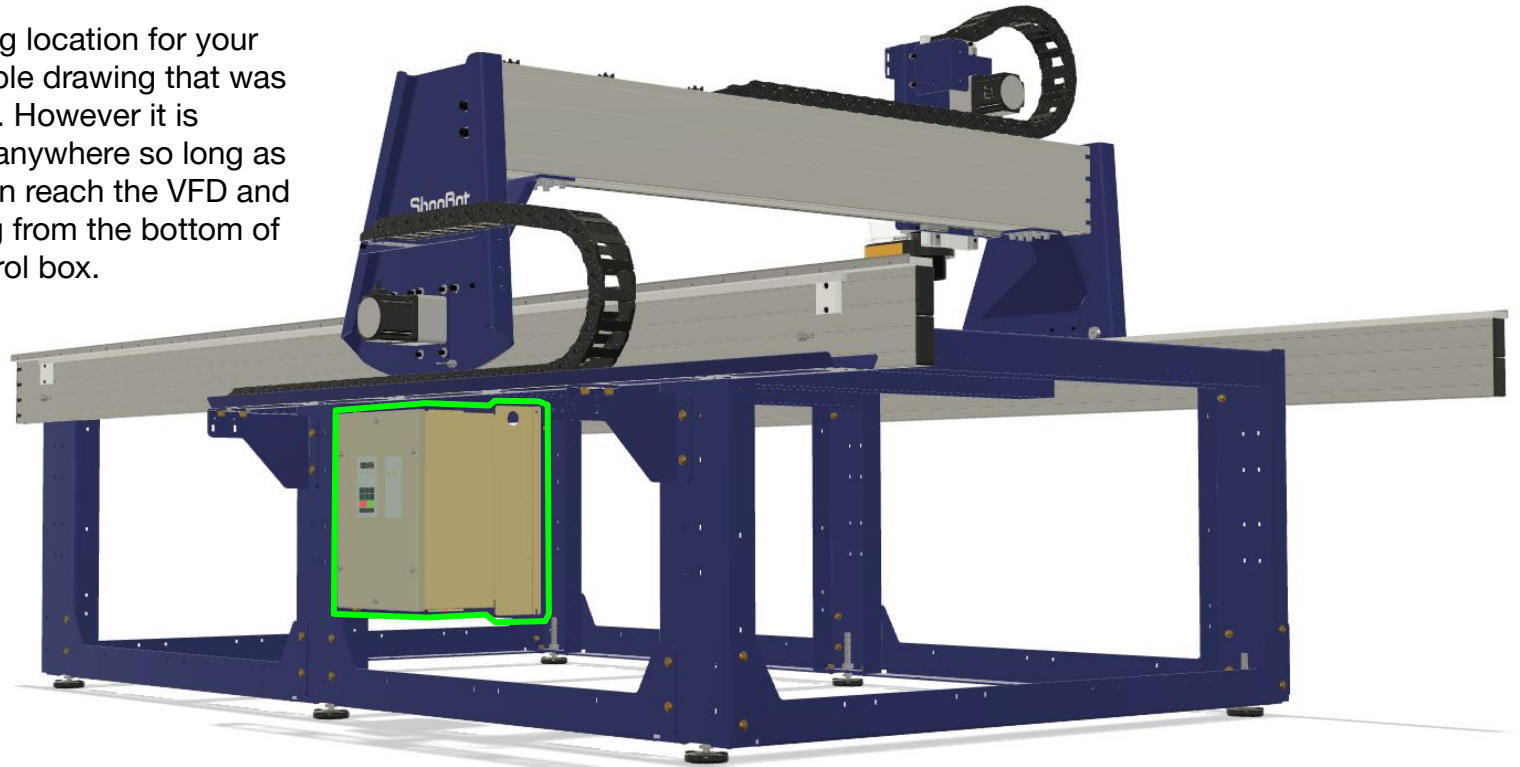
The X axis limit switch does not ship pre-installed, to prevent damage to the switch when moving the gantry from the crate to the machine. The limit switch is attached by threading it through the hole to the bottom right of the X motor on the side of the machine with the echain. Two lock nuts are included with the switch, use one on either side of the switch barrel to secure it in place. The switch will detect the limit targets that you installed on your table sides. Roll the gantry over to the limit target and thread the switch in until there is a roughly 1/16" (1.5mm) gap between the tip of the switch and the top of the bolt head on the target.

The smaller loose cable near the x motor connects to the open end of the switch. Line up the three pins on the switch with the three holes in the connector; press it onto the switch and then rotate the knurled ring on the connector to thread it onto the switch body.

Mounting the VFD

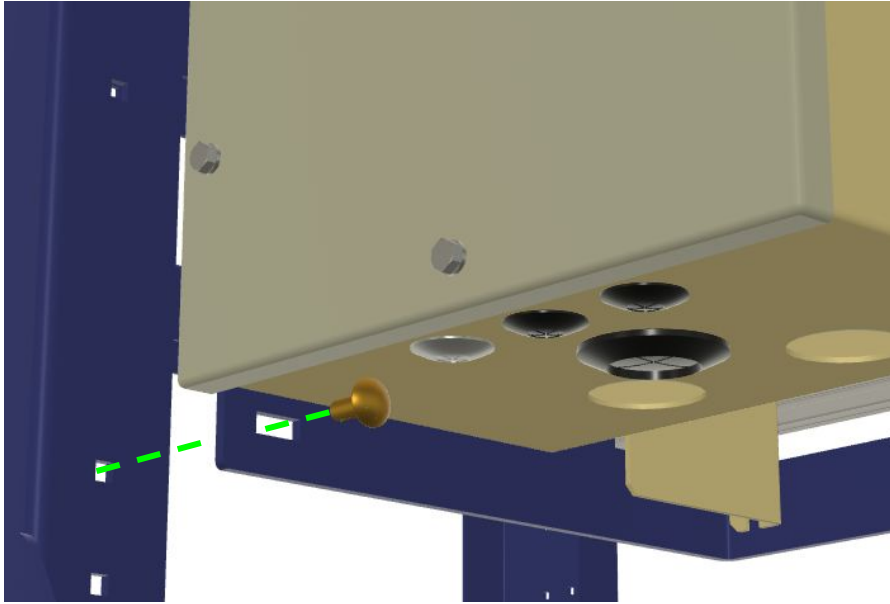
If your machine uses a spindle (and not a router) it will come with a VFD (Variable Frequency Drive). The VFD takes the power that you've connected to your machine (either single-phase or three-phase power) and outputs 230V 3-Phase Power to run your spindle. The VFD is also capable of modulating the frequency of the AC Voltage that it is outputting to control the rotation speed of your spindle. Depending on your spindle's rated Horsepower (kW) and the supply voltage that your shop has; your VFD can vary in appearance and size; however, the installation process is the same for all systems.

The recommended mounting location for your VFD will be shown in the table drawing that was included with your machine. However it is possible to mount the VFD anywhere so long as the orange spindle cable can reach the VFD and the Black S/O cable coming from the bottom of the VFD can reach the control box.



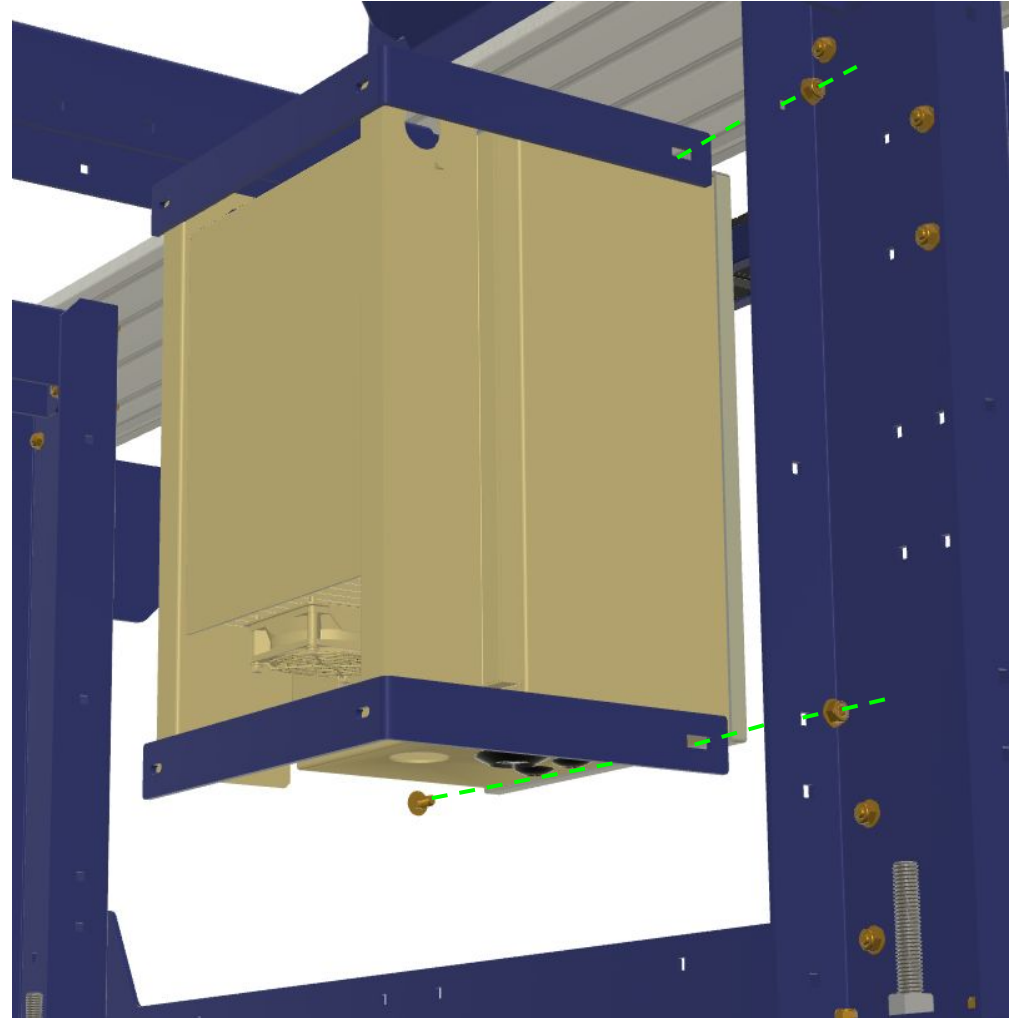
The mounting brackets for your VFD should already be attached to your VFD when it arrives. Only two bolts should be required to attach the VFD to your table.

Mounting the VFD (Cont)



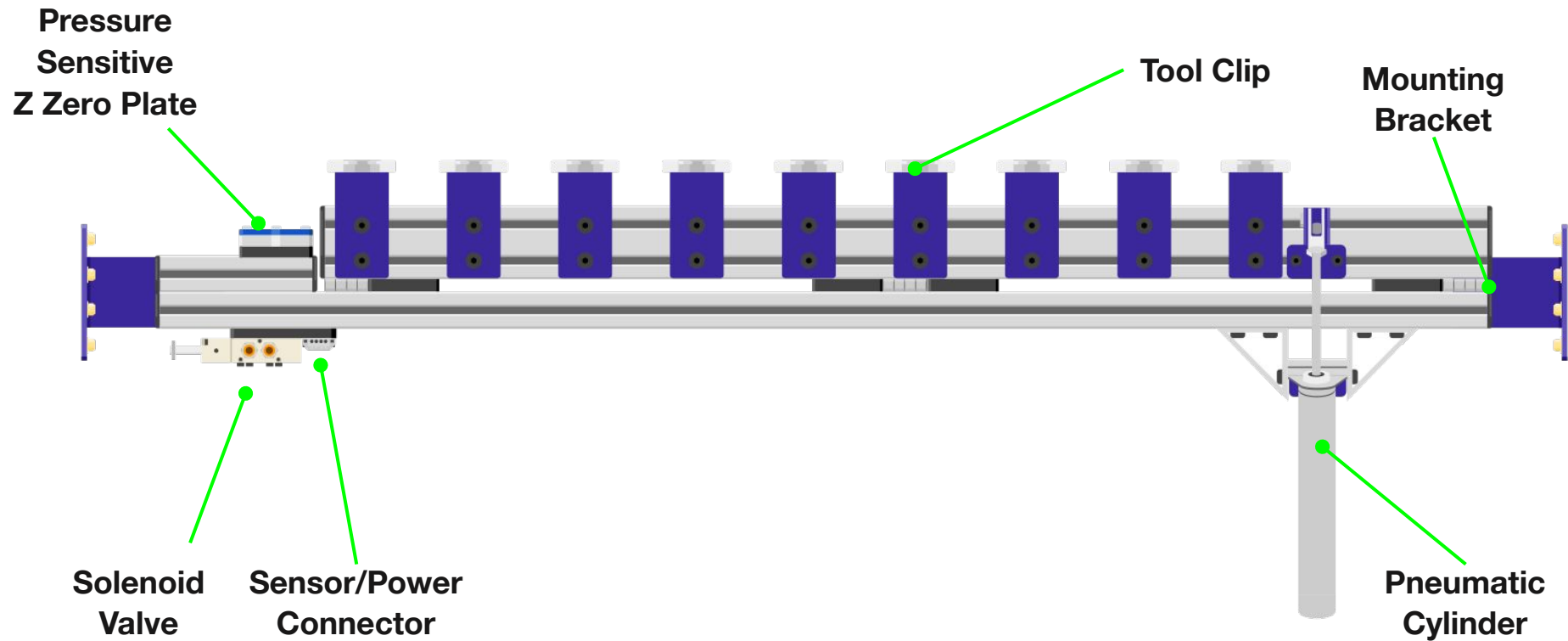
Find the top mounting hole for your VFD near the top of the table leg where the table leg meets the table side extrusion. Insert a screw and secure it with a nut. The bottom bracket of your VFD will line up with one of the holes lower down on the table leg, depending on the size of your VFD.

Once you've got both screws inserted; tighten down the nuts to hold the VFD in place.



Mounting the Tool Bar

The toolbar for your ATC will arrive fully assembled and ready to mount to your table. Every ATC system comes standard with 9 tool positions on the tool bar. Machines with a 60" gantry can expand this to a total of 11 and 72" machines can be expanded to 13. These additional tool positions can be added at a later time if you didn't purchase them with your machine. Cutter diameter for bits used with your tool bar should not exceed 1.25" and bits should not protrude more than 3.75" from the base of the collet.



Mounting the Tool Bar (cont)

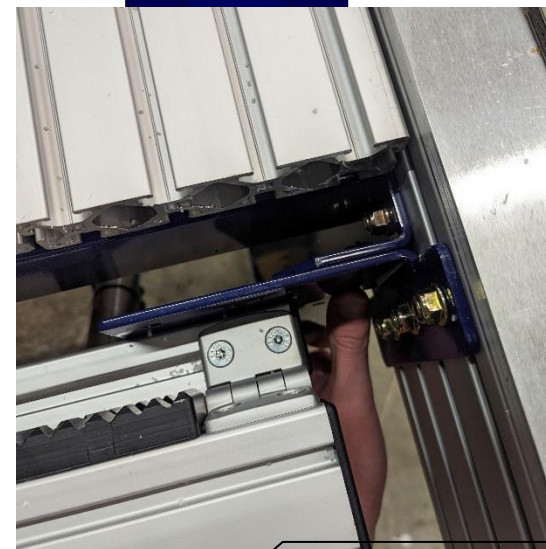
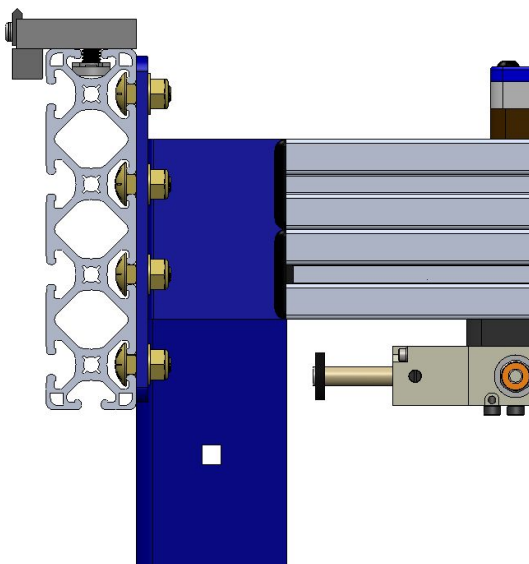
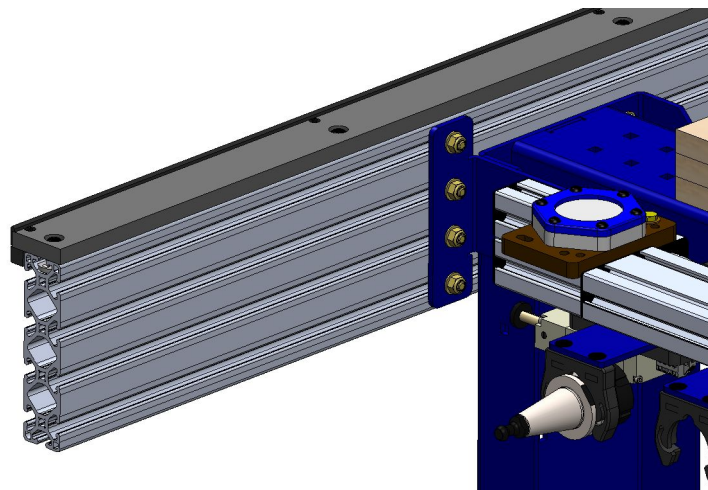
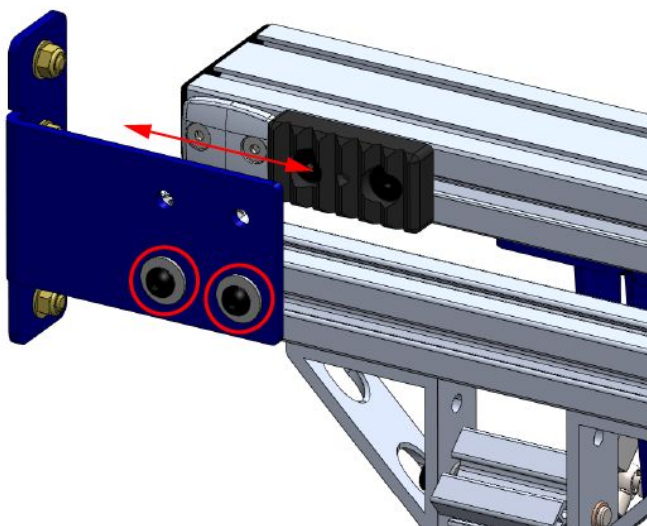
The mounting brackets are meant to be adjusted to fit the exact width of your table. Start by loosening the two 5/16 bolts holding the mounting bracket on the side nearest the pneumatic cylinder assembly.

The toolbar mounts to the “back” side of your table with the two mounting brackets attaching to the inside face of your table sides.

Orient the toolbar such that the open ends of the tool clips face away from the cutting area of your machine. Insert the heads of the carriage bolts on the mounting brackets into the T-Slots on the inside face of your table side extrusion.

Gently slide the toolbar along the table sides until the flat face of the mounting brackets rest against the outside face of your last set of table legs.

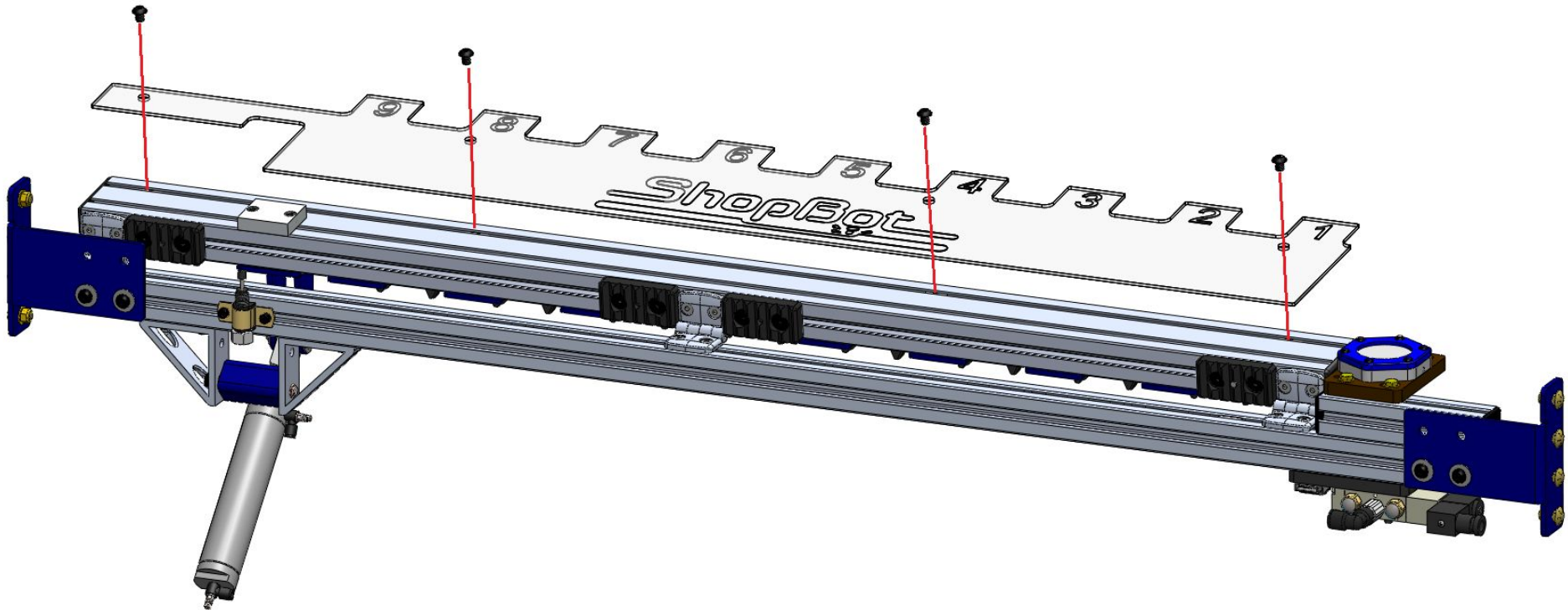
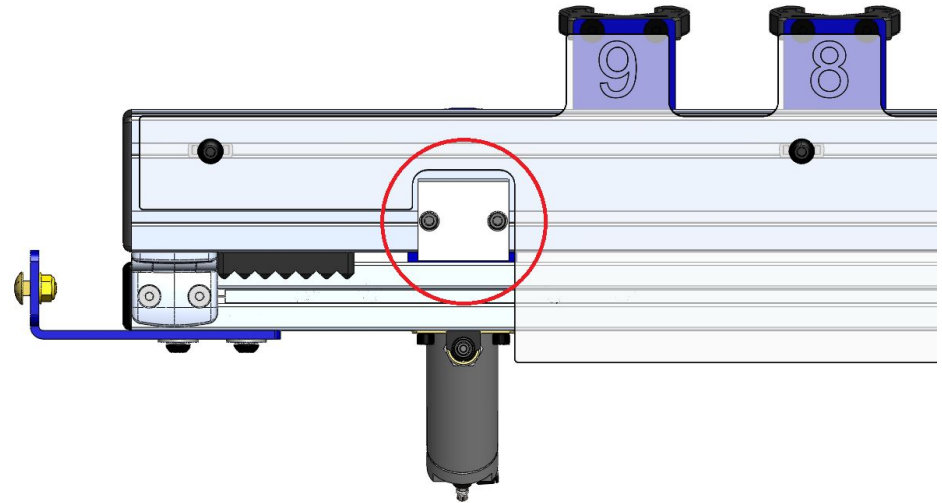
To secure the toolbar in place, first tighten the 4 nuts on the carriage bolts on each mounting bracket – then retighten the 2 bolts that were loosened to allow the spacing between the mounting brackets to be adjusted.



Mounting the Tool Bar (cont)

The toolbar includes a clear plastic dust shield that clearly labels each individual tool holder with its respective number and also prevents dust and debris from settling on the toolbar and preventing it from raising properly.

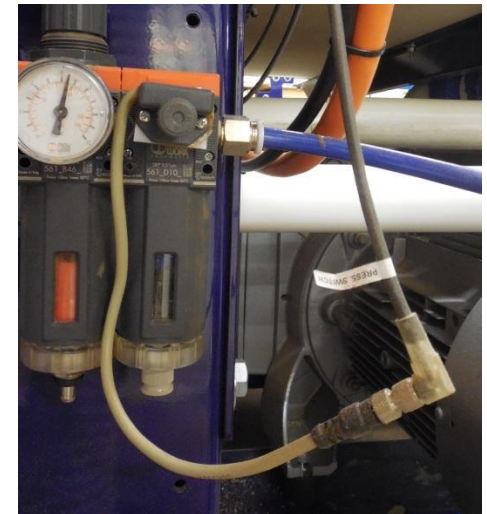
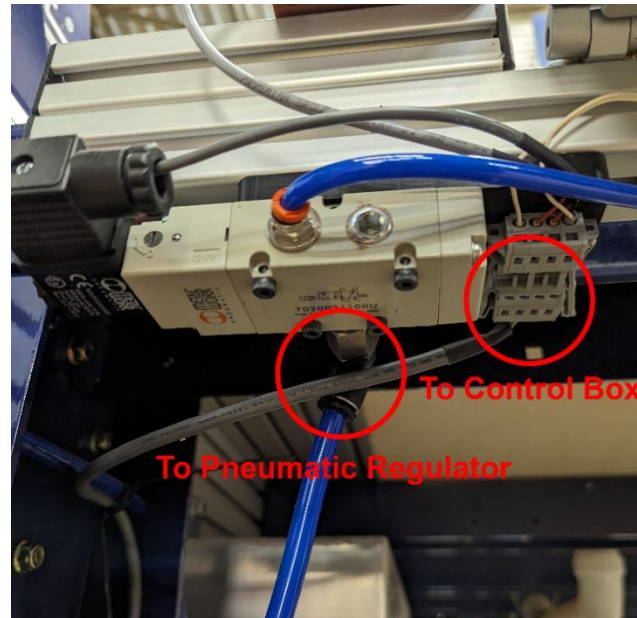
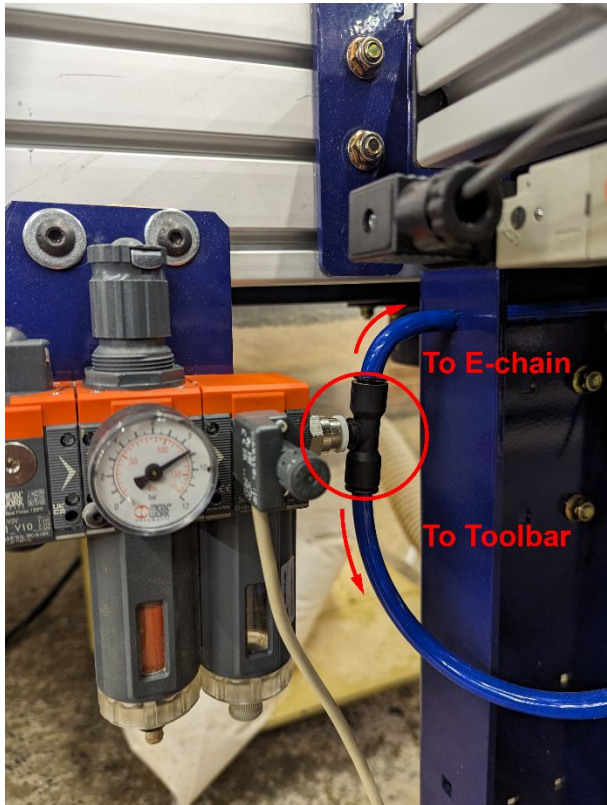
Use the stop block on the side of the toolbar near the pneumatic cylinder to help align the shield. Try to get the numbered tabs along the top to line up with the tool pedestals. Roughly line up the T-nuts which should already be installed in the aluminum extrusion and secure with the 4-6 5/16-18 x 3/8" button head screws included with the toolbar.



Mounting the Tool Bar (cont)

Your ATC system uses compressed air for 4 different functions; first, the drawbar mechanism is pneumatically actuated, second, the ATC spindle uses compressed air to pressurize the spindle casing to prevent dust from entering the spindle, third, the Z axis is supported by a “pneumatic assist” cylinder mounted behind the Z Axis. Finally, the toolbar is moved in and out of position for tool changes by the pneumatic cylinder attached to the toolbar.

Your main air hookup will connect to an orange and grey filter-filter-regulator. Attach the filter-filter-regulator to the inside face of your table side near the toolbar on the same side as the solenoid valve assembly on your toolbar. On the outlet side of the regulator, press the “T” fitting into the push-to-connect port. Connect the blue tubing coming from your echain to one side of the T and the loose piece of tubing packaged with your toolbar to the other side of the T – the other end of this tube should be connected to the large push-to-connect fitting on the solenoid valve. Connect the sensor/power wire included with the blue tubing to the connector net to the solenoid valve. Attach the threaded pressure sensor wire to the white cable coming from the pressure switch on the filter-filter-regulator.



Mounting the Tool Bar (cont)

Your toolbar should be calibrated properly before it got shipped out, but if you wish to adjust the speed at which it raises/lowers, you can do so. There are two flow valves on the pneumatic cylinder that actuates the toolbar. Adjusting the one near the top will change the speed at which it raises and adjusting the bottom one will change the speed at which it lowers.

Turning the valves clockwise (closing them) will decrease movement speed, while counter-clockwise (opening them) will increase it.

Note that there is a failsafe system in the ATC software that will display a warning on the control PC if the toolbar does not rise quickly enough (i.e. if debris fell onto it and is preventing it from being perfectly vertical). To avoid this, try to keep the actuation time below 5 seconds.

**Valve that controls
raising speed**

**Valve that controls
lowering speed**



Inside your control box, you'll find wiring diagrams specific to your ShopBot system. Have your electrician refer to these drawings when connecting power to your machine. The following instructions will cover the process of connecting your motors, limit switches and other I/O from your gantry to your control box.



Control Box Wiring (ATC) (Cont)

Power Disconnect

Controls both spindle and motor power

Fuses

Protect DC power supplies and filter

24VDC Supply

Supplies power for interface board

5VDC Supply

Supplies power for interface board

Spindle Contactor

Controls power supply to VFD

Motor Contactor

Controls power supply to motors

Power Filter

Prevents noise in electrical connection from affecting motor drivers

Motor Drivers

Convert pulses from control system into motion in motors. Interpret motor encoder signals

Controller Card

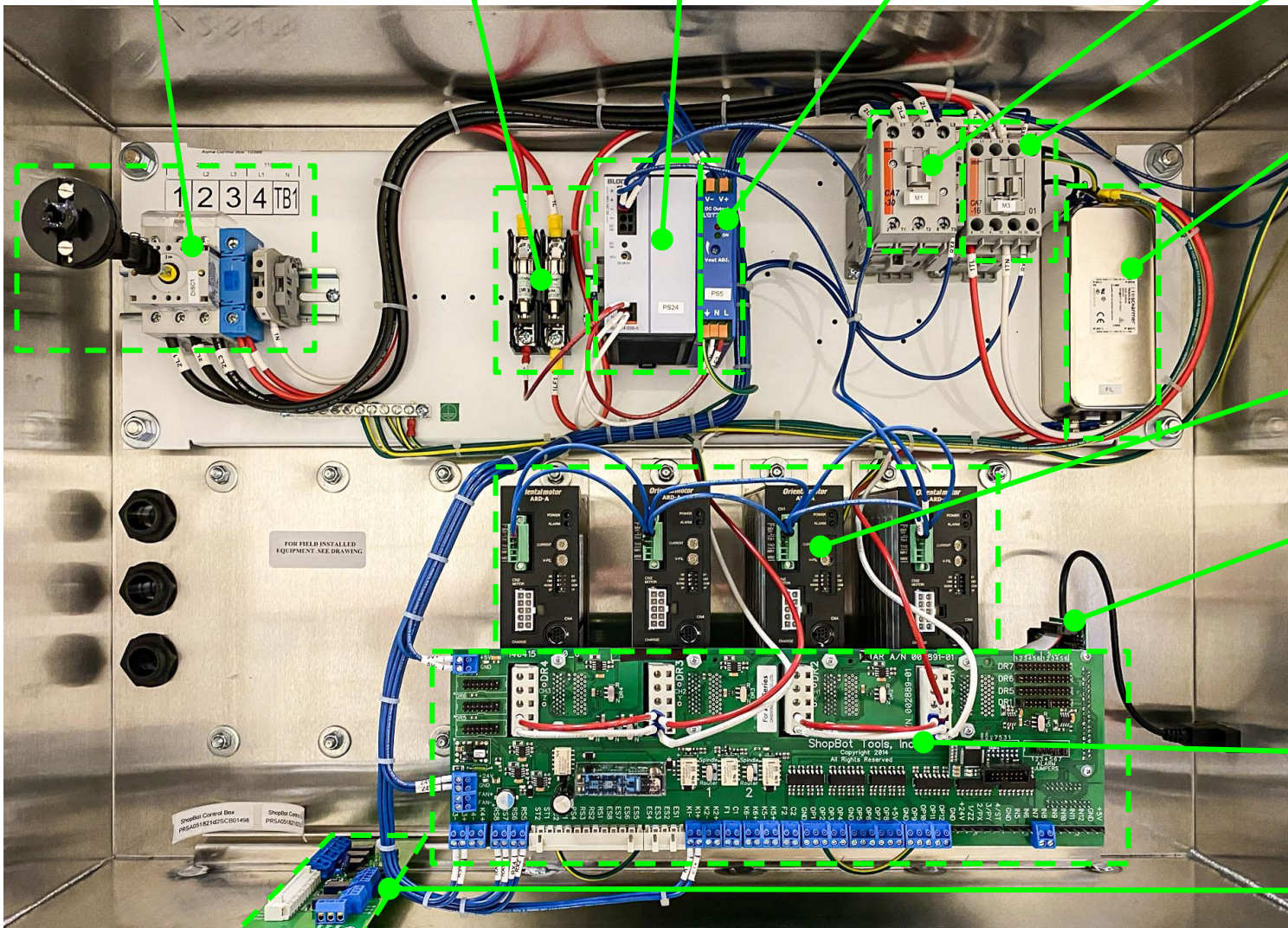
Interfaces with PC control software, reads I/O, issues movement commands to drivers

Interface Board

Connects all systems in control box.

ATC Board

Controls ATC functions and sensors.



Control Box Wiring (Cont)

Power Disconnect

Controls both spindle and motor power

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Protect DC power supplies and filter

24VDC Supply

Supplies power for interface board

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Motor Contactor

Controls power supply to motors

Power Filter

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Motor Drivers

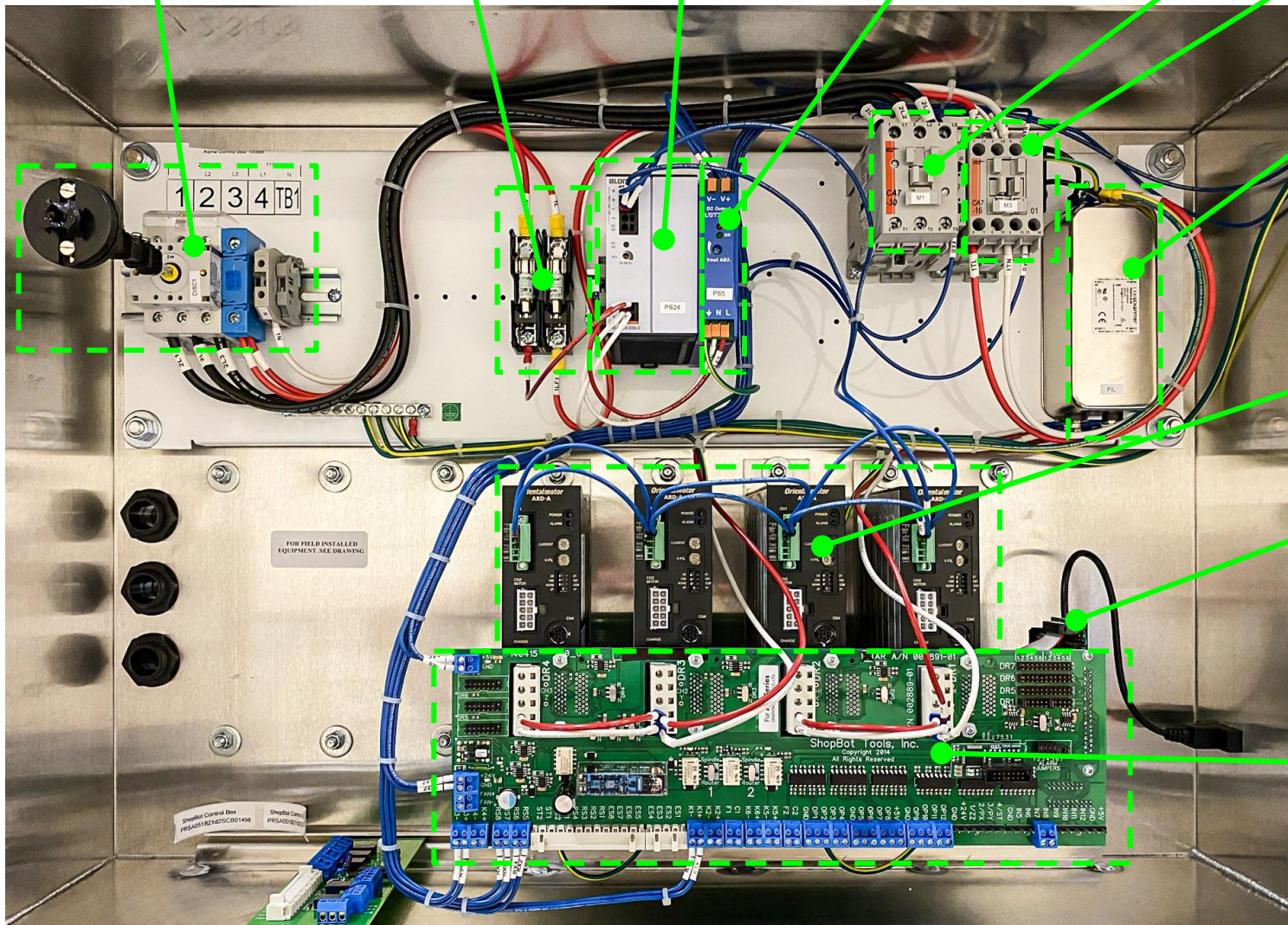
Convert pulses from control system into motion in motors. Interpret motor encoder signals

Controller Card

Interfaces with PC control software, reads I/O, issues movement commands to drivers

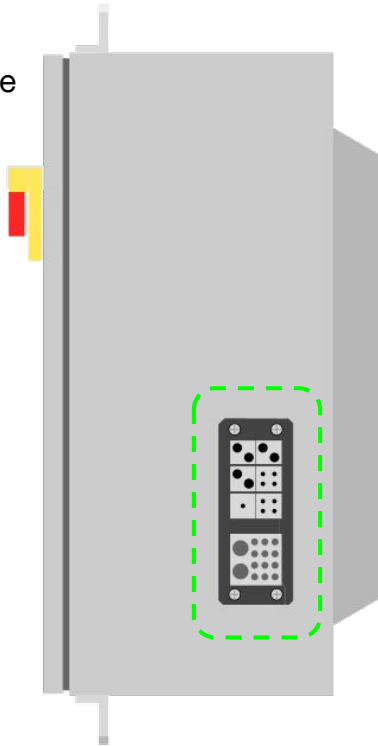
Interface Board

Connects all systems in control box.



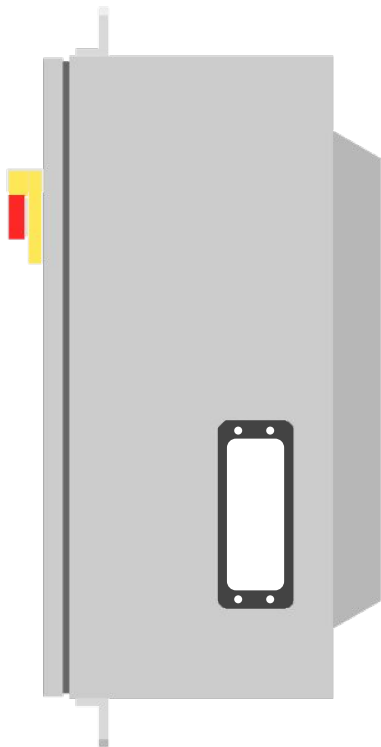
Control Box Wiring (Cont)

The Alpha control box uses a cable gland to seal around the cables that pass into the control box. This prevents dust and cutting debris from getting into the control box where it can cause malfunction.

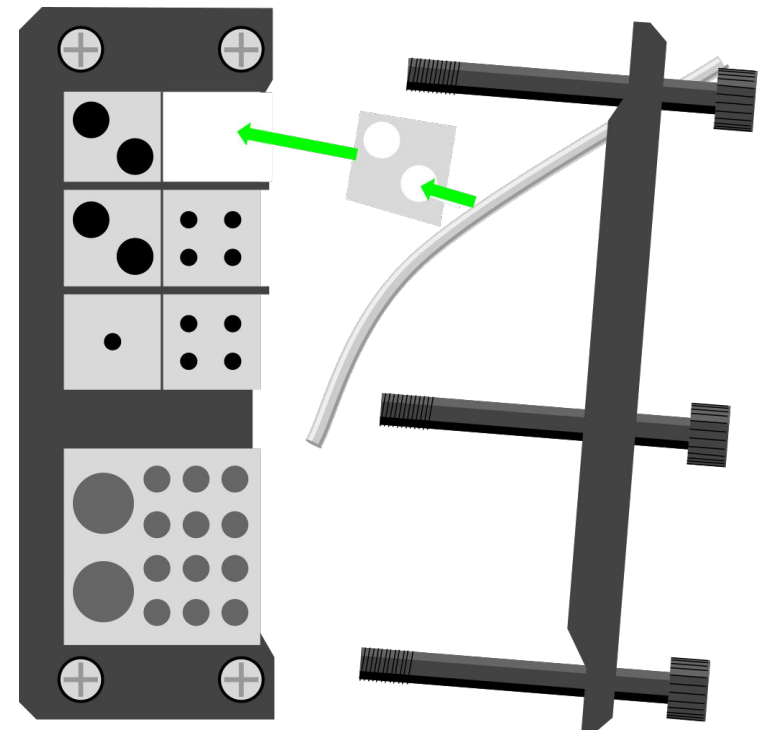


The cable gland includes rubber inserts with holes of various sizes, chosen to match the cables that need to be inserted into your control box. The lower section includes one large rubber insert with sealed holes that can be punctured to accommodate additional cables for accessories.

To insert cables into your cable gland, remove the bracket from the side of the cable gland by loosening the three screws holding it in place. After it is pulled out of the way, you'll be able to slide your rubber fittings into the frame after filling them with your wires. Once you've inserted all of your wires into the cable gland, clamp the rubber fittings in place by reattaching the side bracket.



When you're ready to attach your cable gland to the control box, first affix the adhesive backed seal around the opening the in the side of the control box. Then screw the cable gland into the side of the control box using the screws included with the kit. There will be several white plastic rods that can be used to plug any unused holes in the cable gland to prevent dust from entering through these openings.



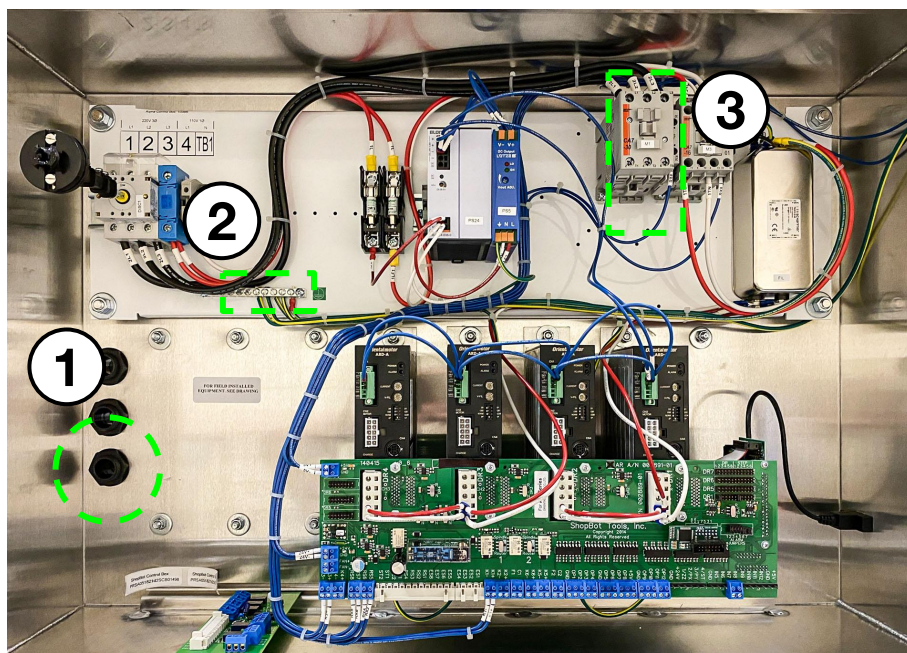
Connecting the S/O Cable



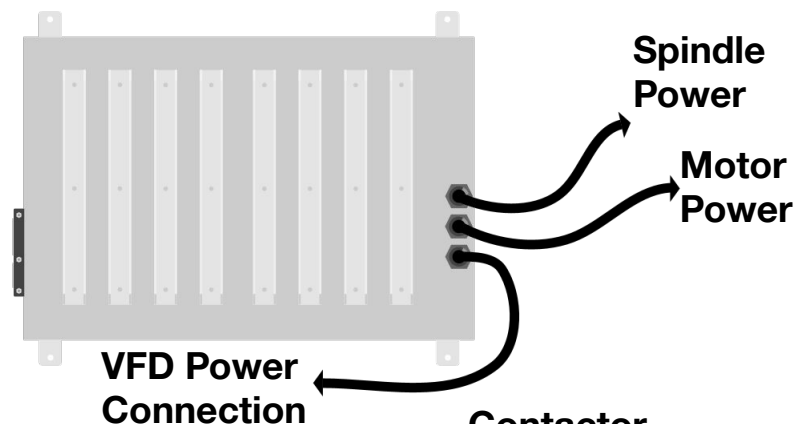
WARNING: RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Make sure that your control box is disconnected from any external power source before working on wiring inside of the control box.

With the S/O Cable inserted through the cord grip in your control box; first connect the green ground wire to the grounding bar, located near the power disconnect. You'll see all of the other ground wires for your control system connected to the same bar. The 2 (or 3 depending on your power source) remaining wires in your S/O cable will be connected to the output of the contactor.



Your control box will have three openings in the back of the case. Each of these openings will be sealed with a “cord-grip” that can be tightened to seal around the cable inserted through the hole. Two of these openings will be used for the power supply to your motors and spindle. The third will take the cable from your VFD (S/O Cable) so that it can be connected to your spindle contactor inside the control box.

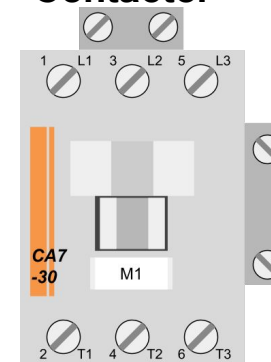


For single phase systems, your S/O Cable will only have three wires; green, black and white. In this case, nothing will be inserted into T3. For three phase systems, your S/O cable will have the additional red wire which is inserted into terminal T3 on the contactor.

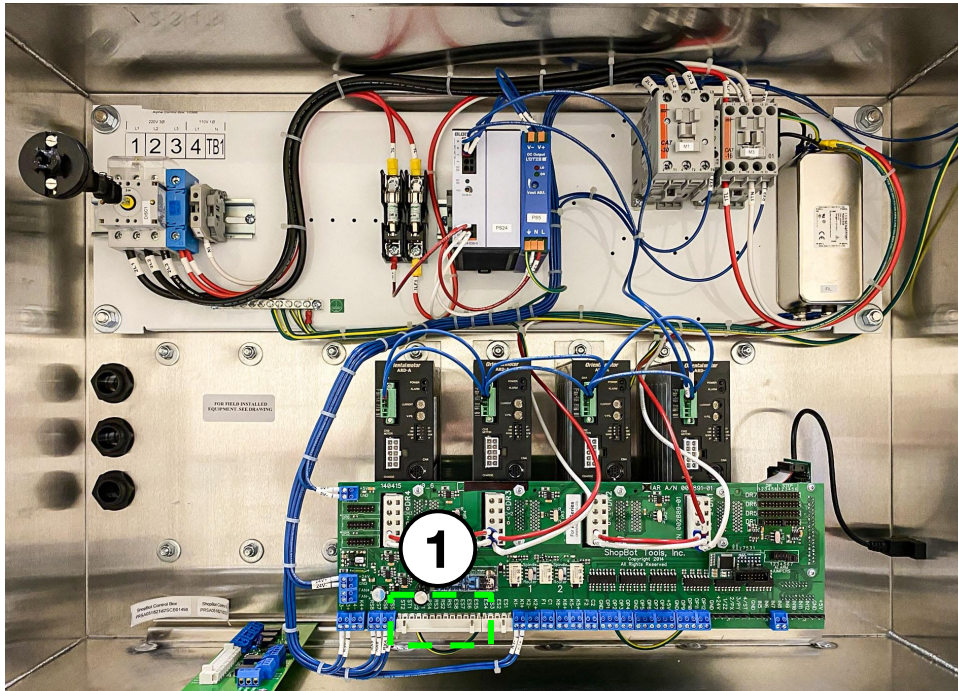
Grounding Bar



Contactor

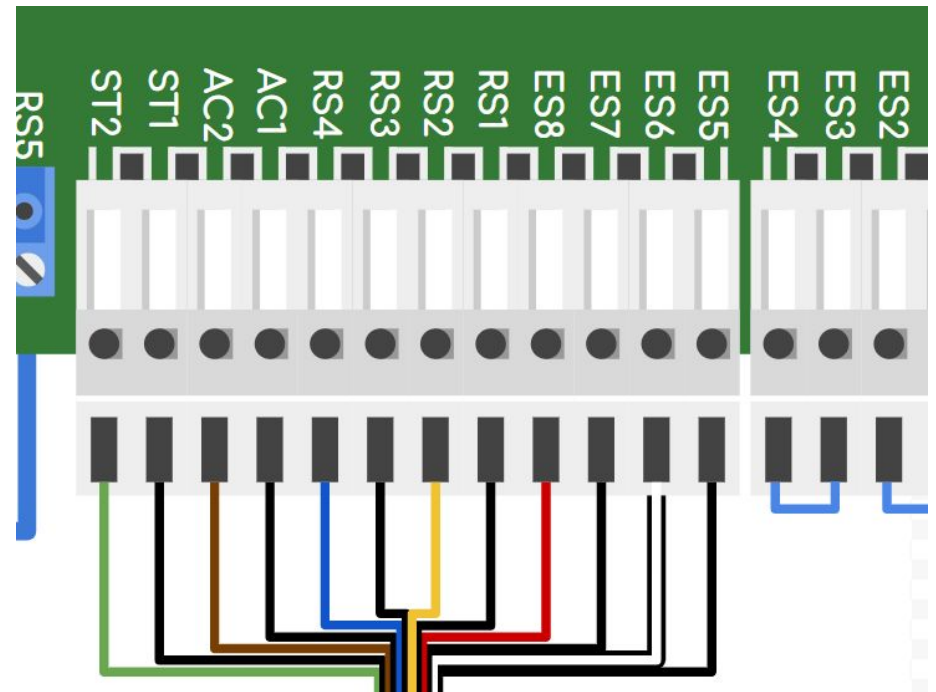
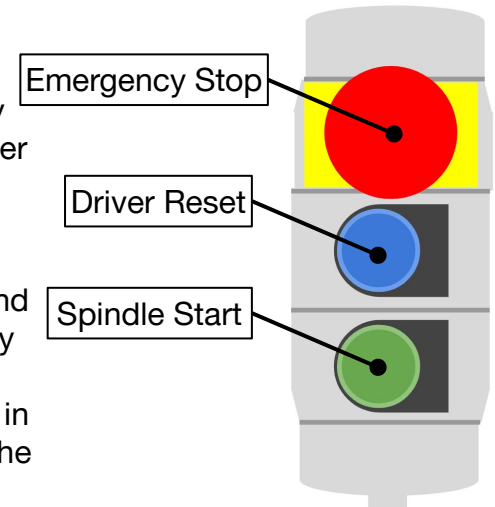


Connecting the Remote Pendant

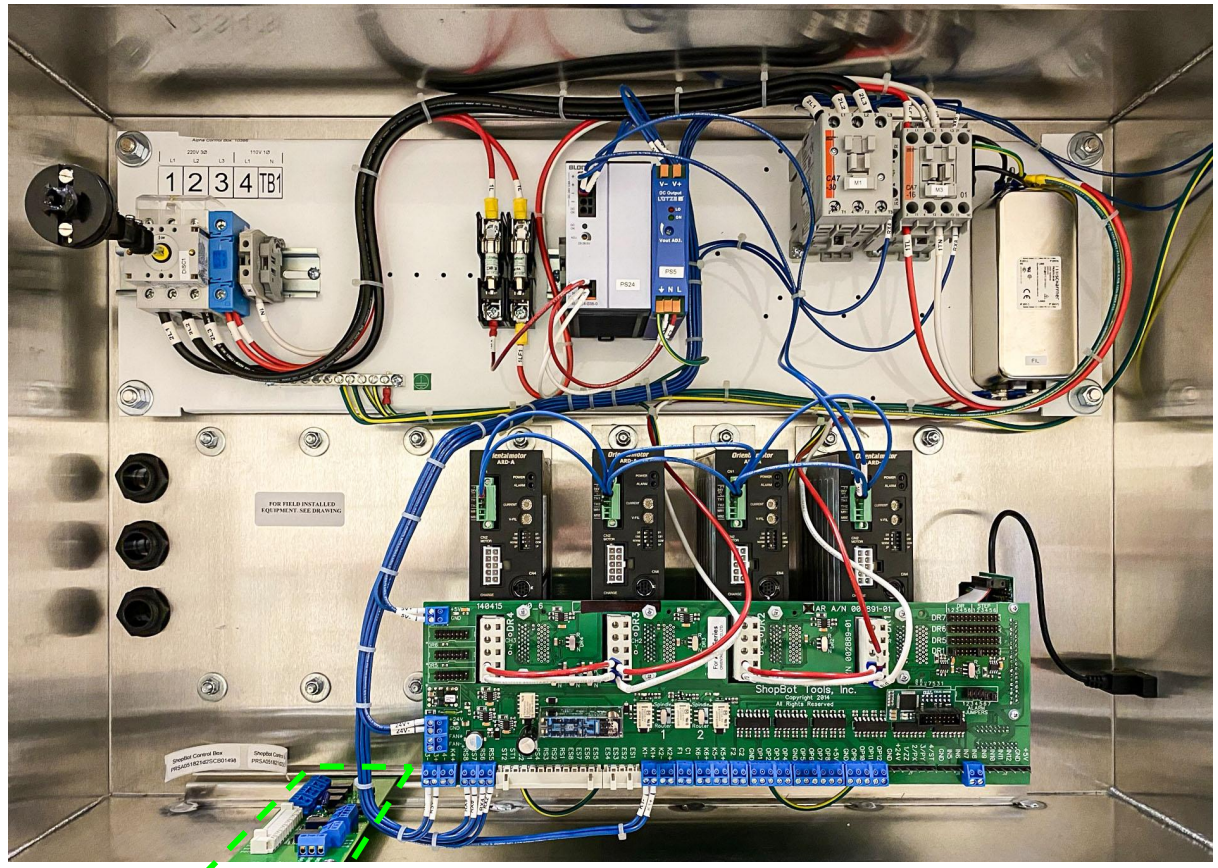
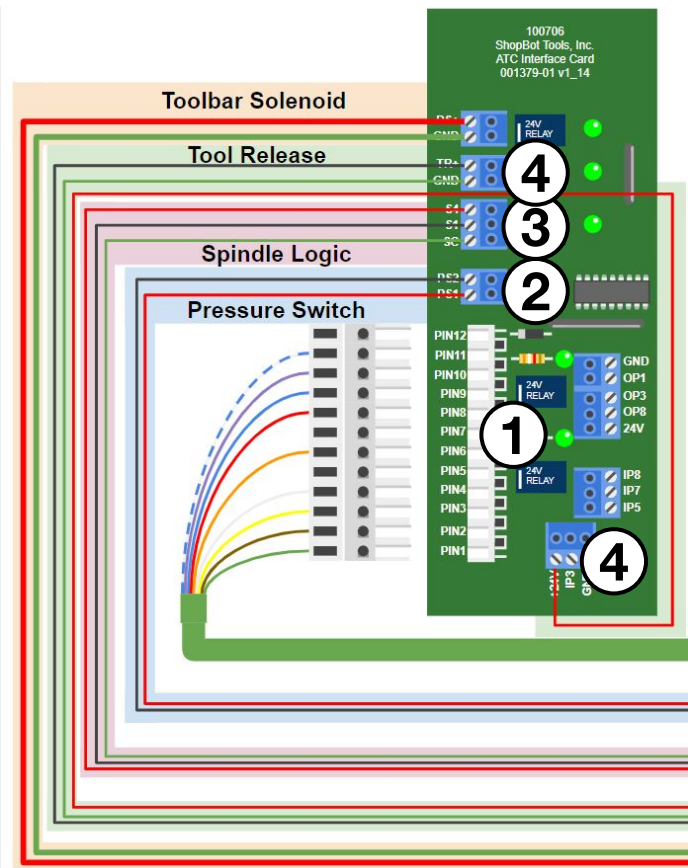


The connector for the remote pendant plugs into a socket on the bottom left edge of the main interface board. The socket is quite tight, so you may need to apply careful pressure to force the connector into the socket. Without this pendant in place, it will not be possible to power your drive motors or your VFD/Spindle. Any time that power has been disconnected and restored to the machine, or you have received a message in your software indicating that a motor fault has been detected, you will need to press the blue reset button to clear the fault and restore power to your motors.

Your Alpha control system includes a remote pendant equipped with an emergency stop button that cuts all power to the motors and spindle; a reset button that is used to reset the contactor that powers your motor drivers and clear motor faults should they occur; and a spindle start button that must be pressed in order to start the spindle at the beginning of each cut.



Connecting the ATC I/O



The ATC Interface board should be installed in the bottom left hand corner of your control cabinet as shown in the picture on the right hand side of this page.

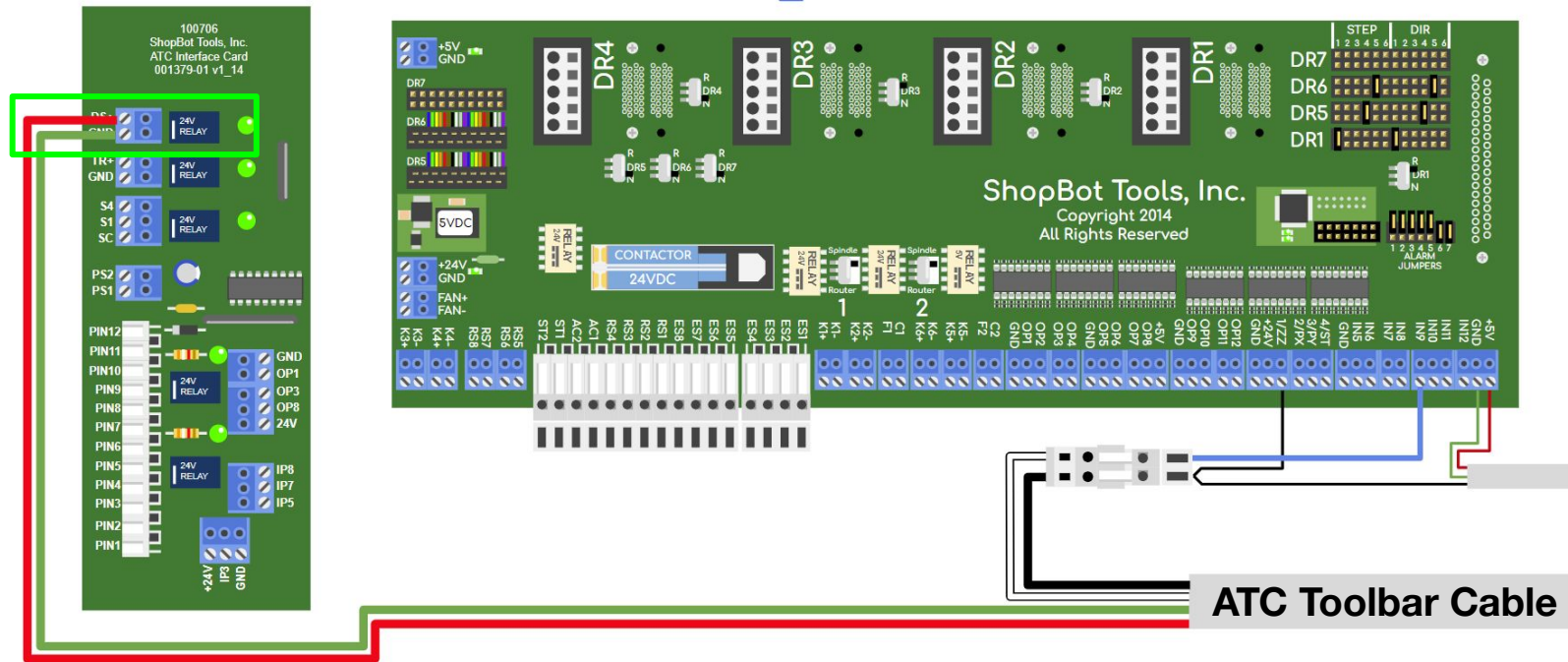
The 12 pin connector for the main ATC I/O cable plugs into the white socket on the left side of the ATC interface board.

The pressure switch connector will plug onto the 2 pin header just above the 12 pin socket on the circuit board. The pins are labelled "PS1" and "PS2"

Next, the spindle logic cable plugs into the 3 pin header with pins labelled "S4", "S1" and "SC".

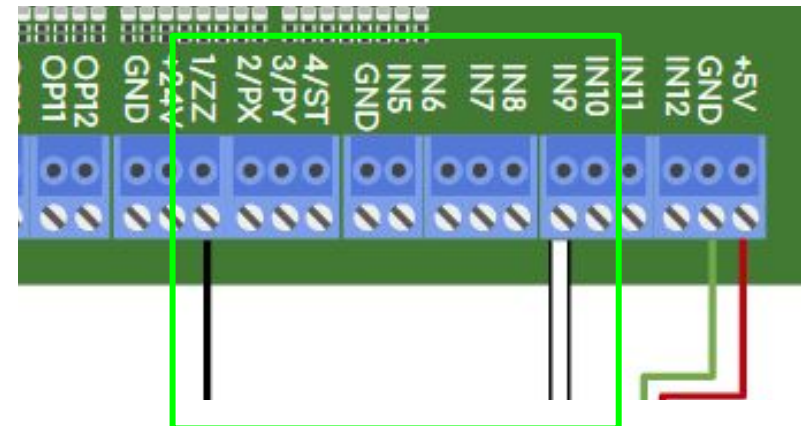
Finally, the tool release control connector will be plugged into the 2 pin header with the pins labelled "TR+" and "GND"; the extra red wire connected to a 3 pin terminal is connected to the header at the bottom of the board labelled +24V, IP3, GND

Connecting the ATC I/O (Cont)

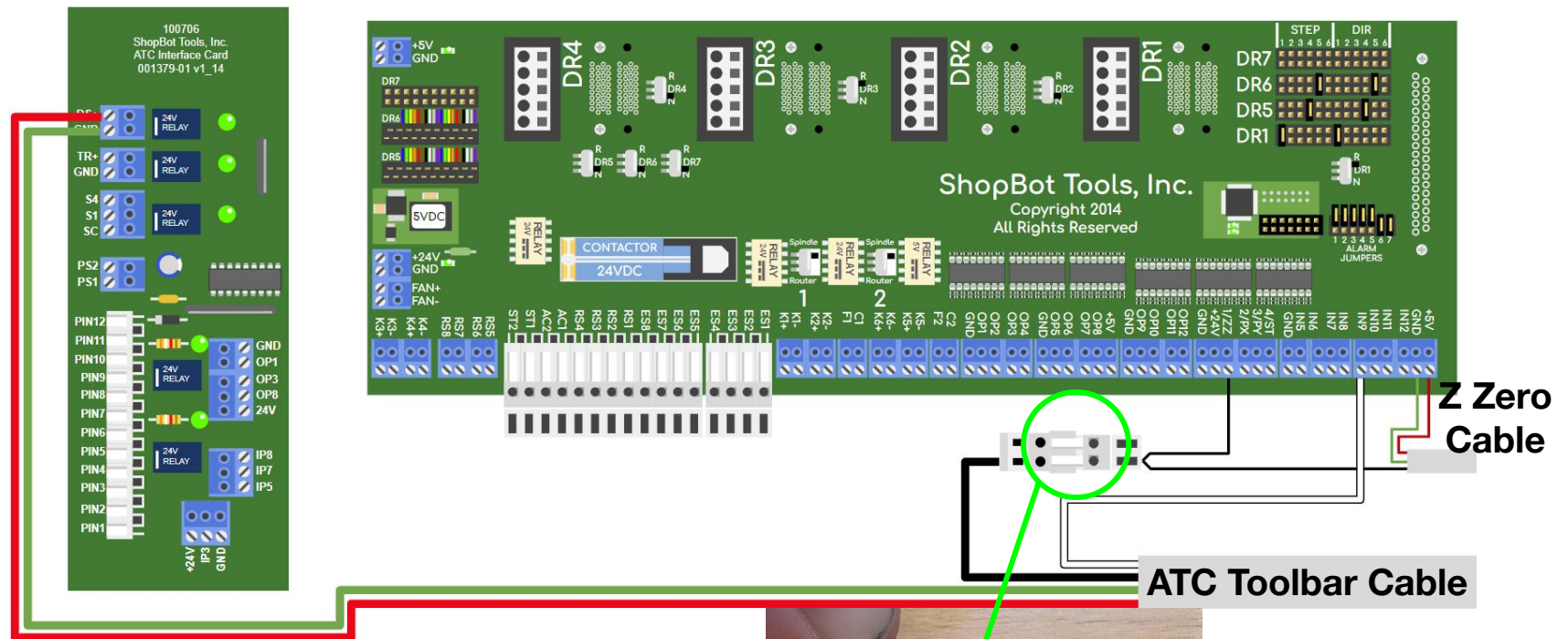


The wire coming from the ATC toolbar will have 4 wires. Connect the Red and Green wires to the ATC Interface board and the “DS+” and “GND” terminals near the top edge of the board.

The white and black wires that terminate in a 2pin connector should be plugged into the receptacle that is wired into the 1/ZZ and IN9 terminals on the bottom right of the main board.

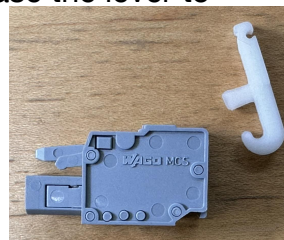


Connecting the ATC I/O (Cont)

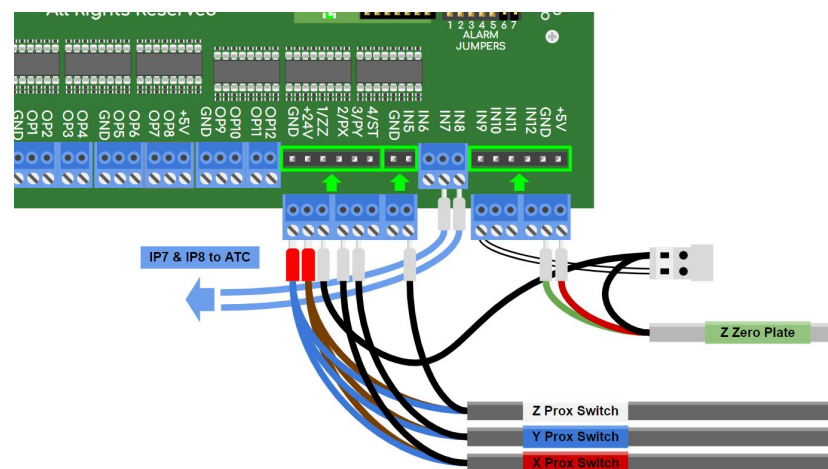
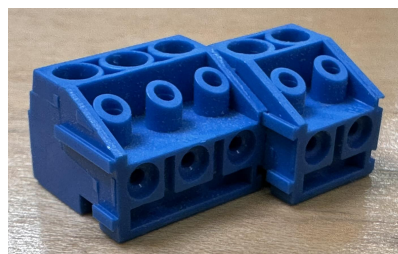
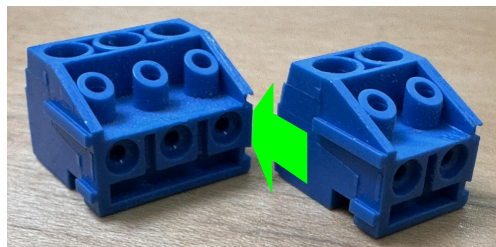
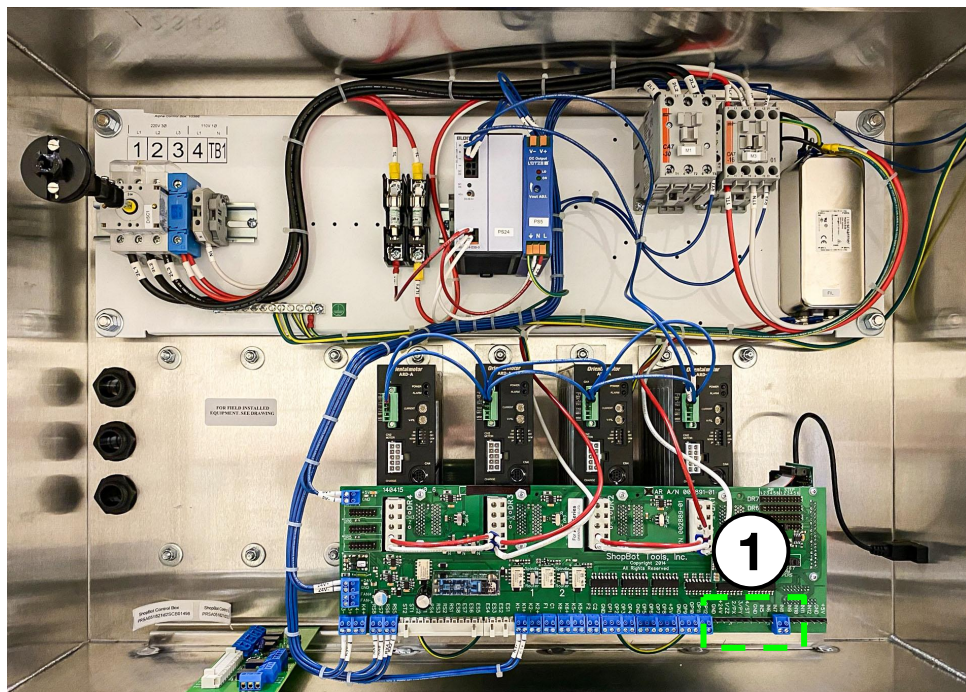


The black wire needs to be connected to the Z Zero Plate input “1/ZZ” on the main interface board. The black wire from your Z Zero cable will also need to go into that same terminal. Use the white “lever tool” to open the terminal on the 2-pin grey connector attached to the black wire on your ATC Toolbar Cable. Pull out the short length of black wire that was preinstalled in the connector and twist it together with the black wire from your Z Zero cable. Insert the twisted pair of wires back into the gray connector and release the lever to clamp the wires.

Insert the one free end of the black wire coming from the connector into the “1/ZZ” terminal on your main interface board.



Connecting the Limit Switches and Z Zero Plate



All sensors on your machine will be connected to the row of “input” channels along the bottom right edge of your main interface board.

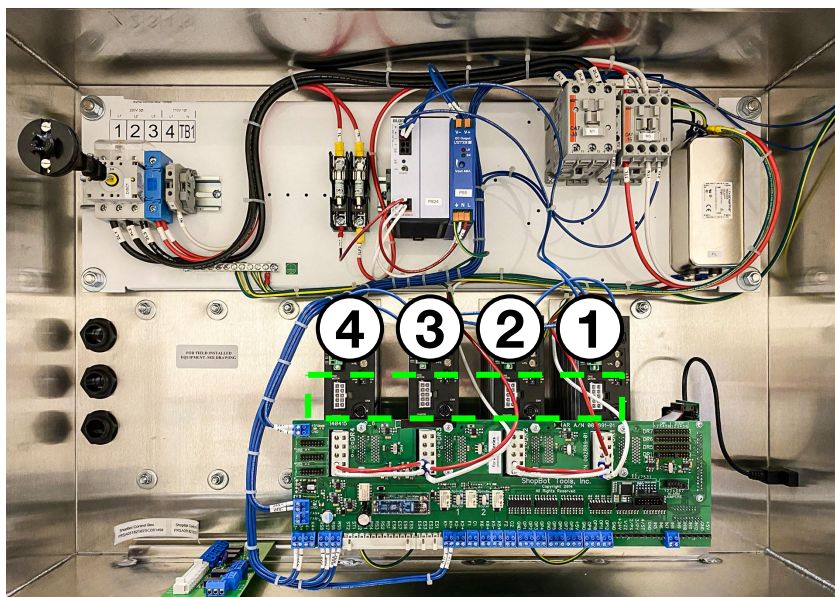
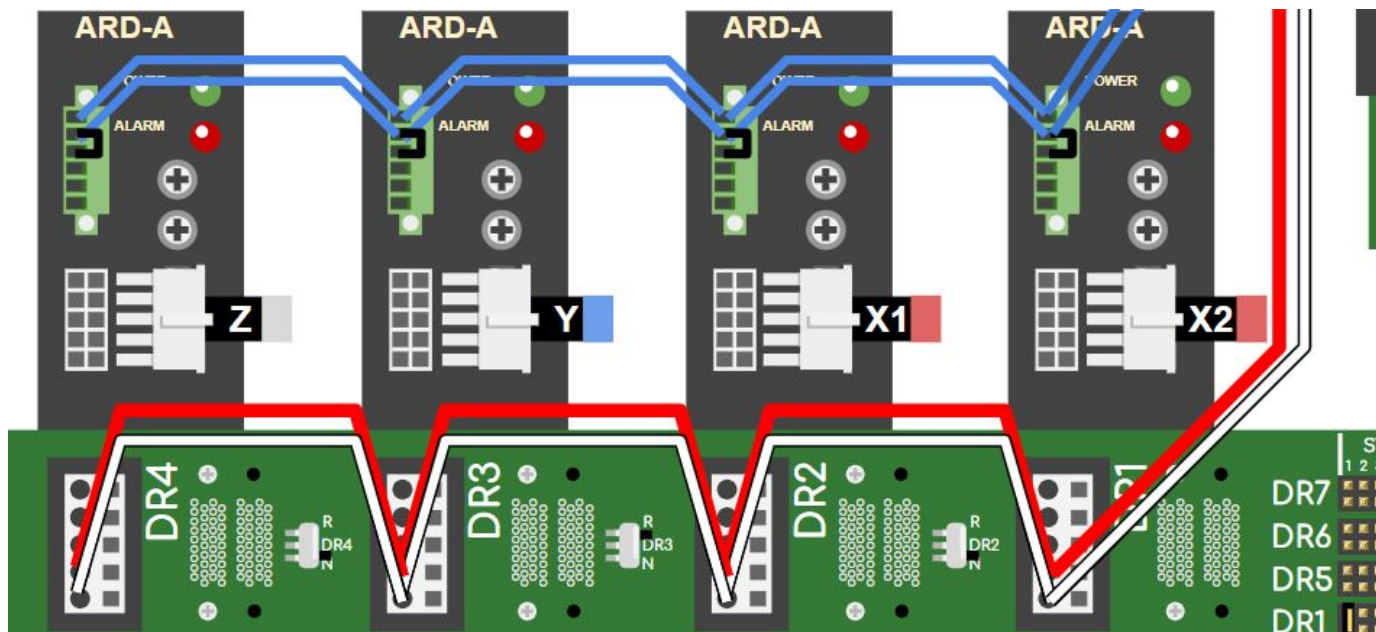
Your Z Zero plate along with your X, Y and Z axis limit switches plate will be connected to inputs 1, 2, 3 and 5 respectively. The black wires designate “signal” wires. The z zero plate signal wire connects to the terminal labelled “1/ZZ”, the signal wire from the X Prox (limit) into “2/PX”, the Y into “3/PY” and the Z into “IN5”. You may need to join your terminal blocks to those that are already in place on the board – terminal blocks slot together as show in the photos on the left.

The limit switches on the alpha system require 24 volts to operate and their power and ground wires are all connected to the adjacent GND and +24V terminals. The Z Zero cable also connects to the 5V line on the interface board to supply power to accessories like the laser pointer and probe.

Connecting the Motor Cables

A typical Alpha control system will use 4 motors and drivers, 1 each for the Y and Z axes and a pair of motors for the X axis. Additional motors and drivers can be added to use accessories like rotary indexers or secondary z axes.

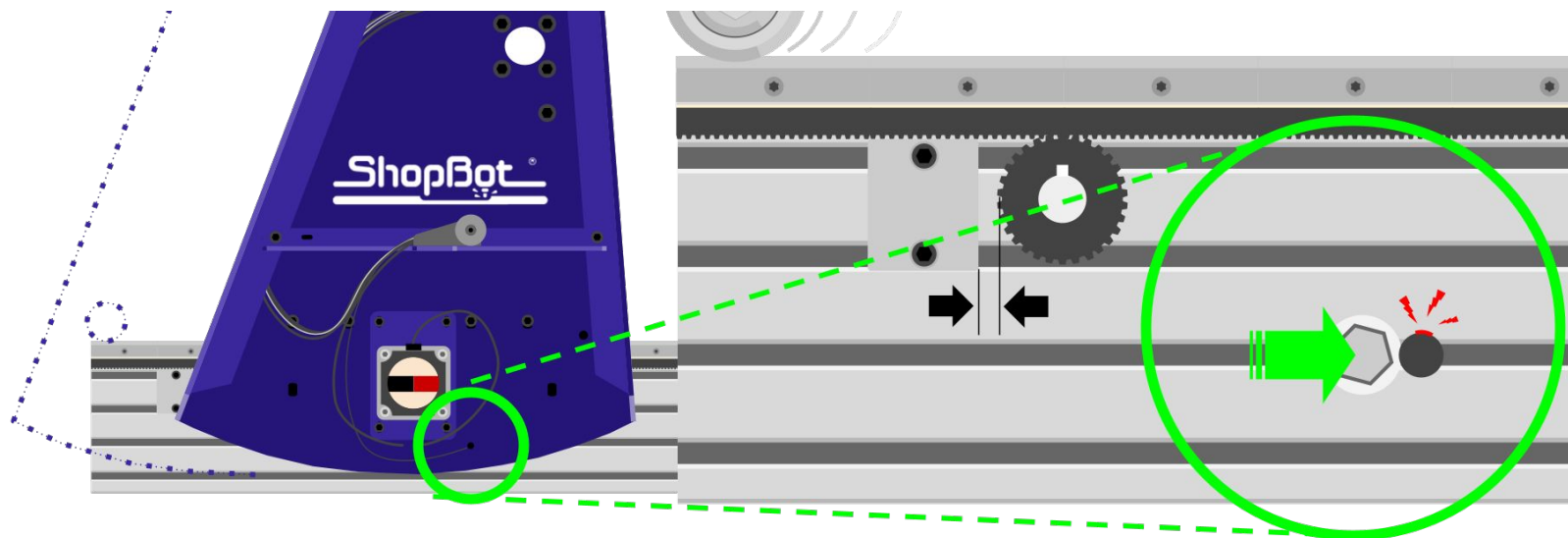
The two X motor cables should be plugged into the white sockets on the first two motor drivers. Y and Z are plugged into the 3rd and 4th driver from the right, respectively. You'll feel a "click" when the connector is fully engaged with the socket.



If any of the motor cables are unplugged or not fully inserted; the associated motor driver will register a motor fault which will be communicated to the user through the software interface. If you ever experience unexplained motor faults that cannot be cleared using the blue reset button on your remote pendant; inspect the motor connections inside your control box.

Setting the Limit Target Position

The goal in setting the location of your limit switch targets is to have the limit switch trigger roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) before the pinion gear on that axis hits the hard stop. This distance will give the machine enough time to stop when encountering a limit without hitting the hard stop – while also sacrificing the minimum amount of travel in that axis.



With the power turned ON to your machine, press the E-Stop so that you are easily able to roll the gantry back and forth on the rails. Pull the gantry forward towards X=0 until you encounter the hard stop on your X Axis. Roll the gantry back towards the center of the table by about $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm). Now release the E-Stop and press the "Reset" button to lock your gantry in place.

Loosen the nut on the limit target so that you can slide it freely in the T-Slot. Slide it under your X Axis limit switch until you see the red light on the switch body turn OFF. This indicates that the switch has been triggered. Press the E-Stop once again and gently roll the gantry out of the way so that you can use a wrench to tighten the nut on the limit target.

Once you've got the nut tightened, roll the gantry over the switch one more time to make sure that it is triggering properly and that the switch is not hitting the target bolt. Repeat this process for the limit target at the far end of the X Axis.

Setting Up Your Control Station

Your machine is running ShopBot's "Digital Fabrication and Motion Platform" (FabMo) – an advanced motion planning operating system with a web browser based user interface (UI) that can run on any device capable of launching a web browser. We've tested the software on a number of browsers including (but not limited to); Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari and Opera. If your PC, Mac or tablet can launch one of these browsers, you should have no problem connecting to and running your ShopBot.

FabMo has an app interface that allows ShopBot engineers to quickly add and improve the user experience – while also opening the door for techy users to develop their own apps to make their workflow easier and faster. Visit www.gofabmo.org for more information on the possibilities for developers.

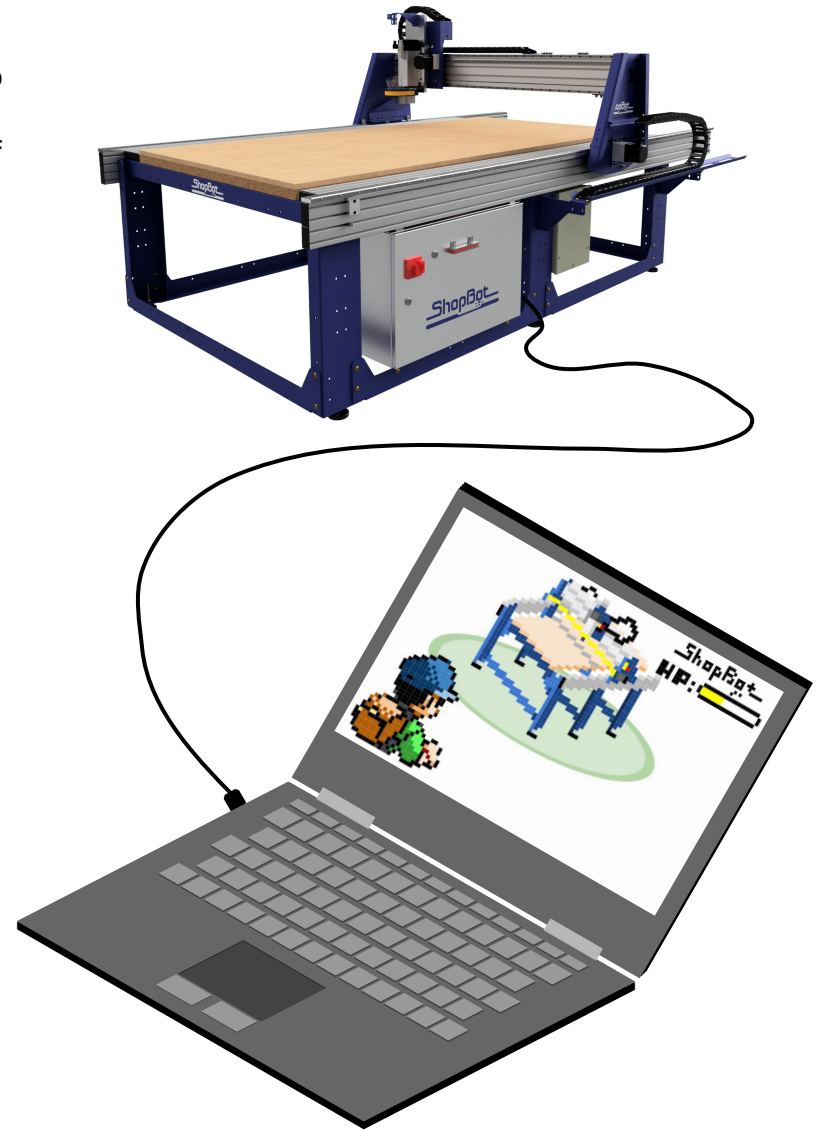
To run your ShopBot, your own computer will be used to display the user interface – the ShopBot control system (FabMo) is compatible with **Windows, Mac and Linux** computers/laptops. If you don't have a computer available to control your machine, you can connect a monitor, keyboard and mouse directly to your ShopBot and set up a dedicated control station next to the machine.

RECOMMENDED COMPUTER SPECS:

Processor: Dual Core 1.3GHz or better.

RAM: 4GB or higher.

Hard Drive: 65MB for software, 2GB additional free space.



Controller Connections

To connect to your machine for the first time, start by powering on the machine. Make sure that the ethernet cable that came with your machine is plugged into the ethernet port on the black box located at the rear of the machine. Plug the other end of the ethernet cable into the ethernet port on your control computer. If your computer does not have an ethernet port (many modern laptops do not) use the included Ethernet to USB-C adapter; plug the ethernet cable into the adapter and plug the adapter into an open USB-C port on your device.

Once your machine recognizes that the ethernet cable has been connected to a device, it will automatically set up the user interface – this may take up to 2 minutes the first time that you connect.



Powering On your Machine

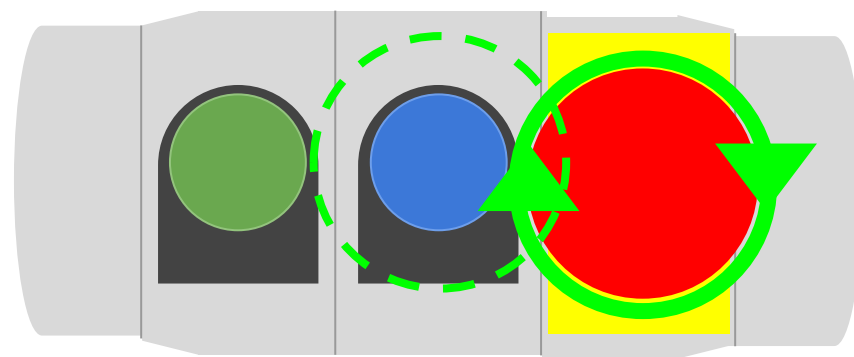
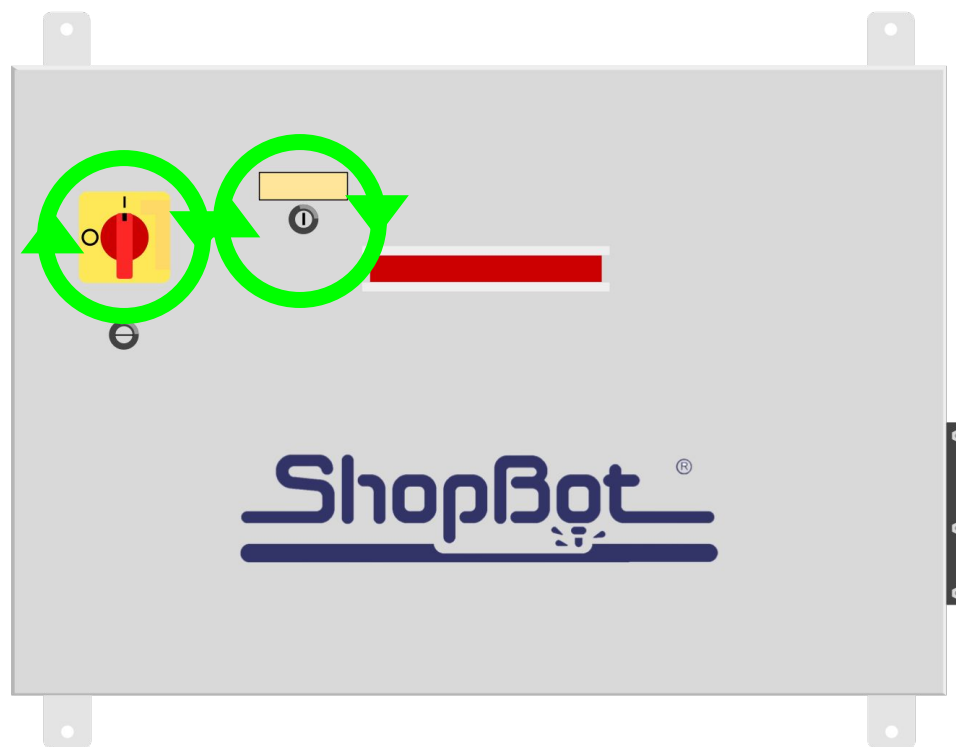
To power your machine on and prepare it for running; first make sure that the main power from the wall to your machine is switched on.

To connect power to the controls, turn the red disconnect handle on your control box clockwise. Next, insert the key for your interlock and turn it clockwise to “engaged”; turning this switch to “disengaged” will disable your spindle.

Next, on your remote pendant, twist the emergency stop “mushroom” button clockwise to make sure that it is not depressed.

Finally, press the blue “reset” button on your pendant. Pressing this button will engage two contactors inside your control box, connected power to both your motors and your VFD.

Now that you’re ready to run your software – first make sure that you’ve plugged the USB cable into the port next to the cable gland on your control box and connected the other end to the PC that you will use to control the ShopBot.



Launching FabMo

You can go ahead and open your web browser and enter the IP address: 192.168.44.1 and press “Enter” or “Go” to load FabMo. If the browser is not able to load FabMo immediately, just wait a minute and press “refresh” on your browser to reload the page.



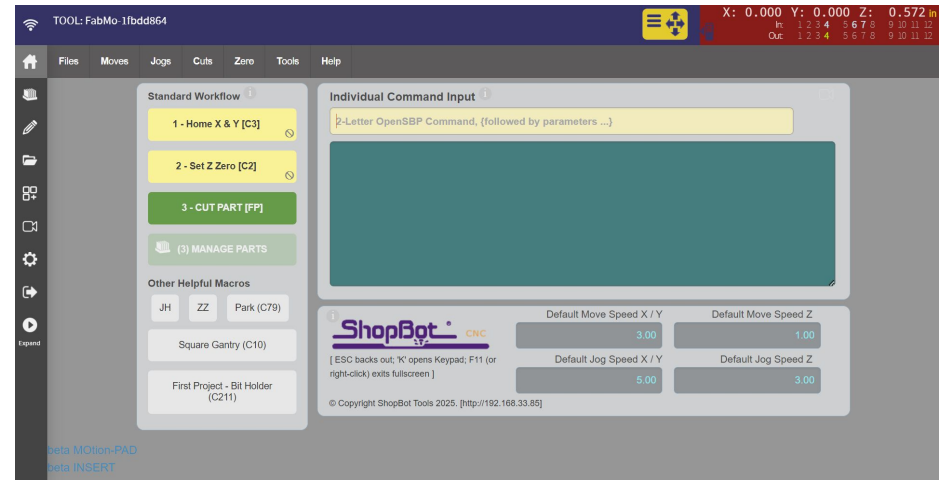
Logging into FabMo

Once you’ve connected to FabMo – you’ll be asked to log in. Use the following credentials to log into FabMo:

Username: admin

Password: go2fabmo

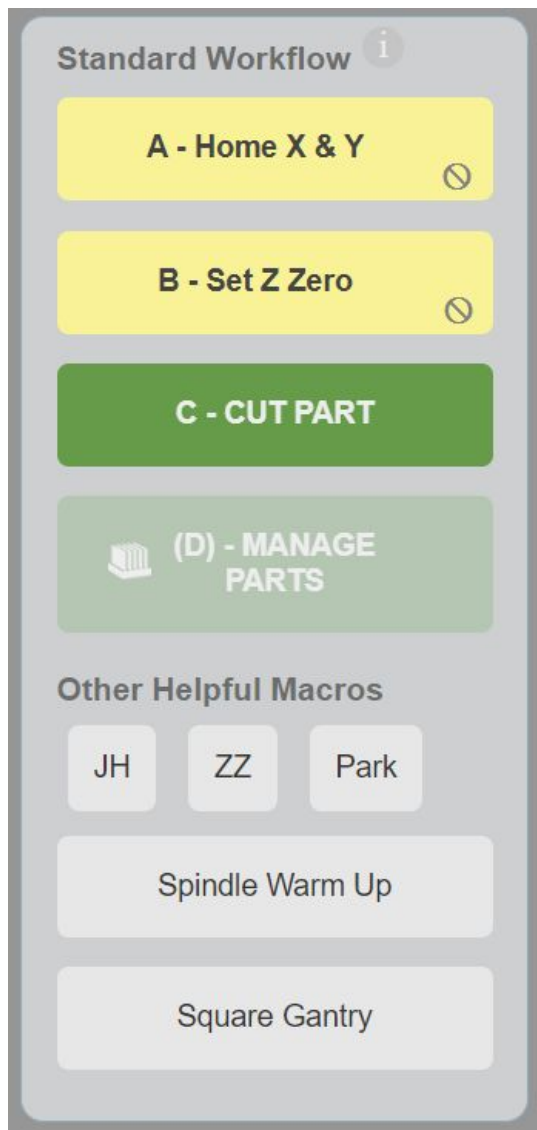
Once you’ve successfully logged into FabMo you’ll be taken to a machine interface that should be somewhat familiar if you’ve used a ShopBot in the past. This is the SB4 app, just one of many “apps” that comes loaded on your machine.



SB4 allows you to use most “classic” ShopBot commands (e.g. “C3”, “ZX”, “MX”, “MS”). The buttons along the left hand side of the interface provide quick access to most of the frequently used functions on the machine.

Start by clicking the top button, “1 - Home X & Y [C3]” – this will take your machine through the automated X, Y and Z homing routine where it touches off on each axis’s limit switch to find its default home position. Once this routine is complete, your machine will be at the coordinates $X = 0$ and $Y = 0$.

Homing your X and Y Axes

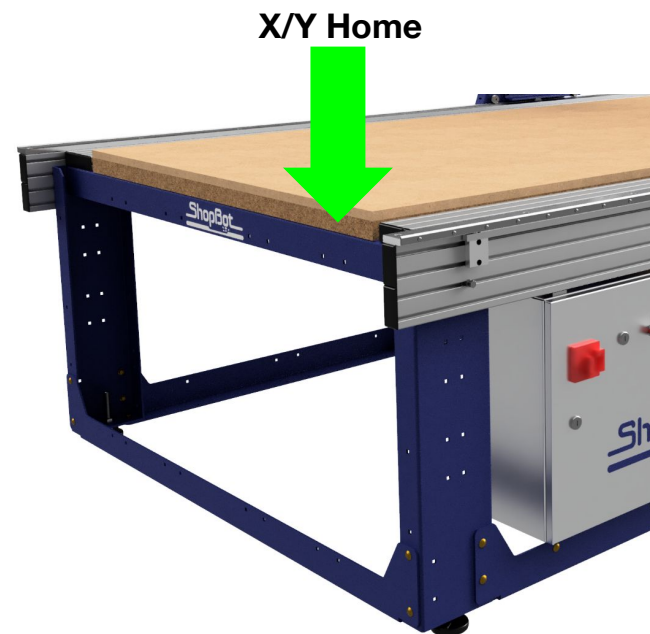


The basic controls for your machine can be found on the left side of the SB4 interface. The 3 most important functions are:

Home X & Y - This triggers an automated routine that will locate the X/Y home position of your machine using the limit switches installed on all of your machine axes. This should be the first thing that you run whenever you power up your machine. If you run a cut without homing the machine, the X/Y location may be wrong, causing the cut to fail.

Set Z Zero - This triggers another automated routine that measures the length of the bit that you've got installed in your spindle. We'll get into detail about this function on the next page. It should be run after XY homing and any time that you change the bit in your spindle.

CUT PART - This will open a file browser and allow you to select the cut file that you want to run on your machine. We'll get into cut files later in this document.

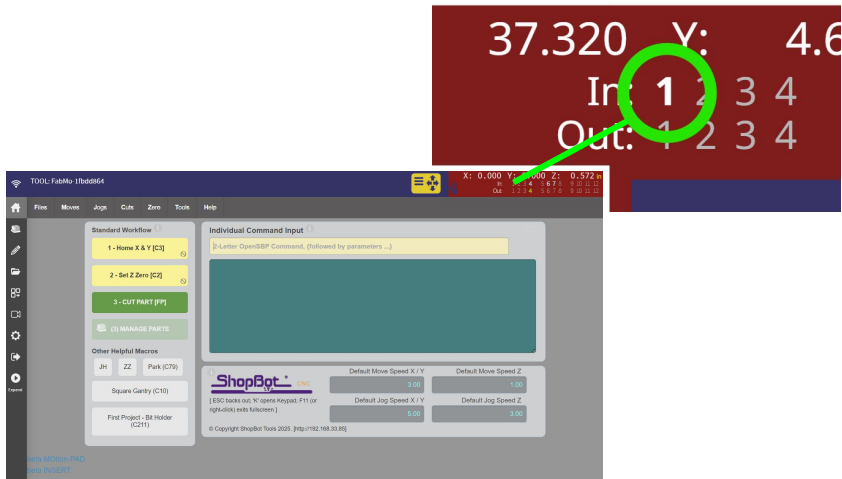


Homing your Z Axis

Your Z Axis Home position is set using your “Z Zero Plate”. The Z Zero plate works by detecting when any grounded surface on the machine comes into contact with the thin aluminum plate. The copper clip is connected to ground, so it can be clipped to your bit or collet nut to ground the tip of your bit. The Z axis will move down until it detects contact, record the position and deduct the thickness of the Z Zero plate to set your “Z Zero”.

To start the Z Zeroing routine, move your bit over the material to which you want to zero the z axis. Click the “Set Z Zero” button on the position window; or enter the command “C2” in the command console. You’ll see a prompt telling you to attach the grounding clip to you bit/collet nut and to place the z zero plate under the bit. To verify that your Z Zero plate is connected correctly; gently tap the Z Zero plate against the tip of your bit – you should see the number “1” input light up on your red position window.

Once you’re ready, click OK to start the routine. The Z Axis will descend, touch the plate once, lift up, then descend more slowly to touch the plate again for a precise reading. Make sure that there is no debris underneath the Z Zero plate when you take your measurement to ensure an accurate reading.



The next time that you home your machine, the homing routine will automatically restore your Z axis to the most recent Z Zero location. If this is no longer accurate, just run the “Set Z Zero” routine once again.



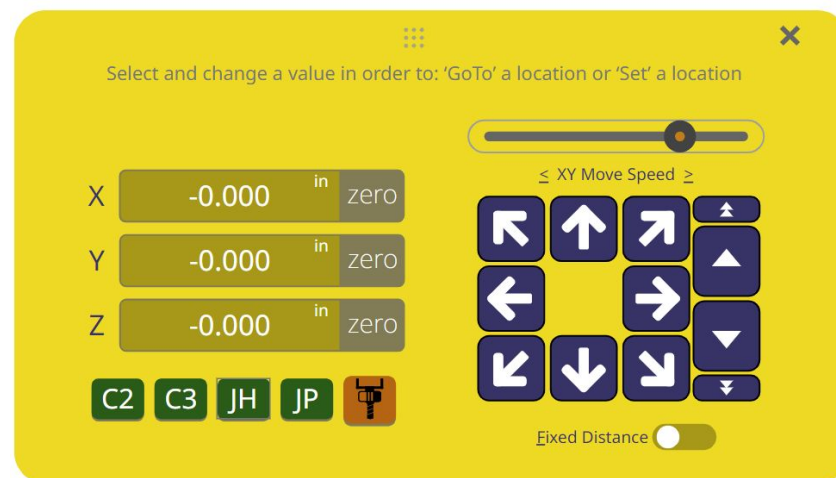
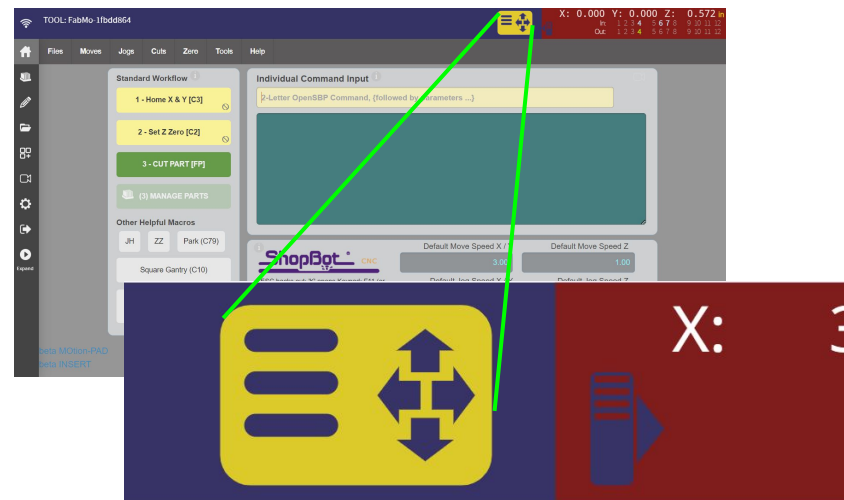
The Manual Keypad

Next let's open the manual control keypad. The keypad allows you to move your machine around outside of a cut file by pressing directional buttons according to the direction you want the machine to move. Open the manual control keypad by clicking the yellow icon with blue arrows at the top right of the screen.

The keypad will open at the center of your screen. On the left, you'll see your current X, Y and Z positions listed. On the right, you'll see arrow keys corresponding to the three axes of your machine, X moves are controlled by the left/right arrows, Y moves by the up/down arrows and Z moves by the smaller up/down keys off to the right. You'll notice that there are two sets of keys for Z moves; the double-arrow keys will move the Z axis quickly, while the larger single arrow keys will move the z in a slower, more controlled way.

The speed of manual keypad moves can be changed by adjusting the slider located above the direction keys. Moving it all the way to the right will set the manual speed to your max feedrate, while moving it to the left will reduce the speed to the minimum feedrate.

Below the direction keys, there is a slider that will allow you to enter "Fixed" mode. In fixed mode, each tap of a direction key will move your machine a limited, pre-set amount. If you're trying to get to an exact position, you could set this fixed distance to something like 0.01" and keep tapping the direction key to slowly move towards your destination.

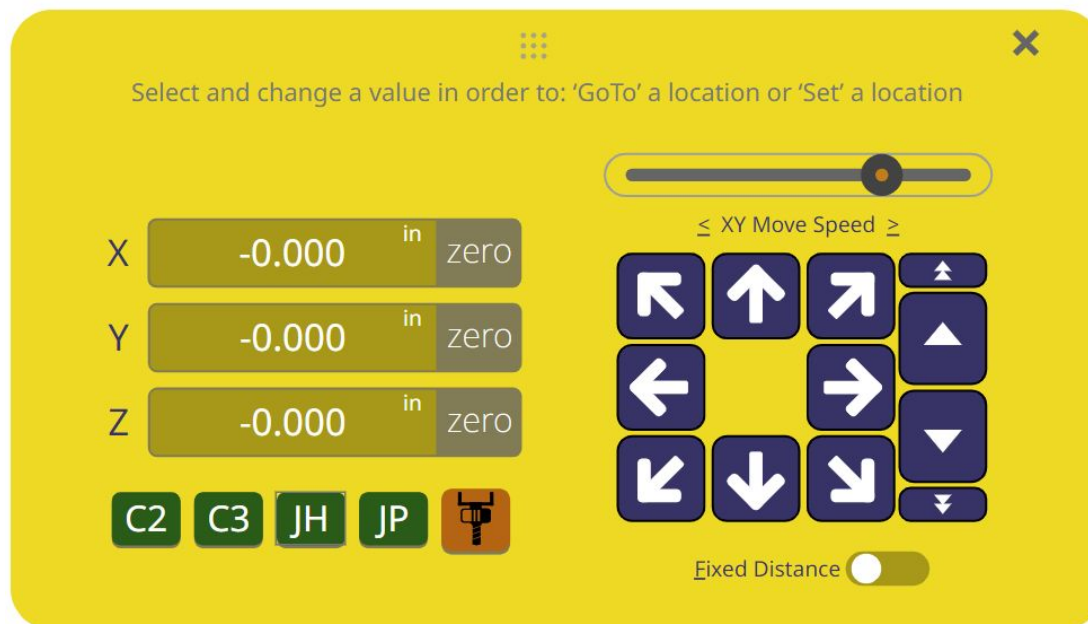


The Manual Keypad (cont)

The position readouts on the left also allow you to enter a desired position by typing a location into the readout for the axis that you want to move. For example, if you want to move your X axis to exactly 15", you can type "15" into the position readout and press the green "Go To" button that appears on the right.

You can also "zero" (set the home position) of your machine at a new location by pressing the "zero" key next to the axis for which you would like to reset the home position. Your original, default home position can be re-set by running the "C3" (X & Y homing) routine.

Finally, along the bottom of the manual control keypad, you'll see a set of 5 buttons corresponding to frequently used functions; C3 for homing X, Y and Z; C2 for zeroing your z axis; JH for jogging quickly to your home location; JP for jogging quickly to a pre-set "park" location; and the orange "spindle on" button which allows you to turn the spindle on and then move the machine manually.

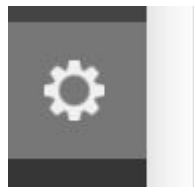


Spindle Speed Control

Your machine includes a spindle speed control module that connects the ShopBot control software to the variable frequency drive (VFD) which controls the rotation speed of your spindle.

The spindle speed control module must be connected to a usb port on the FabMo unit on the outside of your control box.

Once the USB module is plugged in, open the “Configuration” app in FabMo (the gear icon on the left side navigation) and open the “Machine” tab. Near the bottom of that menu, you’ll see a section for “Spindle Setup”. Click the button titled “Detect & Configure Spindle” – this will trigger the controller to identify your spindle speed controller and VFD.



Spindle Setup ⓘ

RS485 Adapter

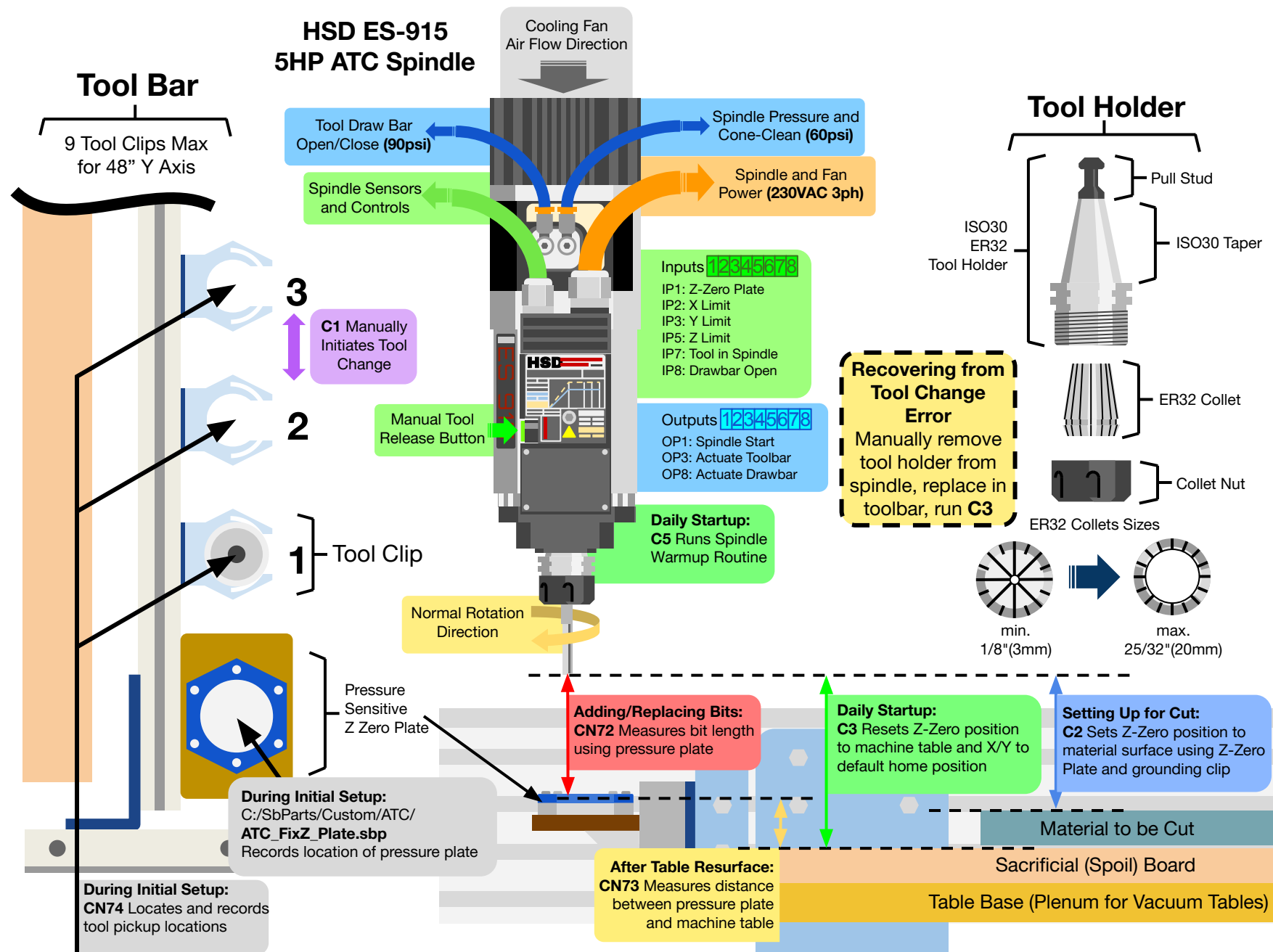
Not detected

Installed VFD Profile

spin-PRS5-yaskawaD

Detect & Configure Spindle

ATC System Reference



Calibrating Your Toolbar

Before running your ATC, there are 4 automated calibration routines that must be run so that your control system knows where to drop off and pick up tools as well as the “height” of each tool relative to your table surface. These routines can be accessed in the “Cuts” menu of your ShopBot command console or by typing the 2 letter command “CN” followed by the routine number that you want to run; they function as follows:

1. CN,74 “ATC - Calibrate Tools in Rack” – This records the X,Y and Z location of each tool clip on your toolbar and should only need to be run once, the first time that you set up your machine. If for some reason you change the X/Y home position for your machine or remove your toolbar and later reinstall it, you will need to run this routine again.
2. CN,77 “Set Fixed Z Plate Position” – This records the X/Y location of the pressure sensitive z zero plate attached to your toolbar, this location will be referenced each time you measure a bit; like the toolbar calibration, this should only need to be run once during setup.
3. CN,72 “Zero Tools in Rack” – This records the length of your bits by touching them against the pressure sensitive z zero plate on your toolbar. This will need to be run for each new bit that you add to your tool rack, or any time you replace a bit in a tool holder (for example, replacing a worn or broken bit).
4. CN,73 “Get Plate Offset” – This records the distance from your pressure sensitive z zero plate to your table surface, allowing your software to automatically set the z height for each bit after a toolchange. This routine will need to be run any time you resurface your table. This routine should only be run after you’ve built your table!

Building Your Machine Table

All machines have a “sacrificial” layer of material on which material to be cut can be placed and held down using screws, clamps, glue or vacuum. This layer is typically made from MDF for a handful of reasons. First, MDF is inexpensive and readily available in any hardware store. Second, MDF is soft enough that it will not damage your bit even if you cut through your material slightly and into the layer below. Finally, MDF is porous and when a vacuum pump is connected from below, it can pull air through the MDF and create a powerful holding force on your material.

All machines will also need a rigid base layer to support the sacrificial MDF layer. This layer should be made of high grade plywood, at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ” (20mm) thick; 1” (25mm) is even better. The quick way to tell high grade plywood from low quality plywood is to count the number of layers – more layers = better, stronger plywood that is less likely to warp over time.

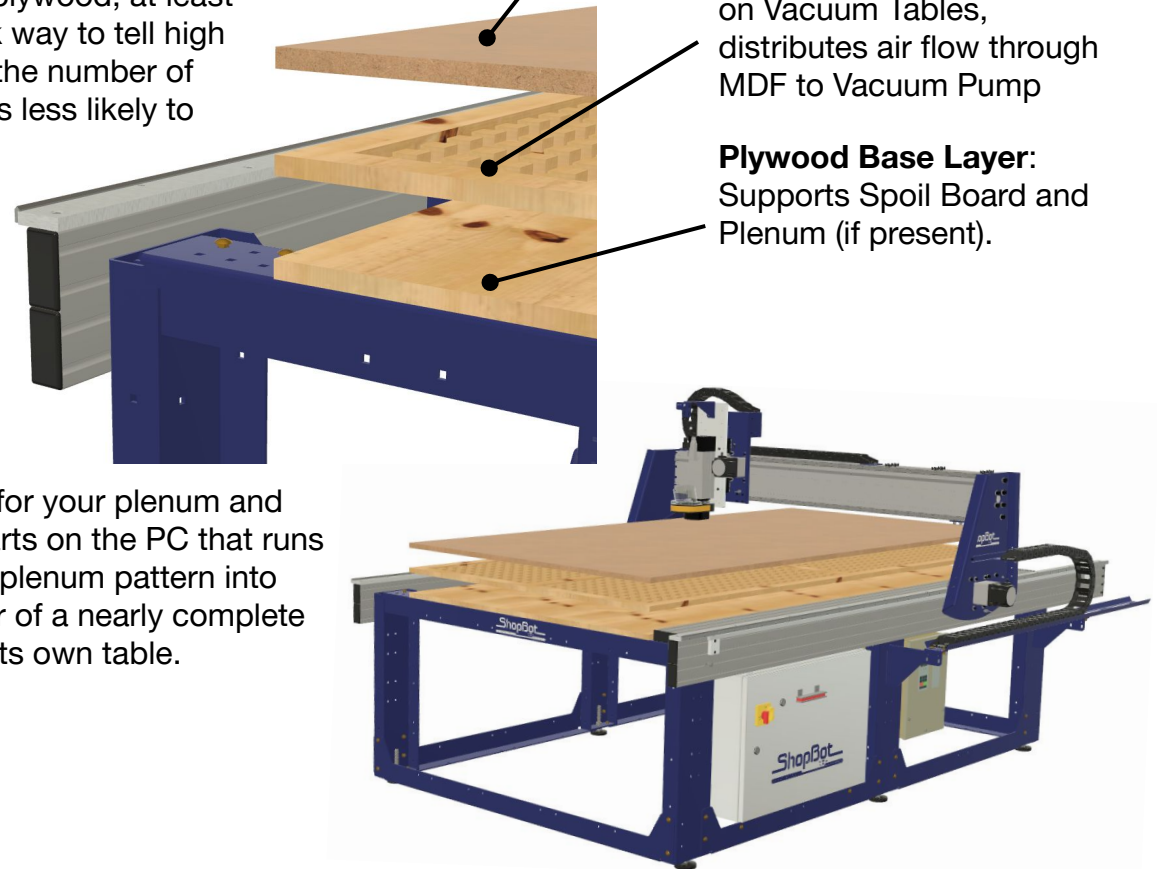
If you’ll be using a vacuum pump with your machine to create a vacuum table you’ll need a third layer, referred to as a “plenum”, between the sacrificial layer and the base layer. The plenum acts as a diffuser to allow air to flow through the MDF layer and into ports located at the center of each vacuum “zone”

If you’re building a vacuum table, you’ll find designs for your plenum and base board in the “Vacuum Tables” folder in C:/SbParts on the PC that runs your ShopBot control software. How will you cut the plenum pattern into this layer of your table? Luckily you’re now the owner of a nearly complete ShopBot CNC! You can use the machine to prepare its own table.

MDF Spoil Board (aka Waste Board, aka Bleeder Board for Vacuum Tables): Consumable surface on which the material you are cutting will rest.

Plywood/MDF Plenum (aka Waffle Grid): Only used on Vacuum Tables, distributes air flow through MDF to Vacuum Pump

Plywood Base Layer: Supports Spoil Board and Plenum (if present).



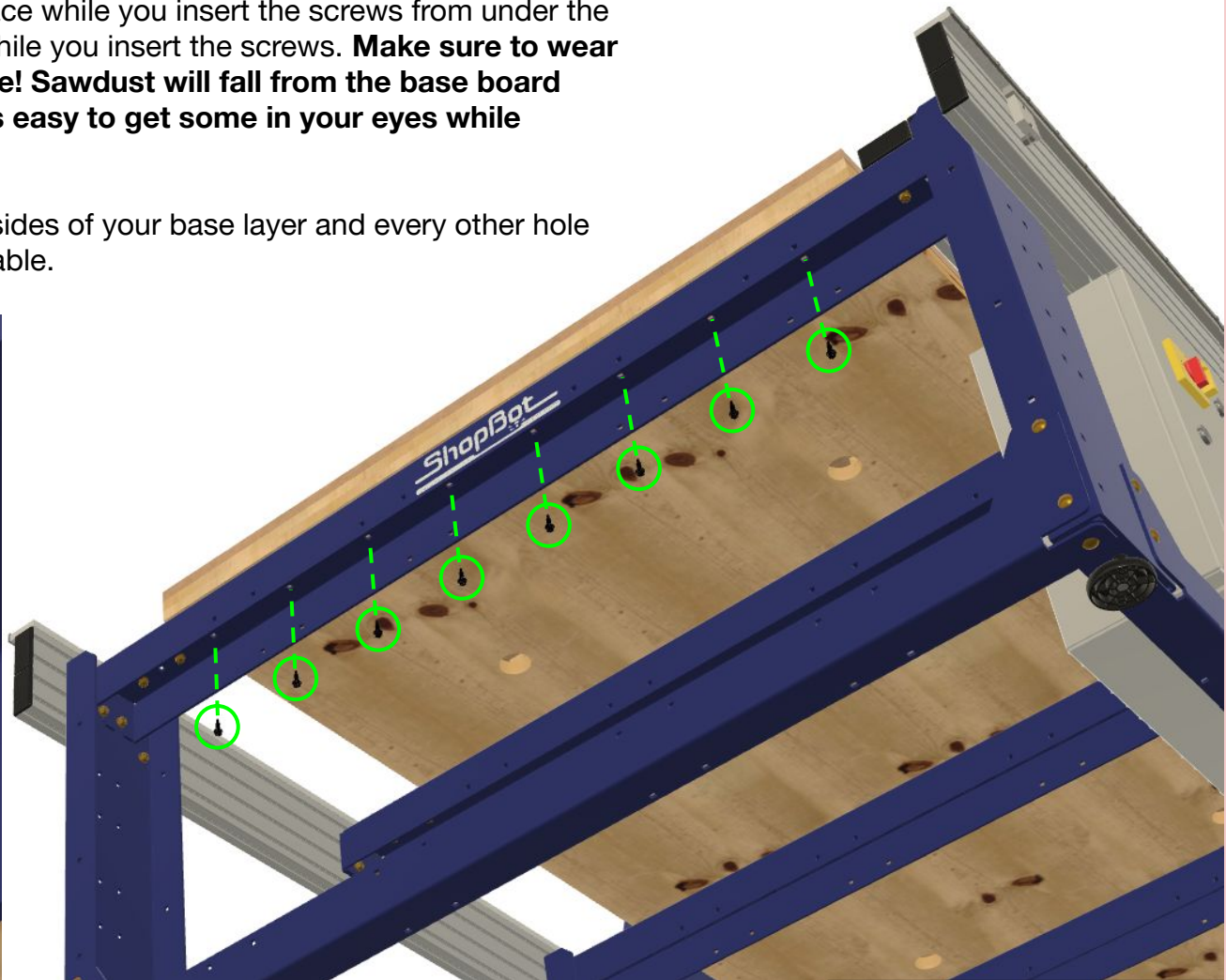
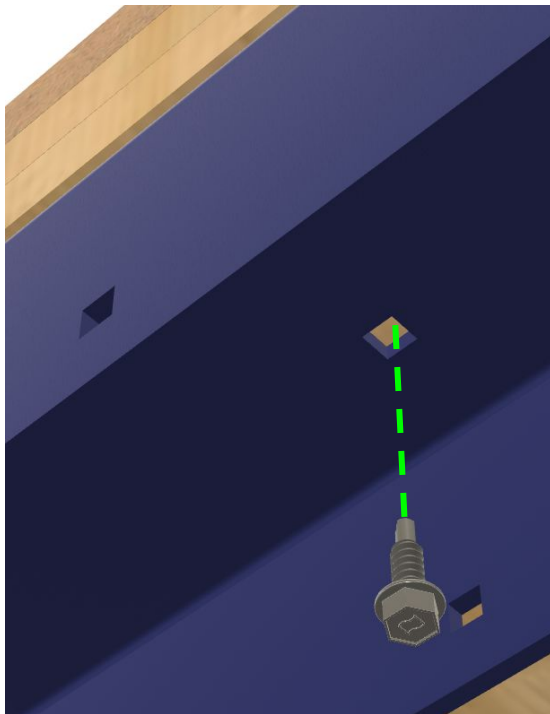
Attaching the Base Layer

The base layer is secured to the table steel using screws inserted from the underside of the cross support steel.

Place the base layer with the front edge lined up with the front edge of the cross support nearest your X=0 end of your table. Align the adjacent edge of the base layer **6.75" (170mm)** from the inside face of the table side on the Y=0 side of your table.

Use clamps to hold the base layer board in place while you insert the screws from under the machine; otherwise the base layer may shift while you insert the screws. **Make sure to wear eye protection while working under the table! Sawdust will fall from the base board while the screws are being inserted and it is easy to get some in your eyes while looking up at the screw you're inserting!**

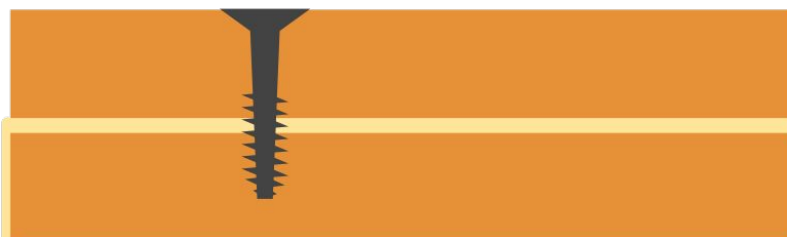
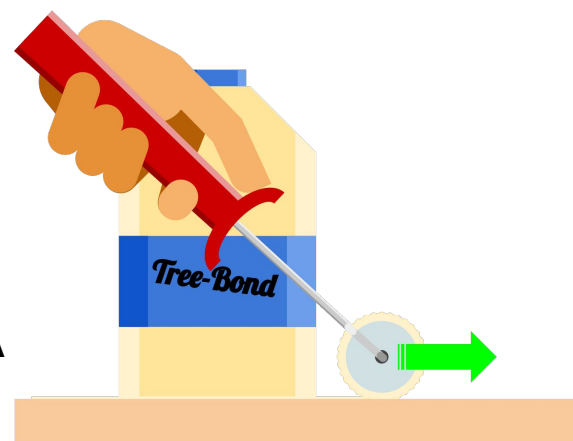
Insert screws in holes nearest the edge on all sides of your base layer and every other hole along the cross support in the center of your table.



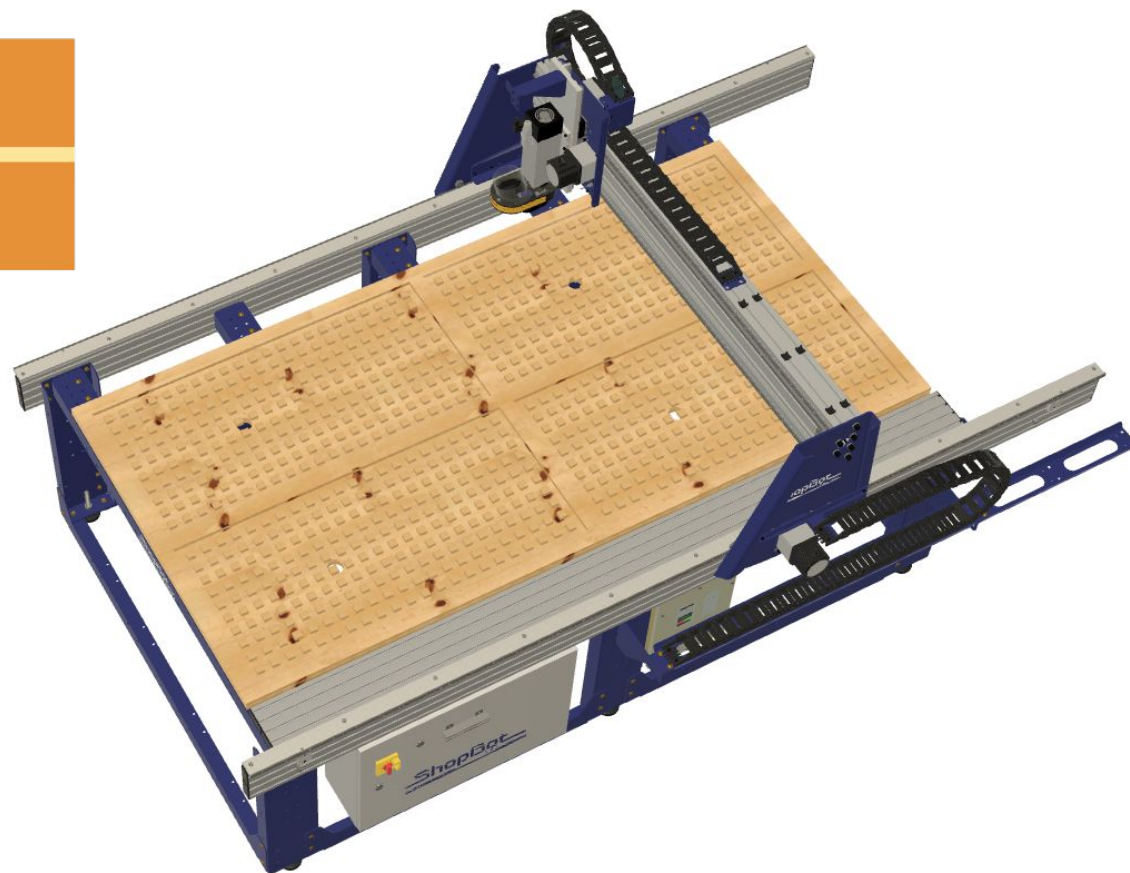
Building your Plenum

If you are building a vacuum table, the plenum layer is the “distributor” of air flow from the vacuum ports on the base of the table to the MDF “bleeder board”. It is important that the plenum layer not be made of porous material – you’ll need to either use cabinet grade plywood or if you are using MDF for your plenum; apply a polyurethane seal to the plenum after it is cut.

Before cutting the “waffle grid” pattern, the plenum layer should be bonded to the base layer using a generous application of wood glue. **A paint roller and a gallon of glue** will be what you need to cover an entire sheet of plywood adequately to secure the layer on top of it. Don't skimp!



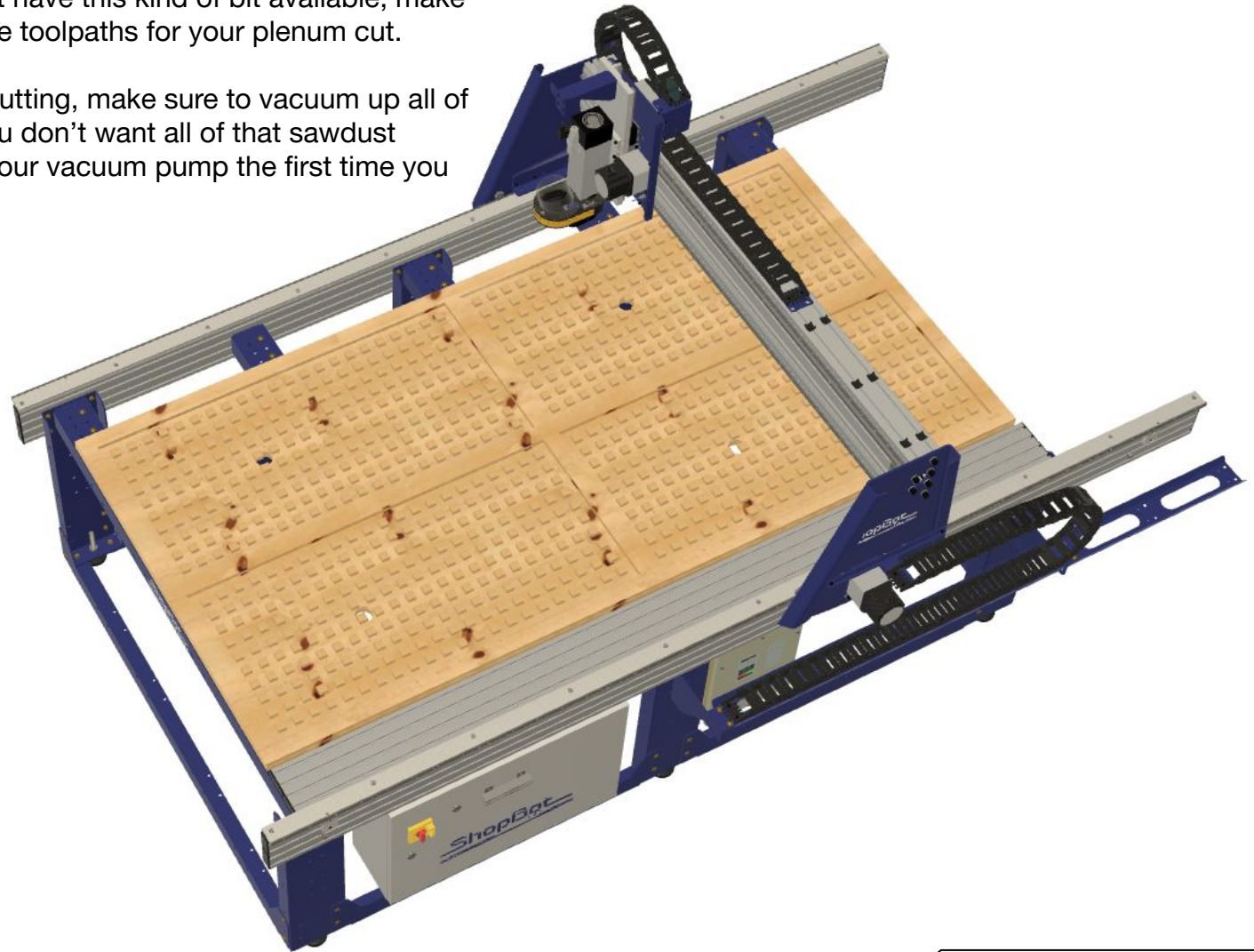
Press the second layer of plywood onto the glued surface of the first. Wood screws can be used to hold the plenum layer tight against the base layer while the glue dries. If you've applied enough glue, you'll get some drips coming from the sides of the wood. The glue is water soluble so a wet rag or paper towel will work well to clean up the mess.



Building your Plenum (Cont)

Once the glue has dried, remove the wood screws (so that you don't accidentally hit one while cutting out the air channels and vacuum ports on your plenum). Find the design file that matches your table size in the Vacuum Tables folder located in C:\SbParts\ on the PC where your control software is installed. Open the .crv file in VCarve. The recommended bit to cut your plenum is a 0.5" down cut or straight flute end mill. If you don't have this kind of bit available, make sure to adjust the bit choice in the toolpaths for your plenum cut.

Once your plenum has finished cutting, make sure to vacuum up all of the sawdust from your table – you don't want all of that sawdust getting sucked into the filter on your vacuum pump the first time you turn it on!

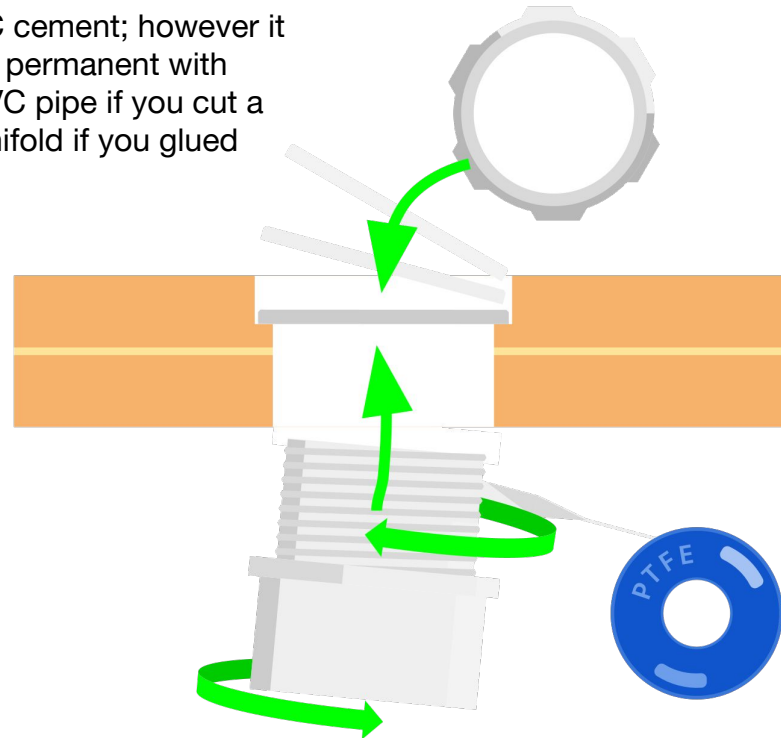
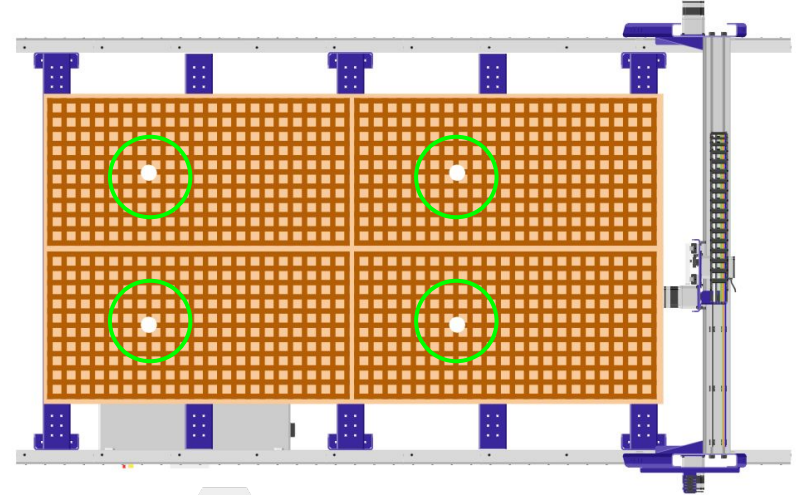


Plumbing your Vacuum System

If you purchased a vacuum system with your machine, you most likely also purchased a vacuum manifold. The vacuum manifold is an assembly of pipes that splits the inlet of your vacuum into multiple lines that will be connected to the different “zones” of your vacuum table. Each line can be turned on or off using the ball valve in line with the zone connection.

To install your manifold, start by dropping the threaded “nuts” into the cutouts on the top of your plenum. The protrusions on the edges of the nuts will lock into the pocket cut in the wood.

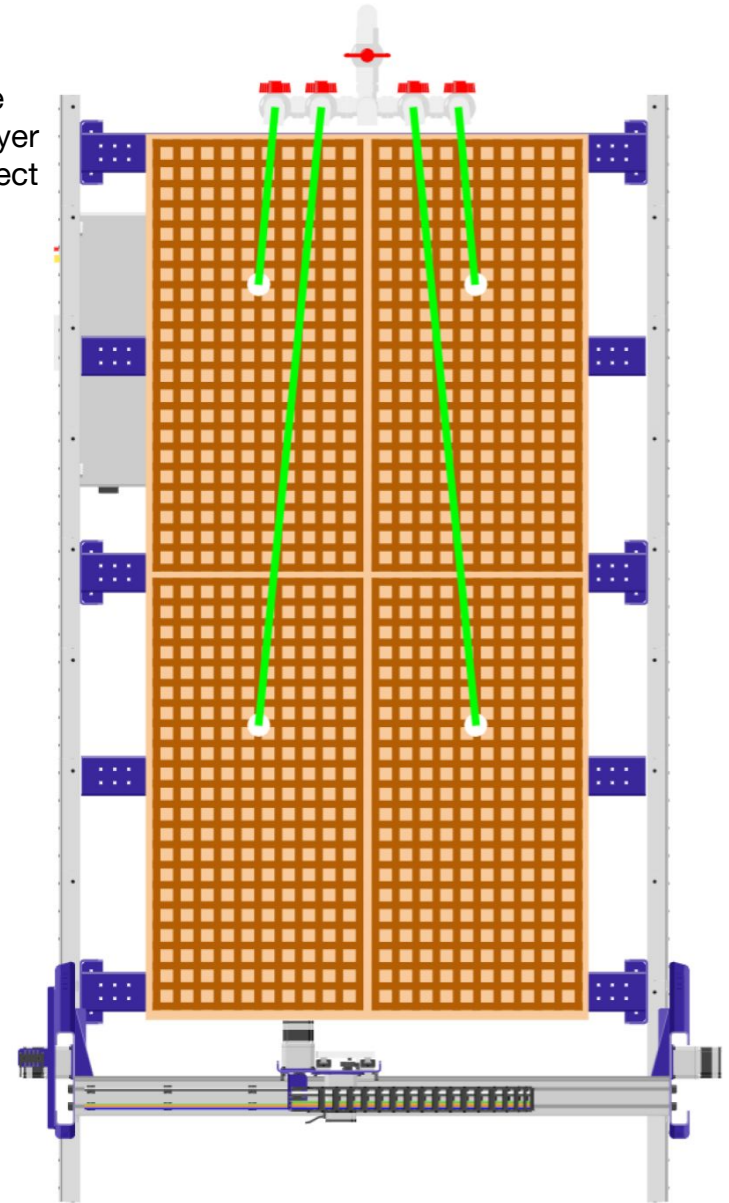
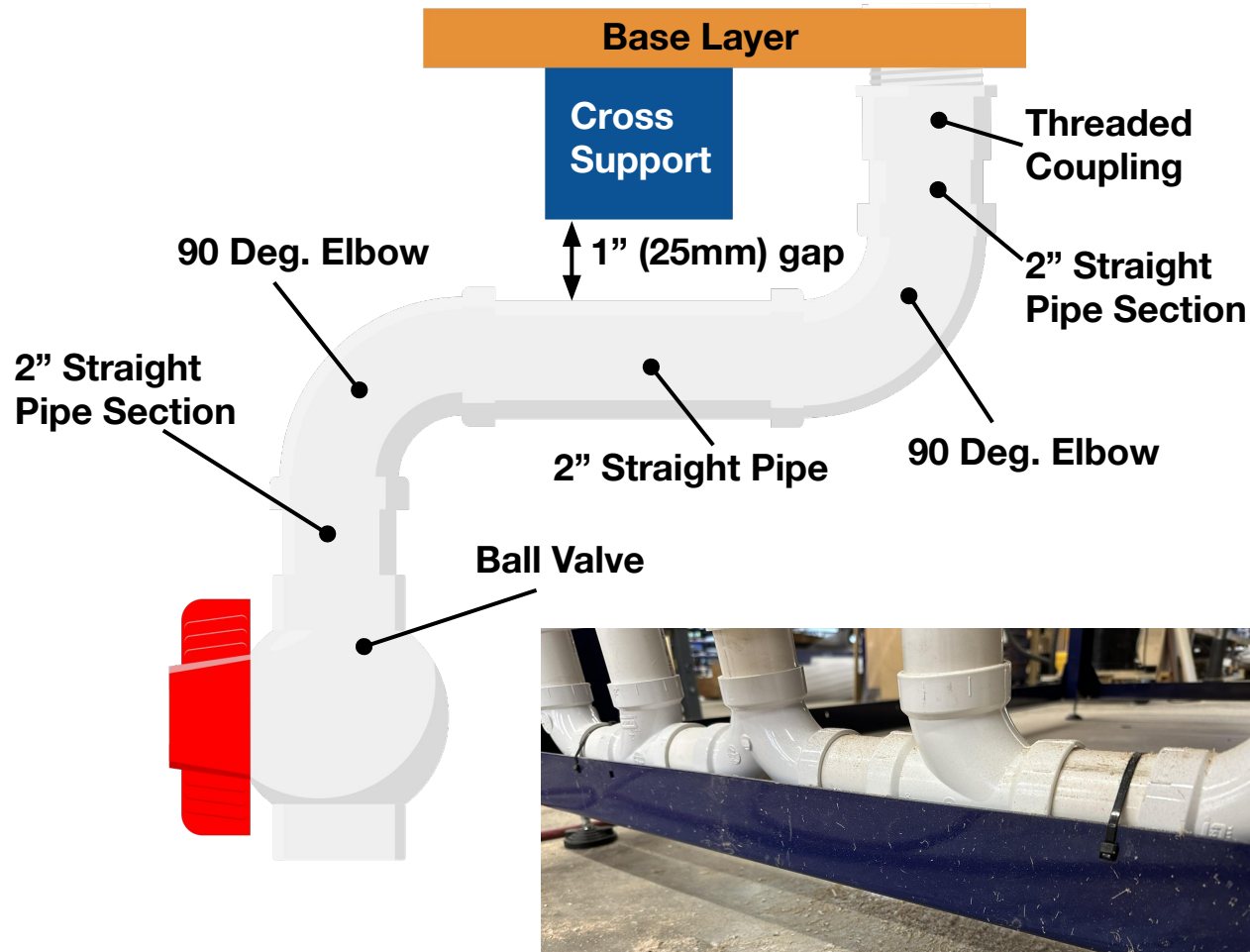
Apply teflon tape around each of the threaded PVC fittings included with your kit and screw them into the nuts from below the table. The rest of the vacuum system will be glued together using PVC cement; however it is important to “dry fit” all plumbing before making it permanent with cement. It is much easier to go out and buy more PVC pipe if you cut a piece too short than it is to rebuild your entire manifold if you glued things before making sure the lengths were correct.



Plumbing your Vacuum System

(Cont)

Attach the manifold to your table frame using zip ties – then insert elbow joints into the tops of the lines coming out of your manifold and the fittings threaded into the base layer of your table. Next, use a tape measure to measure the length of pipe needed to connect each line from the manifold to the inlets on the bottom of your table. Once you feel confident that you've got everything cut to the right length – begin applying cement to lock your vacuum plumbing in place.



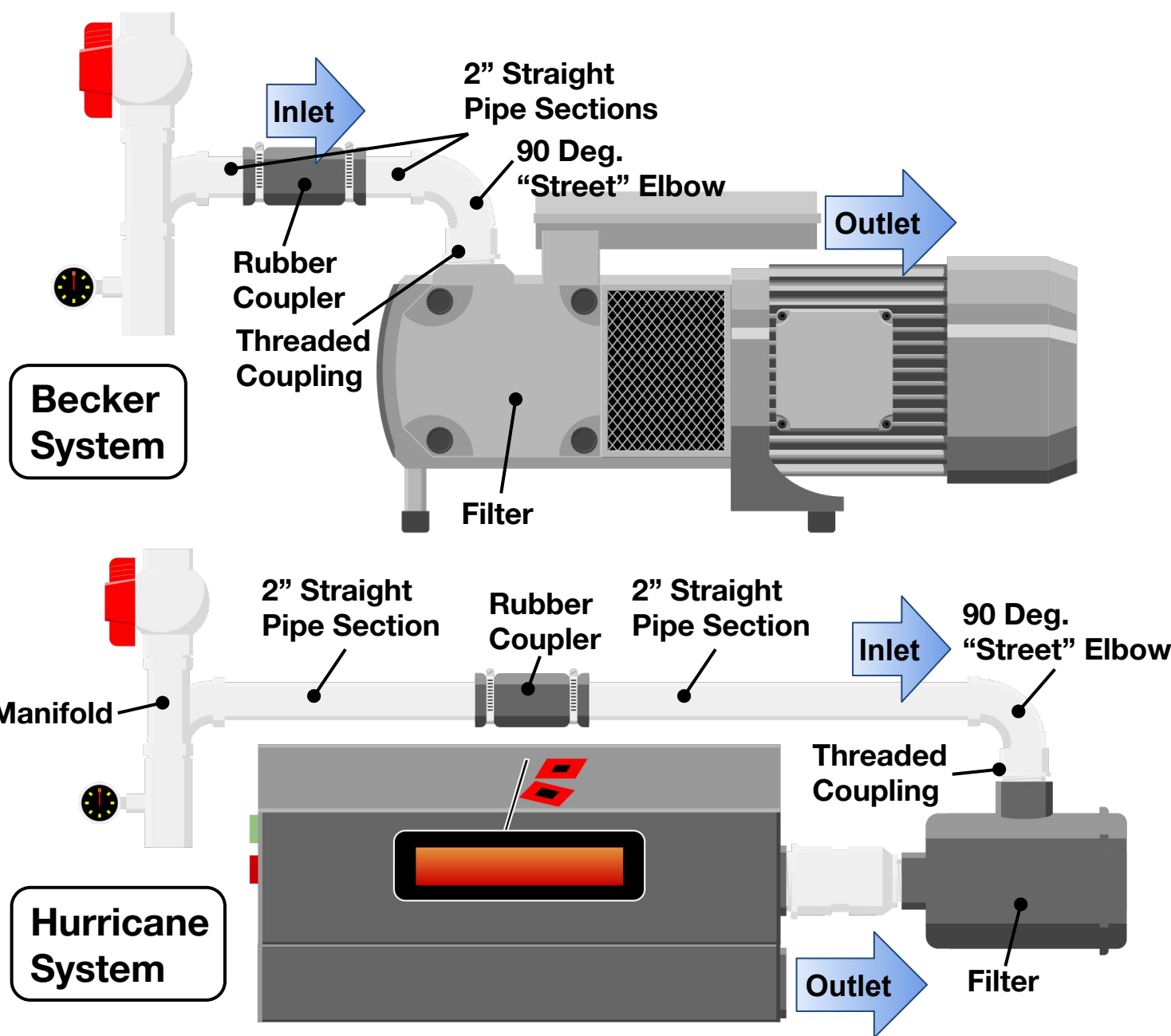
Connecting your Vacuum Pump

The central pipe of your vacuum manifold (you'll notice the pressure gauge attached to this pipe) connects to the inlet of your vacuum pump.

Shown to the left here are the two vacuum pumps that ShopBot currently supplies with CNC equipment; the Becker VTLF 2.250 and the Black Box Hurricane/Cyclone/Storm systems.

In both cases, a piece of pipe is inserted into the T on the main manifold pipe. This pipe is coupled to another piece of pipe using the rubber coupler with hose clamps. This pipe is then terminated at a 90 degree elbow connected to a coupler threaded into the pump.

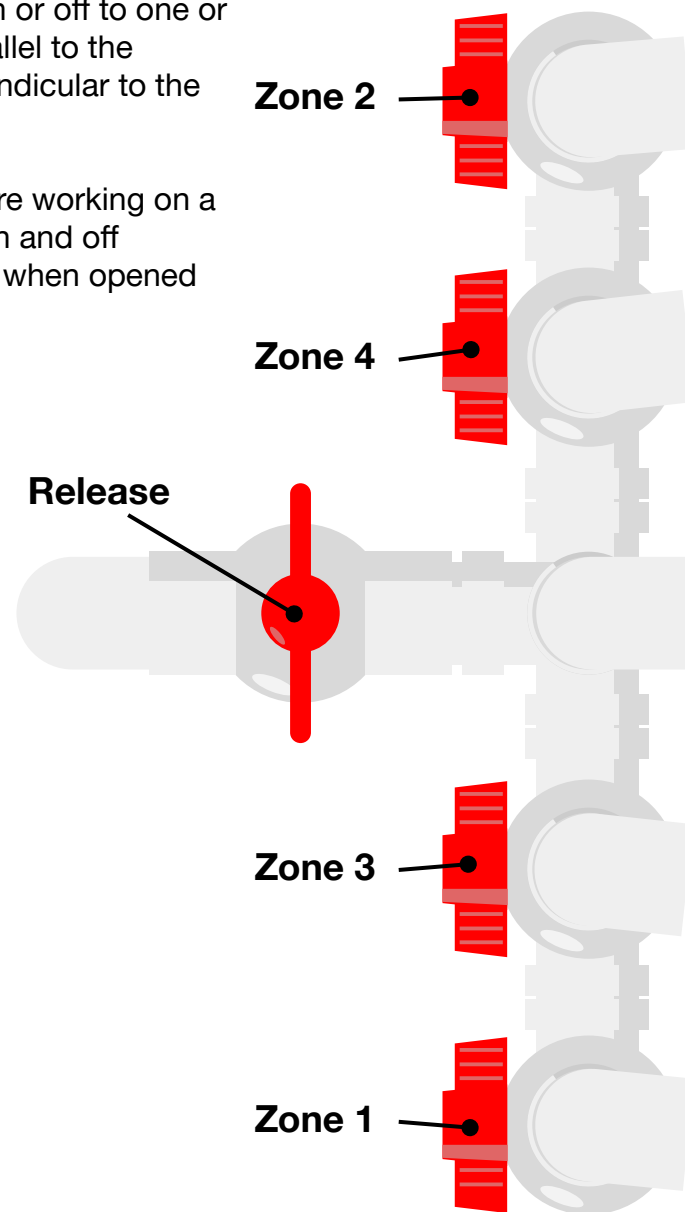
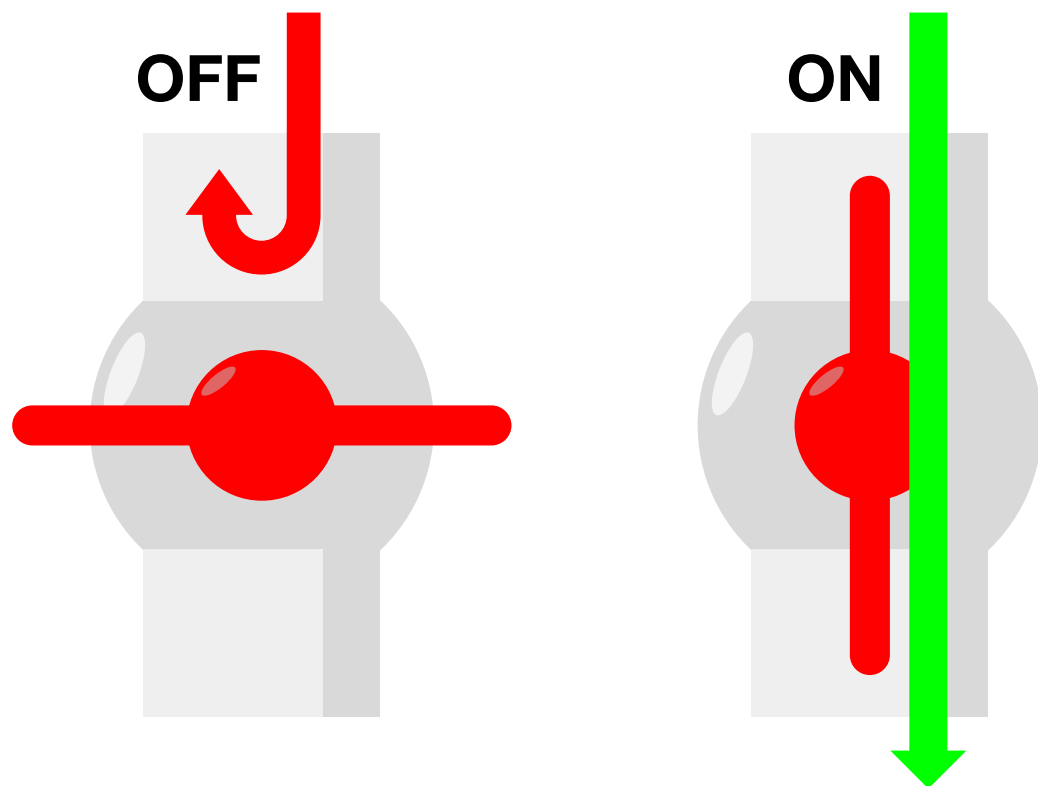
In the case of the becker pump, the coupler threads directly into the pump (the filter is internal). In the case of the Black Box system, an external filter is included with the pump. The coupler is threaded into the side of the filter housing. The other end of the filter connects to the pump itself (using the 2"-3" converter and 3" threaded coupler).



Adjusting your Vacuum Manifold

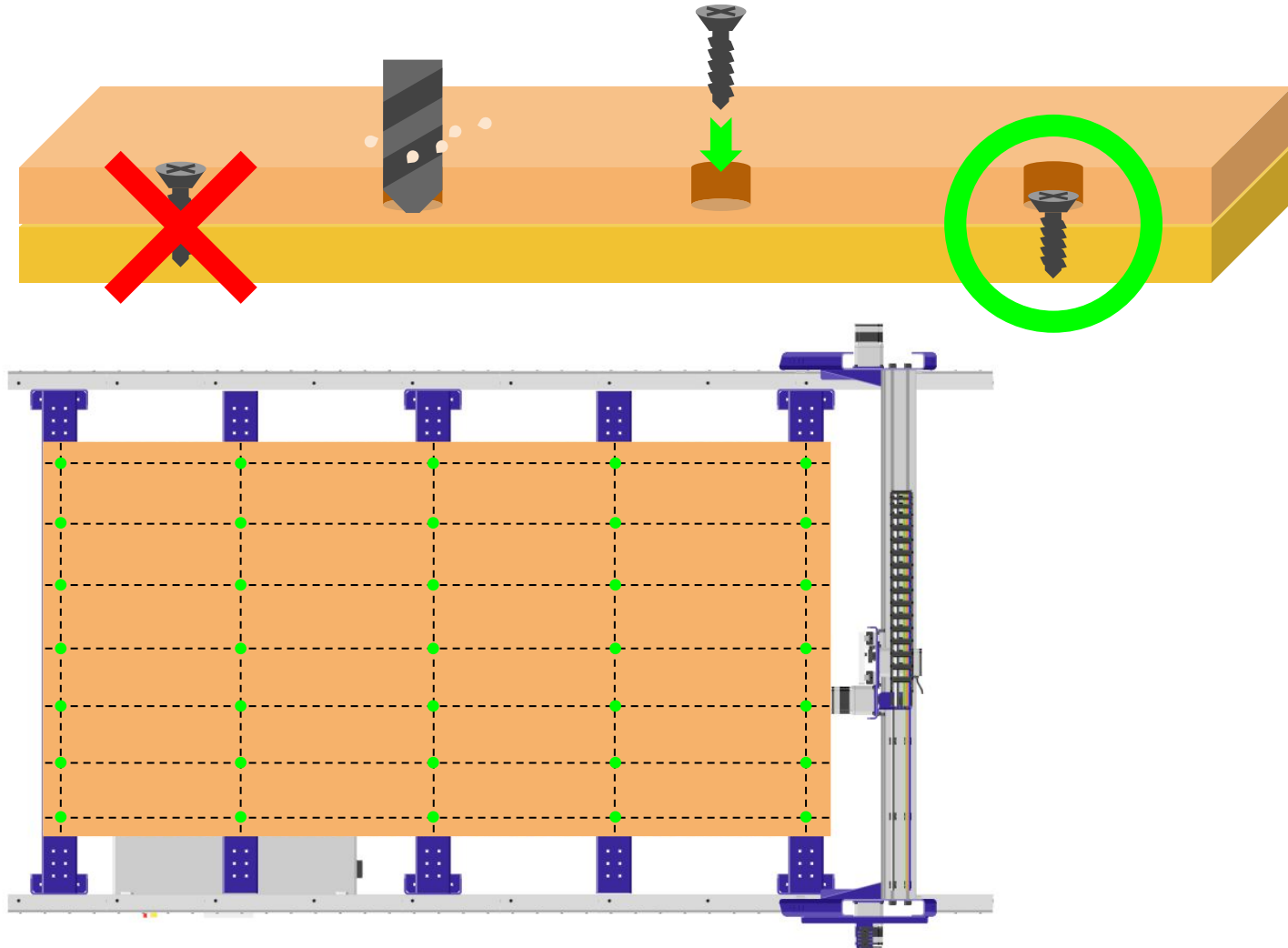
The ball valves on your vacuum manifold can be used to turn vacuum hold down on or off to one or more zones on your vacuum table. Rotating the handle of the valve so that it is parallel to the direction of airflow will turn the zone on; while rotating the handle so that it is perpendicular to the direction of airflow will turn the zone off.

The lone valve in the center of the manifold is a pressure release valve. When you are working on a set of cuts, loading and unloading sheets; you'll want to avoid turning your pump on and off frequently – this pressure release valve will remove vacuum pressure from the table when opened so that the material can be easily removed and another sheet loaded.



Attaching the Spoil Board

For non-vacuum tables, the spoilboard can either be attached by gluing a sheet of MDF to the base layer using a generous amount of wood glue – or the spoilboard can be screwed down onto the base layer using wood/drywall screws. Be sure to use a drill to counterbore your screw holes so that the heads of your screws sit well below the surface of your table top. This will prevent you from accidentally hitting screws when cutting – hitting screws causes a lot of sparks and a ruined bit.

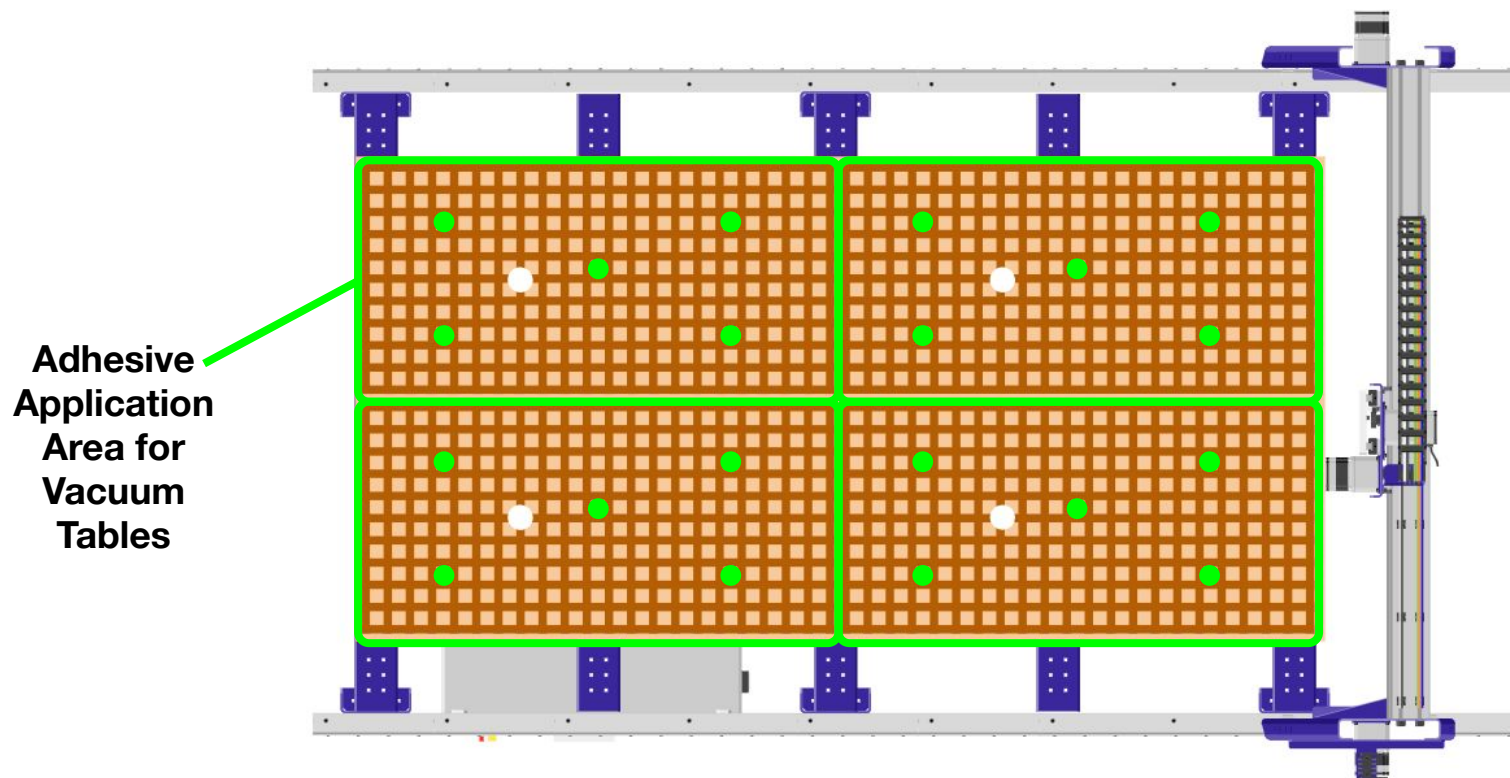


Attaching the Spoil Board (Cont)

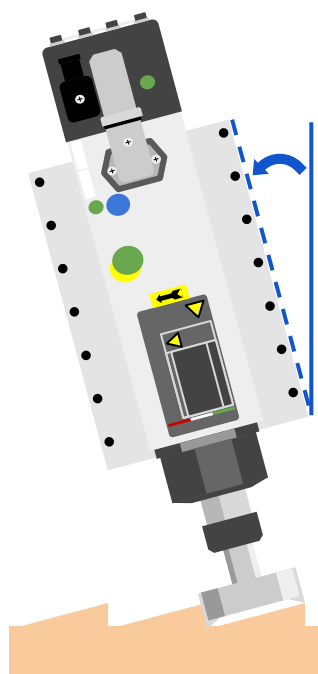
if you're building a vacuum table, you can't cover the spoilboard with glue because that would block all air flow through the MDF – making your vacuum table quite useless!

Instead, use a construction adhesive like that can be dispensed from a tube and caulking gun; “Liquid Nail” is a commonly available example. Lay a bead of adhesive around the perimeter of your plenum layer and along the boundaries between your vacuum zones. Apply a few “dollops” of adhesive on 3 or 4 points in the central area of each vacuum zone. Then, carefully lower the MDF layer onto the plenum.

Once the MDF is in place for your vacuum table, open all the valves on your manifold (except the main bleeder valve at the center) and turn on your vacuum pump to pull the MDF down onto the plenum layer. Leave the pump running for at least 2 hours while the adhesive sets up.



Checking Spindle Tram



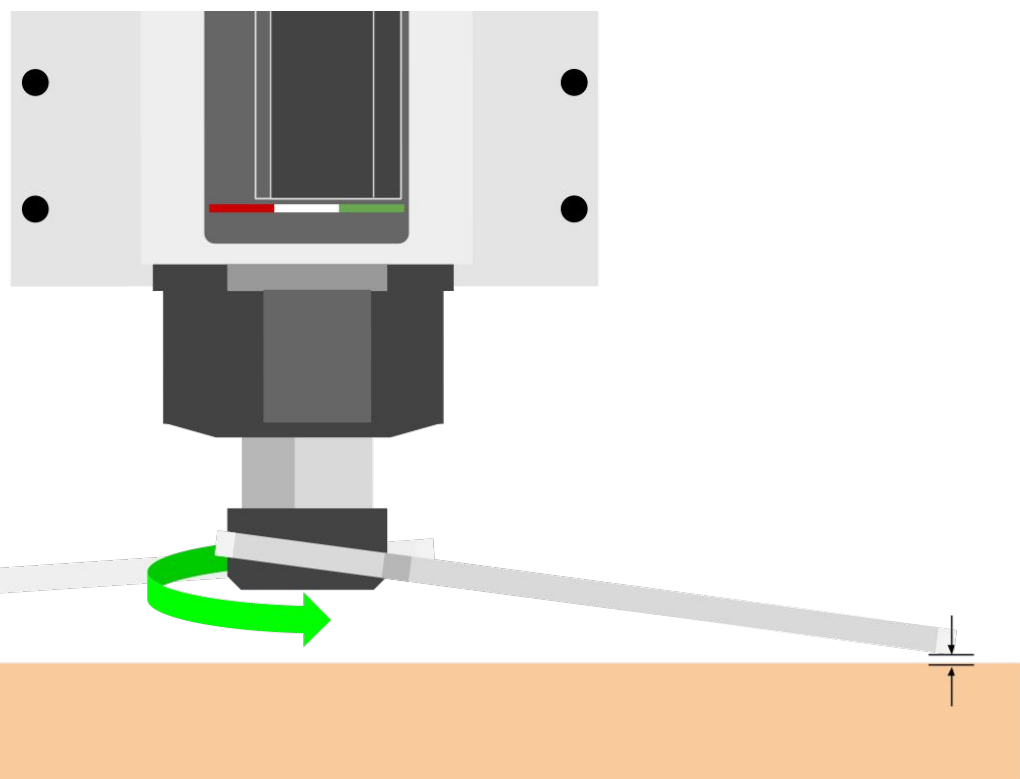
“Spindle Tram” refers to the alignment of the spindle rotation axis with a vertical line that is perfectly parallel to the table surface of your machine. Spindle tram is important because it will affect the accuracy and finish quality of your cuts. If you notice grooves on the sides of your parts after you cut them out – or if your joints aren’t fitting properly – there’s a good chance that your spindle is out of tram.

The most noticeable effect of an out of tram spindle will be ridges present in your spoil board after you surface the table. If your spindle plate is not attached straight, you’ll notice grooves in the cuts where the spindle was moving in the X axis during surfacing. You can detect these grooves by running your fingernail along the surface of the table.

There are a number of measurement devices that can be inserted into a spindle to help with tramming – however in this document, we’ll cover a way to do it with just the parts included with your spindle kit.

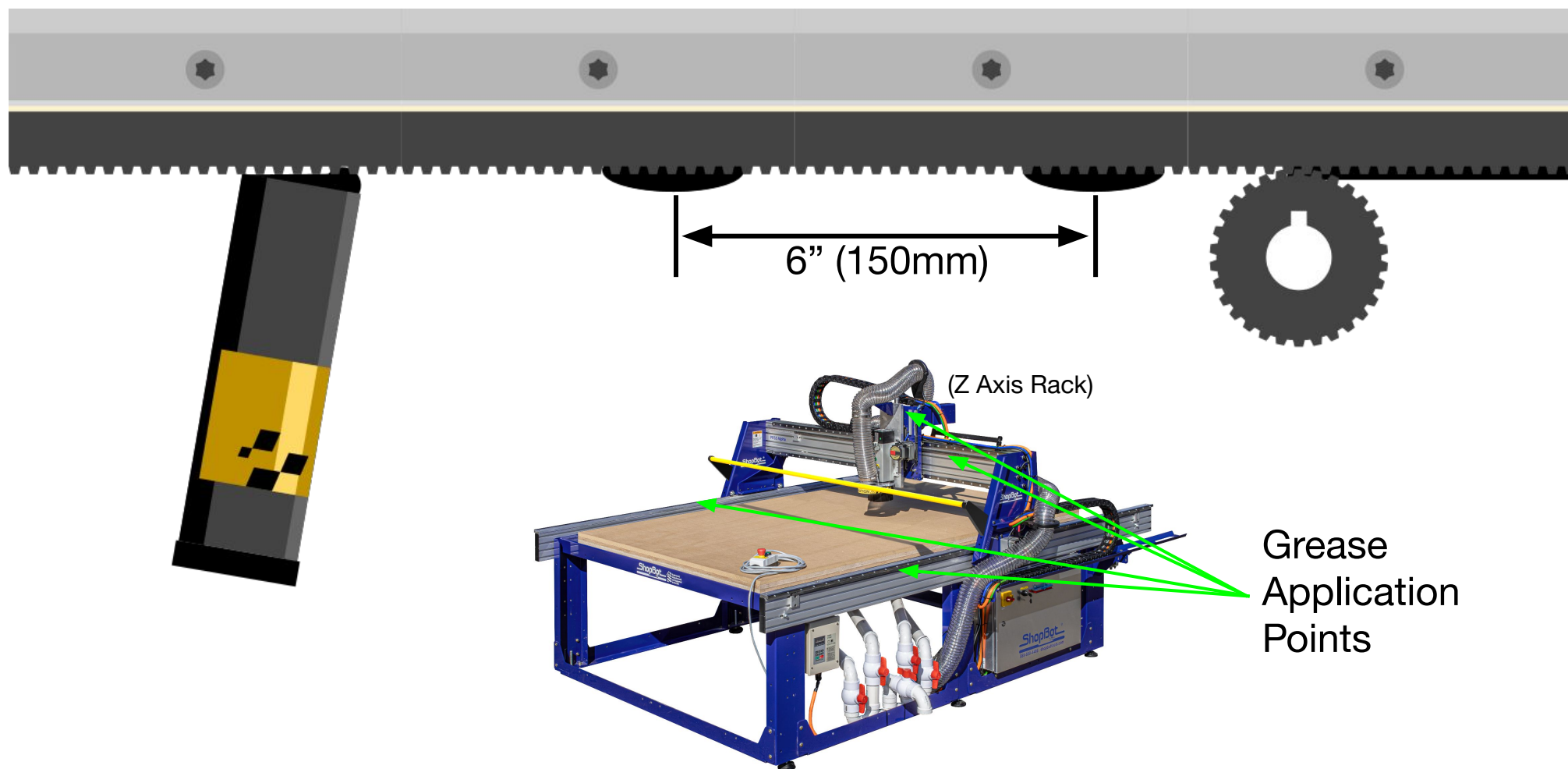
Take your spindle’s spanner wrench that is normally used to loosen the collet nut – press it onto the collet nut and gently let it hang free; you should be able to get it to “stick” on the collet nut.

Lower the Z axis until the end of the wrench is close to your table surface. You should then be able to rotate the spindle back and forth to check the distance between the wrench end and your table surface on both sides of the spindle. If the distance is visibly greater on one side than the other, that means the spindle is tipped away from that side. Loosen the spindle mounting bolts and adjust the spindle, retighten and check again.



Greasing the Rack

The pinions on your machine will eventually wear out and need to be replaced. To prolong the life of your pinions; regularly apply grease to the gear rack on each of your axes. A small blob of grease should be placed every 6 inches (150mm) along the length of the rack. As your pinion gear rolls over these blobs of grease, they will be spread across the full length of the gear rack. After applying grease, be careful when leaning over the table of your machine – Most ShopBotters have at least a few pairs of pants with a big grease line across the front from when they leaned against the gear rack while unloading their machine!



Maintenance (Daily)

In order of importance...

1. **Spindle Warmup** – Even if your machine is sitting idle between gigs; to prolong the life of your spindle, run the spindle warmup routine by entering the command “**C5**” in the command console. This will keep your spindle well lubricated and free of internal corrosion; especially if you live near the ocean or in a humid area.
2. **Check bits and collets** - Bits wear out, they get dull and sometimes they break. Other than pushing a bit too hard for its diameter or flute count – the main reason bits break is poor collet grip. **Collets are consumables** they are good for 600-700 hours of cutting if well cared for. To keep your collets in good shape; make sure to remove any sawdust that became packed into the kerf cuts that must be able to compress in order to firmly grip the shank of a bit.
3. **Square your gantry** - Once your motors are powered on, the two motors that power the X axis will not come out of sync without issuing a warning to the user that a motor driver fault has occurred. To achieve the most consistent cuts, after you turn power on to your machine, you can quickly pull the gantry up to the X axis hard stops until the pinion gears on both sides of the gantry are resting against the hard stops – then press the reset button to power on the motors and lock the gantry alignment.
4. **Check pinion gears** - Your pinion gears are made from slightly softer steel than your drive rack; this is by design so that the relatively inexpensive and easy to replace pinion gears wear over time instead of the more expensive and difficult to replace drive rack. As the teeth on your pinions wear, you will occasionally need to re-engage the pinions with the rack to eliminate backlash and extend the life of your pinions. This is done using the same procedure that was outlined for attaching your X Axis Motors. Checking for backlash is easy; with the motors powered on (blue reset button pressed after powering on machine) try to push each axis back and forth – you should not be able to feel any movement; if you hear a “clicking” sound or are able to wiggle the axis back and forth slightly, it is time to inspect and adjust your pinions.

Maintenance (Long Term)

Every 3 Months (Heavy use 40+ hrs/week) to 6 Months(Light use ~ 20hrs/week)

1. **Apply grease to rack** – Apply a blob of grease to the teeth on your rack every 6". Run the machine back and forth along the axis to which you applied to grease to spread it across each tooth on the rack.
2. **Clean your V-rails** - Sawdust and other debris can build up on the surface of your V-rails (X-Axis). This debris will cause small “bumps” in the motion of your X-Axis which could be noticeable as flaws in your cuts if you’re doing surfacing operations with a large diameter bit. Use a scotchbrite or other light abrasive pad to remove the stuck on debris without damaging the hardened steel V-rails.
3. **Check for software updates** - We’re always trying to be responsive to customer requests for new features and improvements in our software. Make sure that you’ve got the latest software loaded so that you can take advantage of improvements. If there are things you’d like to see in the software, let us know!
4. **Check spindle tram** - Using the same process that you used to tram your spindle during machine assembly; confirm that you spindle is trammed correctly.

Every 6 Months (Heavy use 40+ hrs/week) to 12 Months(Light use ~ 20hrs/week)

1. **Replace all pinions** – Contact ShopBot for a set of replacement pinions for your machine. Replace all pinions at the same time (just like tires on a car).
2. **Replace frequently used collets** - Worn out collets will affect cut quality and potentially cause broken bits. A new collet is a lot cheaper than a new bit!