



MAKING WOODTURNING FUN!

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Owner's Manual

2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016

INCLUDED WITH YOUR LATHE

- #2 MT Safe Driver
- #3 MT Live Center
- Knock-out Rod
- 6" Faceplate with Removal Lever
- 14" Toolrest

- Tailstock Wrench
- Levelling Pads
- 4mm, 6mm, 8mm Allen Keys
- Adaptors for our Stronghold & Oneway/Talon Chucks

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Horsepower

1½ Hp 2 Hp 3 Hp

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Model Number | |
|---------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Serial Number | |
|----------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Customer Name | |
|----------------------|--|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| Date Manufactured | Month: | Year: |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|

| Make | Model | Serial Number |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Motor: _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Drive: _____ | _____ | _____ |

Electrics:

Voltage: 220 Volts, Phase 1, 50 or 60 Hertz (auto-sensing)

Wiring Method: Three Wire Control

Belt Length & Width:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20" Swing | PJ 1270 / 500J |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24" Swing | PJ 1372 / 540J |

Bearings:

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| Front | 5209 LLBC3 / 2A |
| Rear | 6008 2NKE / C3 |

Headstock / Tailstock Alignment:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Height - maximum tolerance | 0.005 TIR |
| Actual Difference _____ | TIR |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Side to Side Tolerance | 0.010 TIR |
| Actual Difference _____ | TIR |

| Options | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Small Extension Bed (17") | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Large Outboard Attachment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| RFI Filter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Long Bed Extension | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Extra Banjo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Extra Toolrest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Remote Start / Stop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Breaking Resistor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 96 Position Indexing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Please Specify: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | |

Date Purchased: _____

This Oneway product is backed by a warranty period of **5 years** from the date of purchase. Non-manufactured parts (i.e. Drive, Motor, Bearings etc) are not covered under this warranty; please refer to the relevant Warranty information provided with the lathe.

Oneway hereby agrees to repair or replace, any defects due to faulty material or workmanship, provided that:

1. Oneway has reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect by inspection.
- Oneway reserves the right to charge customers for replacement parts until the defect is verified whereupon a full refund will be issued.*
2. The warranty period has not elapsed. Proof of purchase date (sales receipt etc.) is required prior to any repair taking place.
 3. The product has not been altered or modified in any way.
 4. The product has not been subjected to misuse, abuse, negligence, or was not used in a "normal" manner.
 5. All transportation costs incurred in returning the product to Oneway Manufacturing is pre-paid by the customer.
 6. Defective parts will be returned using the Canadian or U.S Postal Service (ground) or relevant Postal Service (surface) if overseas, packaged appropriately, and labeled "Defective Goods - Returning to Manufacturer".

Important: Please call us prior to returning the defective parts.

This warranty does not cover any costs or damages arising directly or indirectly from the operation of this product.

No other guarantee, written or verbal, is authorized by Oneway Manufacturing.

Our policy is one of continuous improvement. We therefore reserve the right to change the specification and/or design without notice.

This manual describes general use and features of a ONEWAY Lathe. It is not meant to be a woodturning instruction book. If you are new to turning, we recommend seeking out a qualified instructor in your area. There are many national and local woodturning organizations that can recommend instructors. If you are unable to take lessons, there are many excellent books and videos available. Proper instruction will ensure that you work safely and that you can use your new lathe at its optimum.

Lathe Specifications

| | 2436 | 2416 | 2036 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Distance between Centers | 36" | 16" | 36" | 16" |
| Overall Length | 60" | 40" | 60" | 40" |
| Swing over Bed | 24" | 24" | 20" | 20" |
| Spindle Taper | #2 Morse Taper | #2 Morse Taper | #2 Morse Taper | #2 Morse Taper |
| Tailstock Taper | #3 Morse Taper | #3 Morse Taper | #3 Morse Taper | #3 Morse Taper |
| Weight | 850 lbs | 650 lbs | 800 lbs | 600 lbs |
| Spindle Thread (inboard & outboard) | M33 * 3 1/2 RH |

ONEWAY offers different models and configurations of lathe. Refer to your customized Quality Inspection Sheet (inside the front cover of this manual) for the specific details on your machine.

Assembly & Setup

Your lathe comes assembled from the factory and requires minimal assembly.

Before setting up the lathe you should select a location.

1. Location of the Lathe

The best location for the lathe is on a level concrete floor. The electrical box and motor should be kept as cool as possible so do not put the lathe where sun will shine directly on the box or right in front of a furnace vent.

2. Remove the Lathe

The first step is to remove the bed from the shipping pallet and position it at your desired location.

3. The Belt Cover

The next step is to check the belt cover.

The belt cover is located on top of the headstock (brass knob). Remove any tape holding the belt cover to the headstock.

4. Pendant Arm

The pendant arm is shrink wrapped to the lathe body for protection during shipping. Remove the plastic material from the pendant arm.

Note: The position of the stop boss depends on where you like the pendant to "lock" in place. This can be set to suit your personal preference.

5. Levelling the Lathe

In the lathe accessories box (located in the tube of the lathe) there are four metal pads and four large (M10 x 40) set screws.

These pads and screws are for equalizing the pressure on the lathe legs. Insert a set

Assembly & Setup Continued...

screw at the base of each leg, then put a pad under each setscrew. Screw the set screws down until there is even pressure on each pad and then tighten the locknuts. Doing this will help eliminate vibration caused by uneven floors and the resultant uneven pressure on each leg. It is not necessary to level the lathe.

7. Other Considerations

When you are done setting up the lathe you might consider removing the tube cover at the tailstock end of the lathe. Removing this cover will help increase airflow to the motor. Also the inside of the tube is a real handy spot to store tools.

Q. What about adding Weight?

If you want to fill the tube with sand we recommend putting the sand in small bags and double bagging. Do not fill the tube more than half full as this will impede airflow over the motor. There is a plate weld-

ed 18 inches from the headstock end of the tube. Do not fill over this plate, as this will protect the motor from any damage if the sand leaks out of a bag.

Our research shows there is no noticeable improvement by filling the tube with sand.

Q. Should I bolt down my lathe?

Each leg is predrilled for bolt down holes. Properly grouting in the legs and bolting the lathe down will greatly increase the stability and safety of the lathe.



"BASKET" by Christian Burchard

Emergency Stop

This button is for "Emergencies" only. The machine will coast to a stop if this button is pushed in. Use the regular STOP button if you want the lathe to brake to a stop. To turn the machine on and off, use the on/off switch on the side of the drive.

Important

This button MUST be in the "OUT" position before you turn on the lathe. You must twist it to get it in the OUT position.

Forward / Reverse

Set this switch to Forward for normal inboard operation, and Reverse for normal outboard operation. This allows for normal right-handed turning for inboard and outboard. Flipping the switch while the lathe is running will cause the lathe to decelerate to 0 rpm and then re-accelerate in the opposite direction to the selected speed. Changing the direction of the rotation while the lathe is running will not harm the motor or the drive, but accessories can unscrew if not locked to the spindle.



Toggle Switch

Up Position - Long Acceleration / Deceleration (approx 11 seconds)

Down Position - Short Acceleration / Deceleration (approx 4 seconds)

Speed Pot

Lathe speed is selected with a combination of the pulley selected and the speed pot. Around the speed pot there are 3 rings. The inner ring is marked with the numbers 1 thru 8. Each of these numbers represent the speed x100 (i.e. 2 = 200 rpm). Please note that the lathe does run less than 100 rpm but does not go to zero for safety reasons.

Start Button

Push this button to start the spindle rotation. Before pushing the button, ensure the speed select is in the appropriate position for the piece you are working on. After pushing the start button the lathe will accelerate in 4 seconds up to the speed you select. If you have the deceleration selector switch set to LONG, the lathe will take 6 seconds to accelerate up to speed.

TIP: It is always a good idea to set the speed to ZERO, and then gradually increase speed to the desired level every time you put on a new piece.

Stop Button

This button stops spindle rotation. Short deceleration is 4 seconds. Long deceleration is 12 seconds. Short or long deceleration is selected with the toggle switch, located on the left side of the Pendant. It is possible when stopping a large piece from high speed that the drive will get overloaded with too much voltage. If this happens, the drive shuts down to protect itself, and the lathe will coast to a stop. If this happens, turn the lathe off (using the ON/OFF switch), wait 20 seconds, and turn the power back on again. Move the Deceleration switch to Long and resume working. Most work can be done with the deceleration set to Short.

What are the Rings for?

Inner Ring: largest pulley in the headstock, smallest pulley on motor.

Middle Ring: middle pulley in headstock, middle pulley on motor.

Outer Ring: smallest pulley in headstock, largest pulley on motor.

Common Problems & How to Avoid Them

1. The most common cause of the unit shutting off is stopping large pieces too quickly, therefore causing excess voltage and the drive tripping out (self-protection). If you press the STOP button and the lathe does not brake, but coasts to a stop, this is what has happened. Refer to the section "*What If my Drive trips out?*" on page 8, to reset your Drive.
2. The Drive can also trip out if the speed is changed while turning a piece. To prevent this from happening again, put the deceleration toggle switch into the Long position. Keep in mind that as a piece gets more in balance and you increase the speed, even though you have reduced the weight, the increased speed makes stopping more difficult. This is why the lathe might stop normally when you first start a piece but might trip out later when you increase the speed. You can also reduce braking problems by selecting the proper pulley. It is much easier for the drive to stop the spindle if the belt is on the largest headstock pulley (slowest speed) than if the belt is on the smallest (fastest speed) headstock pulley. Selecting the Long Decel time, will also stop the drive from tripping out when the speed pot is turned rapidly while working on a large piece.
3. The drive unit that comes with your lathe also monitors the amount of current and the length of time that current has been flowing. If the motor has been drawing excess current for too long the drive will shut down to protect the motor. This can happen if the lathe has been running slowly for a long time. To prevent this problem, use the largest headstock pulley (slowest speed) suitable for the job to keep the motor speed high.
4. Sudden high power demands can cause the drive to shut down also. For example, if you have a very large catch, the drive may shut down.

What if my Drive trips out?

The Drive unit that controls the motor is a very sophisticated drive that constantly monitors the motor, incoming power, and itself. If the unit detects a condition that will cause damage to any part of the drive system, it will shut itself down and the motor will coast to a stop. If this happens, the lathe will not respond to any input from the pendant control. To reset the Drive, turn the power off, let the lathe sit for 20 seconds, and then turn the power back on.

The Drive (Inverter)

The drive unit can be programmed to function in many different ways. There are over 60 programmable parameters in the AC controller.

Radio Interference

The drive unit in the lathe broadcasts radio interference that affects AM radio. To fix this problem the drive can be fitted with a **RFI Filter** to eliminate radio interference. Refer to the "Lathe Accessories" section of our Website (www.oneway.ca) for more information on the RFI Filter.

ONEWAY Lathes use an AC, variable speed, control and a three-step pulley to give a high top speed and good low speed torque. The drive and motor work best when the motor is running fast.

Which belt setting is best?

The best pulley to use is the one that gives the range you want for the piece you are working on.

If, for example, you want to turn a 10" bowl you would select the middle pulley. This pulley will give lots of torque for the rough turning and go fast enough for finish turning. Starting on the biggest headstock pulley (slowest speed) would require you to stop to change belts after you had the piece roughed out. This should not be necessary. If you started on the smallest headstock pulley (highest speed), you might find that the drive and motor don't generate enough torque when you are roughing out.

The following guidelines are only approximate and must be reduced if the piece you are working on is out of balance, checked,

or in any other way flawed. These speeds are only for side grain pieces:

- Bowls less than 3" - small headstock pulley (fastest speed)
- Bowls more than 3" and less than 12" - middle headstock pulley
- Bowls larger than 12" - large headstock pulley (slowest speed)

What speed should I run the lathe at?

A general rule of thumb to determine the lathe speed:

Multiply the rpm x bowl diameter and the answer should be between 6000 and 9000.

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 6" \text{ bowl} \times 1000 \text{ rpm} &= 6000 \\ 6" \text{ bowl} \times 1500 \text{ rpm} &= 9000 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if you are turning a 6" bowl, the lathe should run somewhere between 1000 and 1500 rpm.

Note

This is only a guideline, and speed must be reduced to compensate for out-of-balance or flawed pieces.

Changing the Belt

1. Stop the lathe.
2. Remove the headstock cover and unlatch the rear motor bay door (two latches). The door will open.
Note: If the lathe was still running, when the door is opened, it will stop.
3. Pull out the lever extension and loosen the speed handle. Use the lever to lift the motor, then lock it (in the raised position), using the speed handle again.
4. Move the belt to the desired step on the headstock pulley, and then to the corresponding step on the motor pul-
- ley. Ensure the belt is correctly located in the grooves on both pulleys.
5. Grasp the lifting lever and loosen off the speed handle. Lower the motor, and apply downward pressure (25-50 lbs). While still applying downward pressure, tighten the speed handle to lock the motor in place. Check the belt again to ensure it is seated correctly (in the grooves), on both pulleys.
6. Close the motor bay door (using the two latches), and replace the headstock cover.

The banjo (toolrest base) has a patented clamping mechanism that ensures tight and consistent clamping position, regardless of where the banjo is clamped. To ensure continuing smooth operation, lubricate the mechanism whenever it seems to be getting sticky.

Toolrest Clamp Lever

The toolrest clamp lever can be adjusted to clamp in any position. To change the position of this lever, unscrew the four screws that hold the clamp nut in place, rotate it to the desired position and refasten the nut with the screws.



Banjo Clamp Handle

The banjo handle will clamp either to the left or right. Generally the handle is adjusted so that when it is clamped, the handle is clear of the bed. This allows the handle to be clamped in all positions except over the bed. The clamp handle position can be adjusted via the Nylock Nut, underneath the banjo.



*Decorated Vase & Stand
by Frank Sudol*

Note: There are 8 holes in the clamp nut, allowing adjustments of 1/8 rotational increments. The handle clamp position is an individual preference, but the 5 O'clock position is a good place to start.

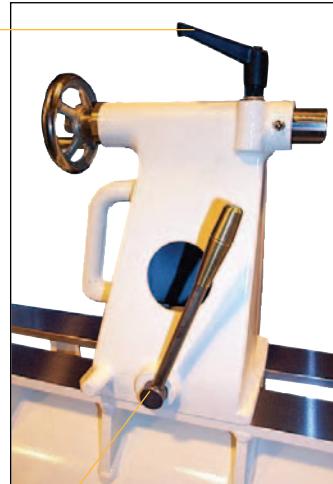
Tailstock

The tailstock on the ONEWAY lathes has a #3 Morse Taper in the barrel and a 5/16" thru hole for lamp hole augers.

The thread on the quill is a 6 pitch Acme thread that allows rapid feed in and retractions for drilling with the tailstock.

The Quill Lock

The quill lock is located on top of the tailstock. It should be snugged up when using a live center. The lock does not have to be tightened excessively. This lock does not stop the quill from backing off, that is done by the feed screw mechanism. The lock removes any play between the quill and the bore, to help reduce vibration when you are working between centers.



The Clamp Handle

This handle clamps the tailstock to the bed. The position of the handle (when clamped) is adjusted by means of a shim stack on the bottom of the clamp block. To change the lock position, loosen off the two bolts in the clamp block, add or remove shims, and re-

Lubrication

ONEWAY Lathes, like any mechanical device, needs lubrication to function at its optimum.

Woodturning creates dust and turning wet wood sprays water and chemicals onto the lathe. Some of these chemicals are acidic and can quickly rust the bed.

Minimizing Rust

To minimize bed and tailstock quill rust,

tighten the bolts.

The #3 Morse Taper

The Morse taper in the tailstock is greatly affected by how clean the taper is. Even a small amount of dust, or oil, will significantly reduce the drive force that can be exerted by the tailstock before accessories will spin in the taper.

Always wipe any accessory and the taper with a clean rag before putting the accessory into the tailstock.

Installation and Removal of Accessories

To install an accessory in to the tailstock, wind the barrel out 1". Put the accessory in the barrel, and snap it into the taper.

Self Ejecting Mechanism

All Oneway Tailstocks are equipped with a self-ejecting mechanism.

Most accessories are self-ejecting. To remove the accessory, wind the barrel back until the accessory pops out.

apply a heavy-duty paste wax. Doing this will not noticeably affect clamping.

How should I care for the Lathe?

After turning, the lathe should be wiped down - particularly the bed. Wiping an oily rag over exposed metal will help keep your lathe functioning better and last longer. Oil on the bed should be wiped off before using the lathe so the tailstock and banjo clamp tightly.

What are the most important areas?

There are two areas on the lathe that require lubrication: the tailstock and the banjo clamping.

1. The Tailstock

The tailstock quill is a precision fit and to maintain factory performance it should be kept lightly oiled at all times. Wind the quill all the way out, put a few drops of oil on the barrel and wind it in. Putting oil on the clamping mechanism will help ensure long life and good clamping force. To oil the clamp mechanism put a few drops on the shaft through the hole in the back of the tailstock.

2. The Banjo

The banjo uses a patented mechanism that eliminates flex in the shaft and

ensures tight clamping over the entire range of the banjo. Lubricating the mechanism will ensure that the clamping force is used to clamp the banjo, not to overcome friction in the mechanism. Any anti-seize lubricant will work but we find that Fel-Pro anti seize lubricant C5-A works well.

To lubricate the Banjo, remove the banjo from the lathe and lubricate the sliding cam.

Notes

- You should only have to lubricate the mechanism when it is not clamping well.
- Putting oil on the shaft helps ensure the banjo continues to slide freely.

Bearings

There are four spindle bearings in the headstock. These bearings are sealed and lubricated from the factory and should never need adjustment or lubrication. The bearings and the spindle in your lathe are very large and designed to take normal woodturning forces for a long time. The best way to ensure long bearing life is to never hammer the spindle.

Are the Bearings supposed to get this hot?

Due to the size and the preload on the bearings, the lathe will run quite hot when it is

new. As the bearings break in they will run cooler but will still get warm. Each lathe is run in at the factory and checked for excess temperatures, but it's a good idea to keep the speed below 2000 rpm for the first 30 hours of operation. This allows excess grease in the bearings to escape and for the seals to break in.

Replacing Bearings

When replacing the bearings it is best to replace the front bearings with a matched set from ONEWAY. The rear bearings can

Painted Bowl
by David Loewy



Bearings Continued...

be replaced with any equivalent bearing.

How do I Replace the Bearings?

To replace the bearings you must remove the spindle.

1. The first step is to take the belt off the motor pulley and pull the belt part way thru the headstock belt change hole.



What if the Spindle won't slide out?

If it's tight, take two of the bolts you just removed and put them into the two tapped holes in the nose cap. Tighten them alternately and this will jack out the spindle.

Note: Be careful when removing the spindle as the assembly weighs over 25 lbs.

3. Once the Spindle has been removed from the Headstock, the old bearings can be removed from the spindle assembly and the replacement bearings can be installed.

Important

If you do not have a proper set of bearing tools it is a good idea to send the spindle back to ONEWAY to prevent damage to the spindle and to the new bearings.

Re-installing the Spindle

Now that you have the new bearings installed on the Spindle assembly, the Spindle needs to be re-installed into the Headstock. You will use the Tailstock &

Live Center to help "align" the Spindle in the Headstock.

4. Insert the Spindle into the Headstock so that the rear bearings are somewhat lined up with the rear bearing housing.

5. Bring the tailstock up close to the Spindle and clamp in place.

6. Insert the Live Center (with Full Point Cone attached) into the Tailstock.

7. Use the Live Center to help align the Spindle by moving the Live Center in so that the Full Point Cone is inside the Spindle bore.

8. Once the Spindle is aligned, remove the Live Center and with a piece of wood between the Tailstock barrel and the Spindle, press the Spindle most of the way in using the Tailstock. Stop just before the Locating Ring is engaged.

Note - At this stage the Nose Cone (on the Spindle) should still spin freely.

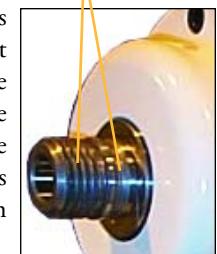
Important - Make sure you use **all six bolts** to "press" the Spindle back into place. This should be done in an alternating pattern. For example, if you were to number the bolts (in a clockwise sequence) 1 2 3 4 5 6, then you would tighten them in an order similar to 1 3 5 2 4 6.

9. After all six bolts are fully seated and snugged down, the "Nose Cap" (that the six bolts are screwed into) should be sitting flush with the headstock.

Spindle Thread & Safety Groove

The spindle of ONEWAY Lathes are threaded M33 x 3.5 and has a locking (safety) groove to help ensure that accessories threaded on the spindle do not loosen off during use. There are two set screws on all ONEWAY accessories that fit your lathe. Screw the accessory securely onto the lathe and then tighten the two set screws using an M4 allen key.

Note: Metric threads have two terms. The first term (M33) refers to the diameter of the spindle in millimeters and the second term (3.5) refers to the distance between threads in millimeters.



Spindle Locking Mechanism

When removing accessories it is necessary to lock the spindle.

Where will I find the Spindle Lock?

The spindle lock is located at the back end of the headstock.

How do I Lock the Spindle?

Lift the lever from the disengaged position and push it in gently. At the same time slowly rotate the spindle by hand. The spindle lock pin will engage a hole in a plate in the headstock. When the pin locks in place drop the lever into the second slot to keep the spindle locked in place.

How do I Unlock the Spindle?

To unlock the spindle lift the lever, pull it back

and drop it into the unlocked position.

Will I damage the Lathe if it's started with the Spindle Lock engaged?

If you start the lathe with the spindle lock in place the lathe will not be damaged. If you do start the lathe with the spindle locked, press the stop button and remove the spindle lock.

What if the Lathe shuts off?

Leaving the lock pin in with the lathe started will eventually cause the lathe to shut off.

To restart the lathe in this situation it will be necessary to turn the lathe off and let the lathe rest for 20 seconds (to reset itself). Apply power to the lathe again, to continue turning.

Indexing

The spindle indexing pin located at the top, on the **back end** of the Headstock.

setscrew.

Where's the Indexing Ring?

To see the indexing ring, open the belt change lid and look at the face of the largest pulley.

There is no mechanism to mark what hole you are using supplied with the lathe. Clipping a clothespin on the headstock in the belt change hole works great and allows you to select what index numbers you work with. You can also put a strip of masking tape across the belt hole and use that.

Refer to page 24 for a guide for indexing positions titled "Index Guide Instruction".

General Safety

Woodturning is an activity that can involve heavy workpieces revolving at high speeds.

ONEWAY Lathes are very heavy solid machines and can rotate pieces faster than most other lathes.

Be Aware!

ONEWAY Lathes are also very quiet. It's is easy to run the lathe faster than you think it is going.

Bark, shavings and pieces of wood can fly from the lathe with considerable force, unexpectedly, at any time.

Wear Protection

Always wear face protection to prevent injury in such instances. Safety glasses will not protect your whole face. Wear a full-face shield and if possible, wear lung protection as well. A powered respirator is a good investment for any woodturner.

Avoid the Firing Line

The best way to avoid injury is to stay out of the firing line. Professional instructors can teach you where to stand to minimize injury potential from flying debris. As when working with any tool, a sensible approach, with simple safety precautions, should be followed.

Hand Wheel Safety

Do not use the 6" Faceplate as a hand wheel. The reinforcing ribs on this faceplate causes a dangerous pinch area with the spindle index and locking mechanism if used as a hand wheel. If you feel a hand wheel is required you should make one from wood and install it with one of 2 bushings supplied with the lathe. Make sure that at least 1½" clearance exists between an installed hand wheel and the spindle lock mechanism. Optionally order part# 2802. This is a hand wheel hub designed for this purpose.

Common Sense Safety Rules

1. Always keep guards in place.
2. Always wear eye protection. Use safety glasses or a full face shield when appropriate. Work in a well-lit environment.
3. Wear lung protection. Wear a dust mask if cutting dry/dusty wood and when sanding.
4. Do not wear loose clothing. Shirts should have short sleeves. Never wear a tie when working with any power equipment.
5. Never wear jewelry (i.e. watches, necklaces, rings and bracelets) while working with a wood lathe.
6. Long hair should be tied up or stuffed into a hat. Long beards can get caught and should be tied back.
7. Keep your shop floor free from objects that can be stumbled over. Woodturning generates lots of chips, which will quickly hide any hazards on the floor. Keep the work area clean. Accidents are less likely to occur in a tidy work area where all sharp tools are put in their proper place.

Before You Start

8. Check your lathe and work area before you start to make sure that everything is in proper working order and there is nothing lying loosely on the lathe. Ensure that the proper belt is selected and that the speed pot is dialed down to the lowest speed. Make sure that the workpiece is fastened securely to the lathe and that the toolrest and banjo are tightened. Rotate your work manually before starting power. This will both assure clearances of toolrest, bed,

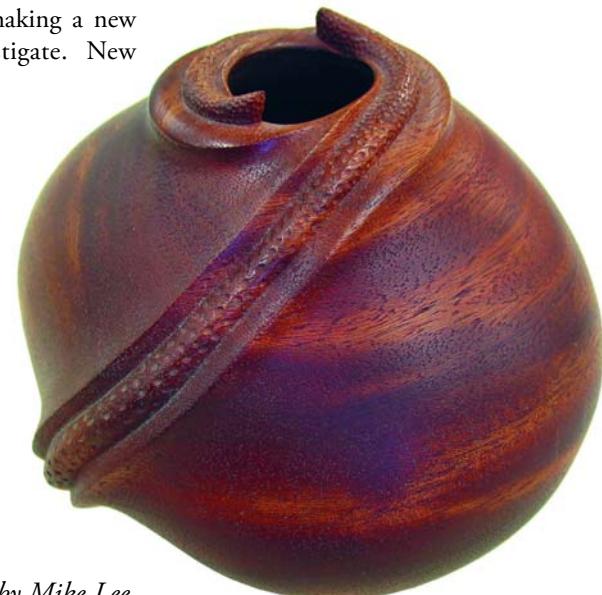
etc. as well as assuring that chuck keys or wrenches have been removed.

While You Are Working

9. Stop the lathe before moving the toolrest. If you move the rest while the lathe is running you risk damaging the lathe, your workpiece and your fingers. Never touch the spinning wood.
10. Do not force your tool. A sharp tool used properly will remove wood very quickly without being forced. Pushing hard will lead to many problems, not just safety problems. Always use the proper tool for the job. Keep your tools sharp and clean for best results. Sharp tools are more predictable and behave better than dull tools.
11. Never wrap rags or abrasives around your fingers. They can get caught and cause severe injury.
12. If you have small children around, please be aware that they can walk into the firing line and be hit with chips or other debris.
13. If you hear your lathe making a new sound, stop and investigate. New

sounds are usually a sign of something going wrong.

14. Do not turn obviously damaged or weakened wood. Check for splits, cracks or weak spots before mounting it on the lathe. If turning a piece of glued wood, ensure that glue joints are secure.
15. Never leave the lathe running while unattended. Wait until the lathe comes to a complete stop before leaving the area.
16. Always make sure that the lathe is running in forward while turning inboard, and in reverse while turning outboard.
17. Disconnect the power source when the motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.
18. **The Tool Rest:** adjust the tool rest height properly; adjust the tool rest so that it is as close to your work piece as possible; remove the tool rest when sanding or buffing.



"IPU POD" by Mike Lee

Outboard Attachments

ONEWAY offers two different outboard attachments.

1. Multi-Purpose Attachment
2. Large Outboard Attachment

1. Multi-Purpose Attachment

This attachment is 17" long. It can be



Order No. 2455

capabilities of the sophisticated drive and you have a true bowl turning lathe, not a conventional outboard. This eliminates having to learn to turn opposite to what you are accustomed to when using the outboard.

2. Large Outboard Attachment

For big turning a large outboard attachment can be bolted to the outboard end of these lathes with 10 bolts. Turning capacity for ONEWAY 2036 or 2016 is up to 44" (36" over the big banjo) diameter bowls or platters.



Order No. 2513

Turning capacity for ONEWAY 2436 or 2416 is up to 48" (40" over the big banjo) diameter bowls or platters.

This outboard elimi-

nates the need for often dangerous and wobbly floor stands.

It can also be purchased to be used with other lathes, but in that case, it must be firmly bolted to a heavy concrete or sand filled box of adequate proportion.

Long Bed Extension (Order No. 2543)

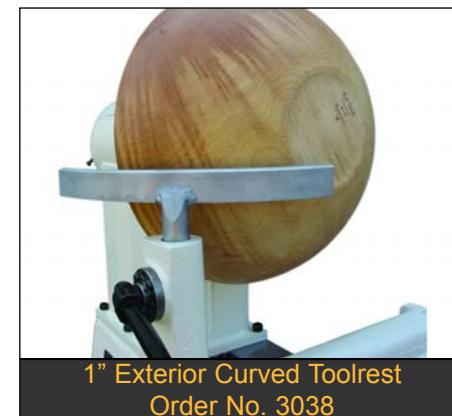
A long bed extension is available which is 60 inches in length. The design of this extension is the same as the bed of the lathe itself. It is a 10-3/4" diameter * 5/16" wall tube, which is stress relieved and precision machined. Turning between centers with this extension effectively increases the capacity by 60". This extension bolts on to the end of the lathe with four bolts and comes with a leg. Weight is approximately 350 lbs. A Remote Start/Stop is included.

Remote Start/Stop (Order No. 2787)

A remote START/STOP control is an available accessory. This option is especially convenient when turning outboard or on a large bed extension. It is wired into the control box and can be attached anywhere on the lathe with its magnetized control box.

Curved Toolrests

To make a nice curve on a bowl, the curve needs to be cut in one shot. On medium to large sized bowls, you need a curved toolrest to do this. The ONEWAY curved



**1" Exterior Curved Toolrest
Order No. 3038**

toolrest is gently curved to help bowl turning from green turning to the final finish cut.

Increased Safety & Control

The curve allows you to position the rest closer to the piece you are turning. Therefore, your tool will not have to hang so far off the rest. This not only increases the safety factor, but means you have greater control of your tool.

Made from stainless steel it will not rust and will last a lifetime.

There are two different shapes available with either a 1" or 1½" post:

1. Exterior
2. General-Purpose

1. Exterior (1½" Order No. 3040)

The Exterior Curved Toolrest makes it very easy to turn the outside of bowls. When finish turning the outside of a bowl, the final (most important) can be made with one cut!

2. General-Purpose (1½" Order No. 3039)

This curved toolrest is especially useful when green, or finish turning, the inside of bowls.

The 1½" Post rests are designed to fit into the Big Banjo, which comes with the Big Outboard Attachment (as seen on page 16).

Spindle Adaptor

ONEWAY offers special adaptors to fit your



**1" General-Purpose Curved Toolrest
Order No. 3037**

existing tooling (if required) for most standard machines.

Spindle Adapter Chart

| From | To | Part # |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 3/4 - 16 RH | 2596 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1 - 8 RH | 2567 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1 - 12 RH | 2598 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/8 - 7 | 2594 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/8 - 8 RH | 2595 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/8 - 8 LH | 2956 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/4 - 8 RH | 2566 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/2 - 6 RH | 2565 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | 1-1/2 - 8 RH | 2564 |
| M33 * 3.5 RH | M30 * 3.5 RH | 2575 |
| 1 - 8 RH | M33 * 3.5 RH | 2961 |
| 3/4 - 16 RH | M33 * 3.5 RH | 2962 |
| anything else | M33 * 3.5 RH (two piece adaptor) | 3232 |

Braking Resistor

Helps the lathe stop big pieces quickly. Recommended for production turners and people that start and stop the lathe frequently.

1½ HP Order No. 3059

2 or 3 HP Order No. 3046

Faceplates

A wide range of faceplates are available for your lathe. These are available in five different sizes:

- 3" Faceplate (Carbon or Stainless)
- 4" Faceplate
- 6" Faceplate
- 8" Faceplate
- 10" Faceplate



The 10" faceplate requires an adaptor.



Wheel Set (Order No. 2791)

For transportation of all Full Sized Lathes. The wheel set comes with three pneumatic wheels, two that clip onto the wide leg, and one for the rear leg which is attached to the puller bar. A pry bar is also included which lifts the lathe up so the wheels can be clipped on.



(Note: not to remain installed on lathes during operation)

Live Center Adaptors

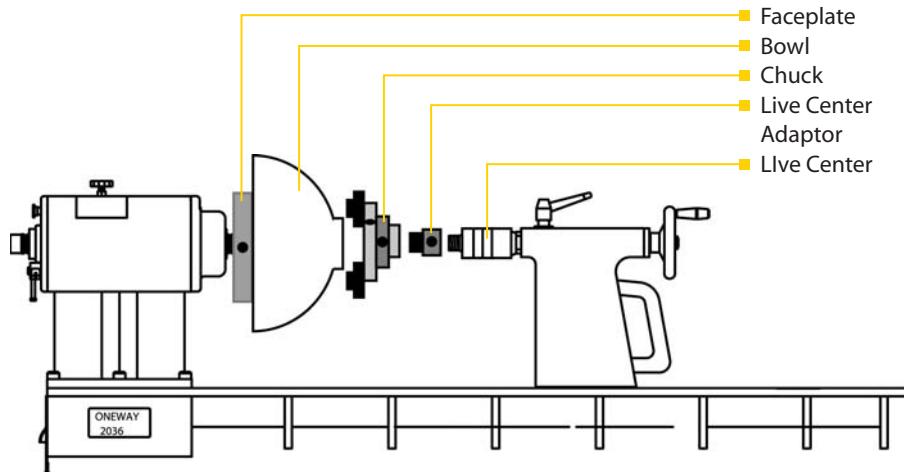
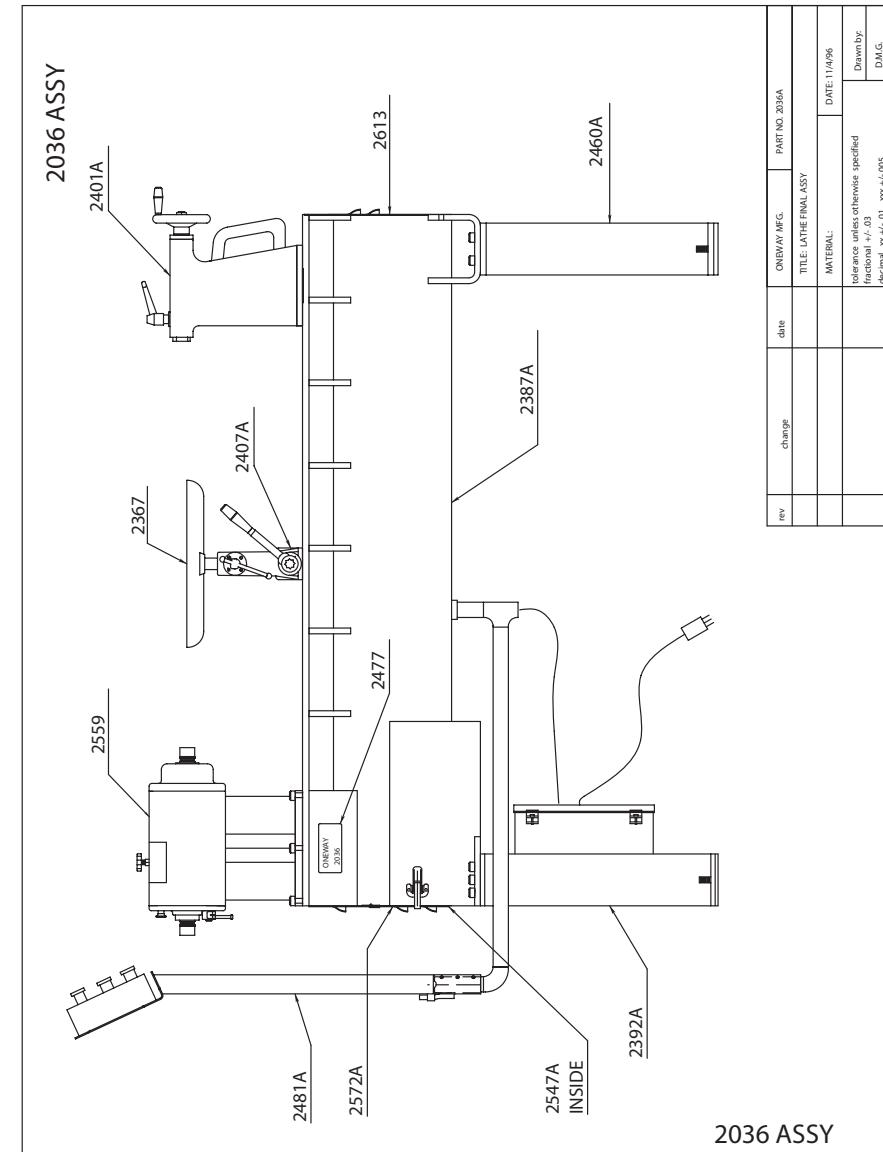
Now available are Live Center Adaptors. These adaptors are threaded to screw onto ONEWAY Live Centers, effectively changing the $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 10 TPI thread of the Live Center to the size of the lathe spindle. With one of these adaptors, a very precise centering method can be used:

1. Attach a bowl blank to a faceplate.
2. Turn the outside of the bowl, including a foot or tenon to chuck it on.
3. Using the Live Center adaptor, attach a chuck or faceplate to the Live Center.
4. Move the tailstock (with the Live Center / chuck assembly attached) up to the bowl, and grab the foot or tenon on the bowl while it is still attached to the faceplate and lathe.
5. Remove the faceplate, bowl blank and chuck from the lathe.
6. Remove the faceplate from the bowl blank.

You can now screw the chuck onto the headstock, and your bowl will be very precisely centered and ready to be hollowed out.

Live Centre adaptors are available in the following thread sizes:

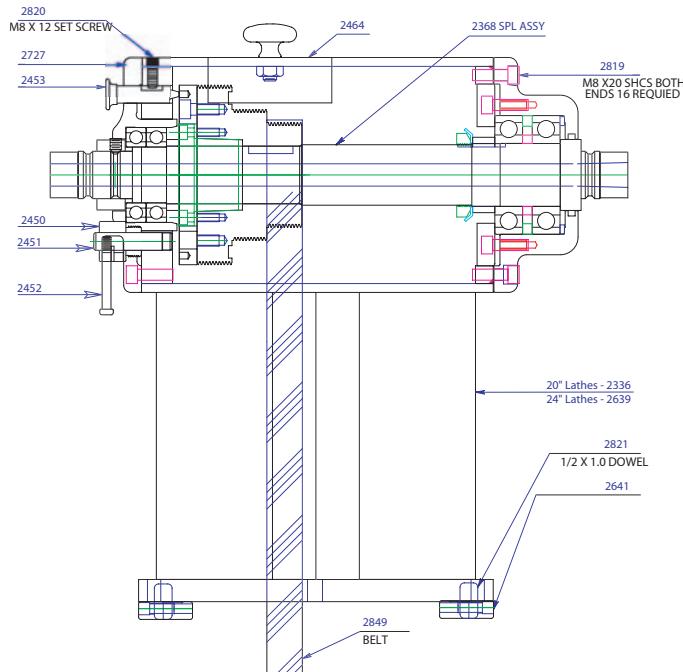
| | |
|--|----------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 10 TPI to 1" - 8 TPI | Order No. 3064 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 10 TPI to M33 * 3.5 | Order No. 3065 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 10 TPI to 1-1/4" - 8 TPI | Order No. 3217 |

**2036 Final Assembly
with Re-Order Numbers**

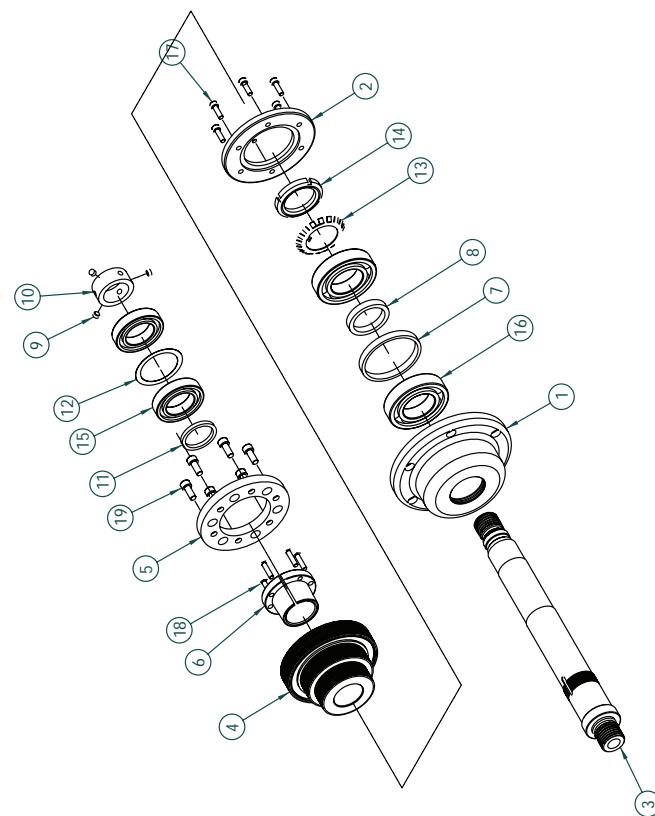
2036 ASSY

Appendix**2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016**

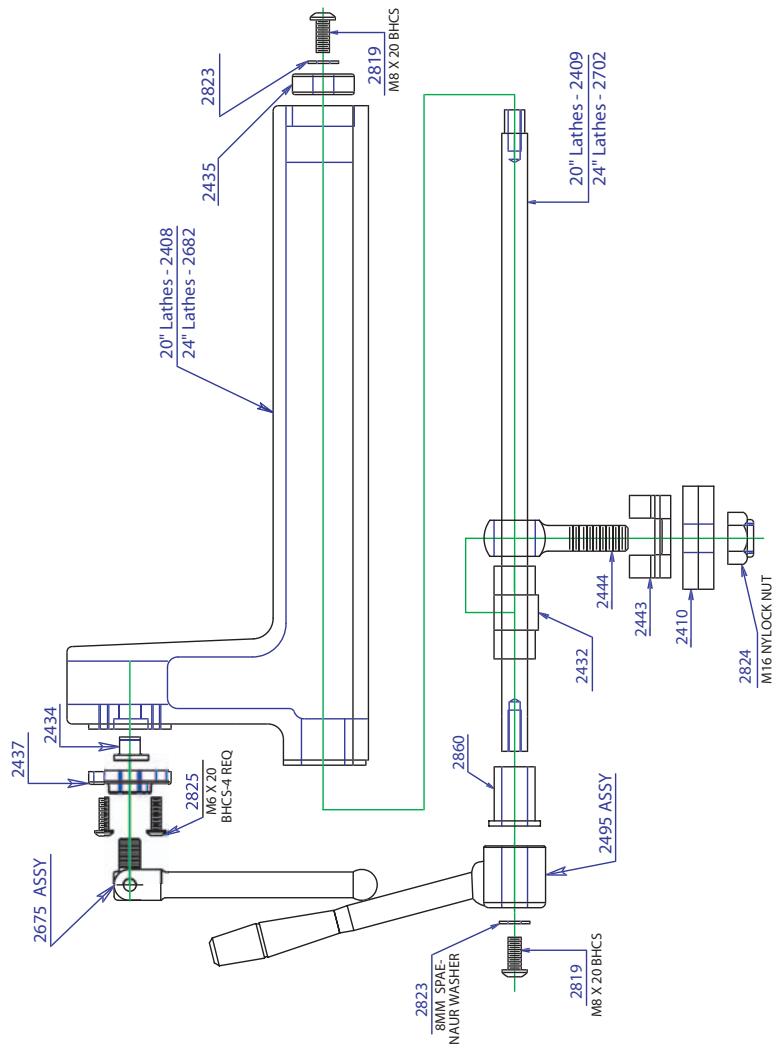
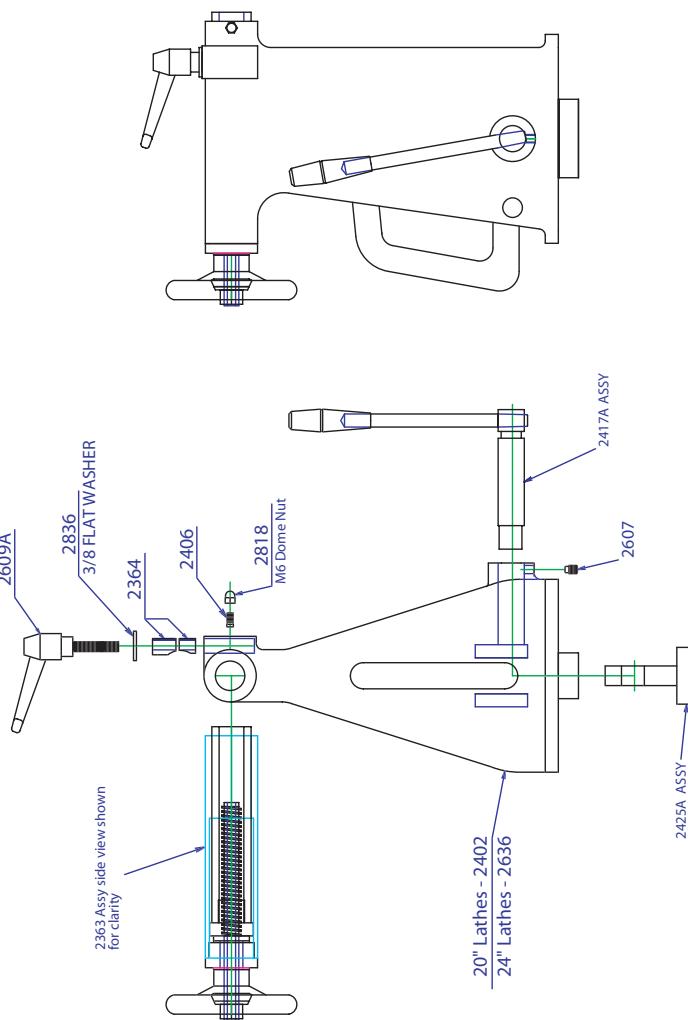
Headstock Assembly with Re-Order Numbers

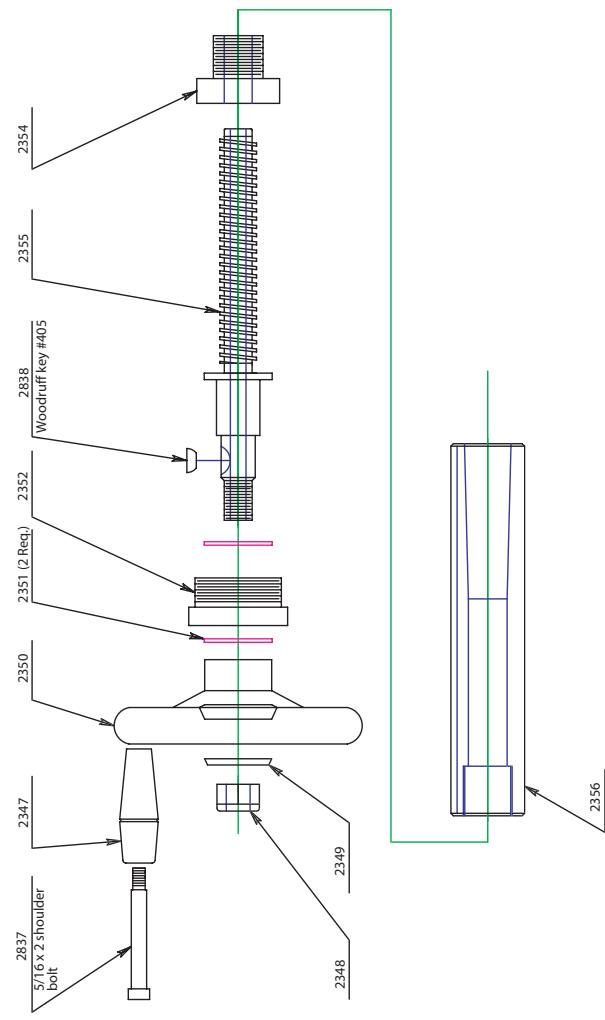
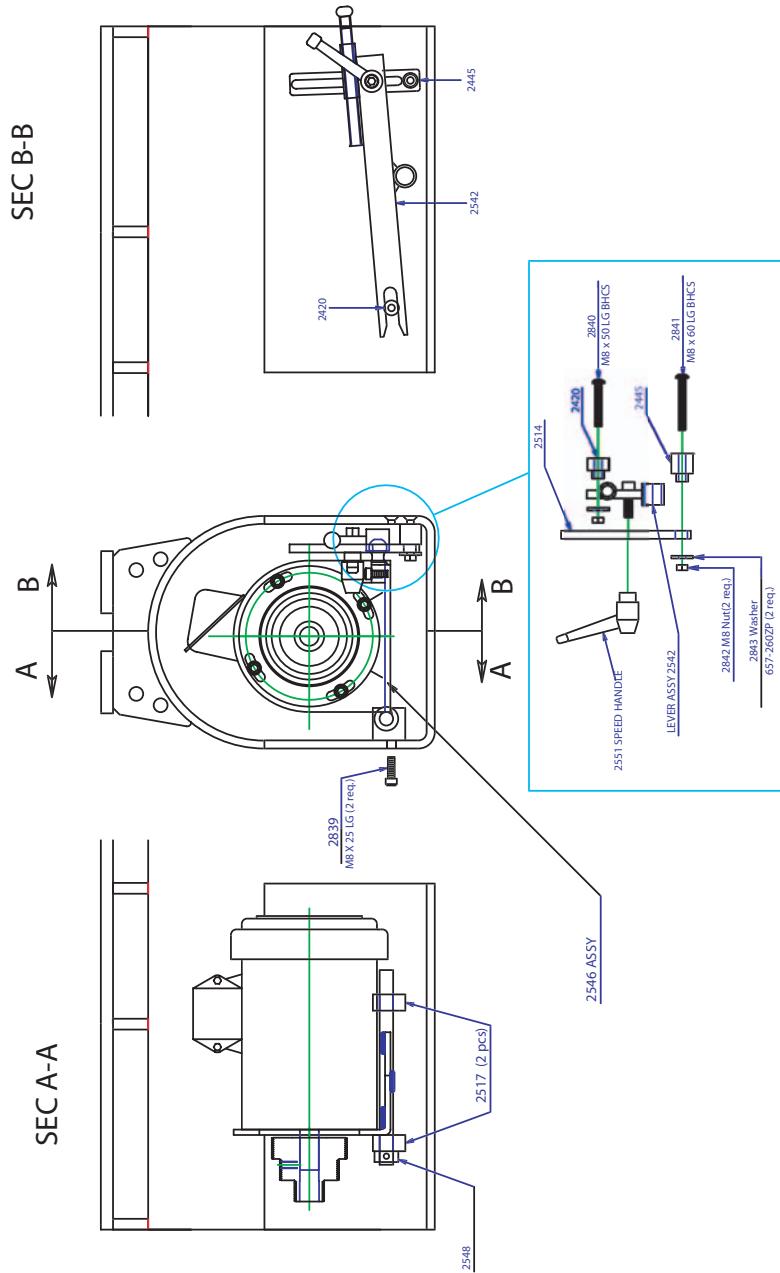
**Appendix****2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016**

Spindle Assembly with Re-Order Numbers



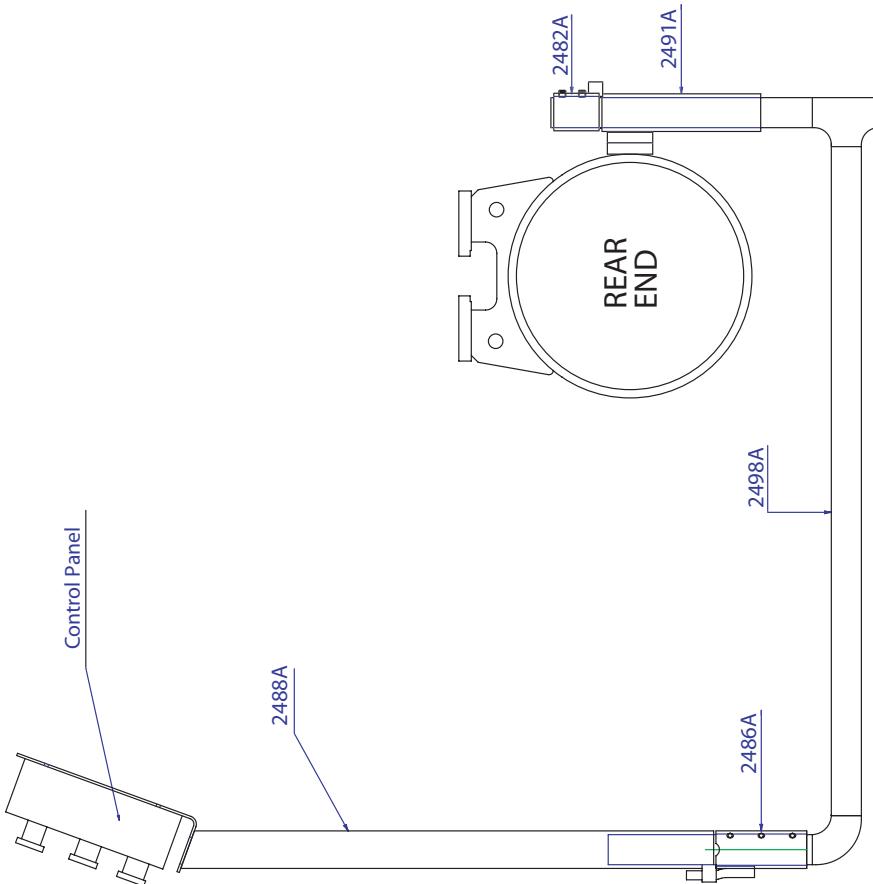
| Item | Part# | Title | Qty |
|------|-----------|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | 2316 | Nose Cap | 1 |
| 2 | 2321 | Brg Clamp Ring | 1 |
| 3 | 2330 | Spindle Shaft | 1 |
| 4 | 2338 | Pulley | 1 |
| 5 | 2340 | Index Ring | 1 |
| 6 | 2341 | Split Bushing | 1 |
| 7 | 2370 | Brig Spacer | 1 |
| 8 | 2372 | Brig Spacer | 1 |
| 9 | 2605 | Screw | 3 |
| 10 | 2728 | Spacer sp outboard | 1 |
| 11 | 2735 | Rear sp spacer | 1 |
| 12 | 2765 | Shim Sp/Rear Brg | 1 |
| 13 | 2827 | Toothed washer | 1 |
| 14 | 2828 | Lock Nut | 1 |
| 15 | 6008-ZNKE | bearing | 2 |
| 16 | 6209-2ZNE | bearing | 2 |
| 17 | M6x20 | Screws | 6 |
| 18 | M6x25 | Hex Head Bolt | 4 |
| 19 | M8x20 | Screws | 6 |

Appendix**2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016****Banjo Assembly
with Re-Order Numbers****Appendix****2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016****Tailstock Assembly
with Re-Order Numbers**

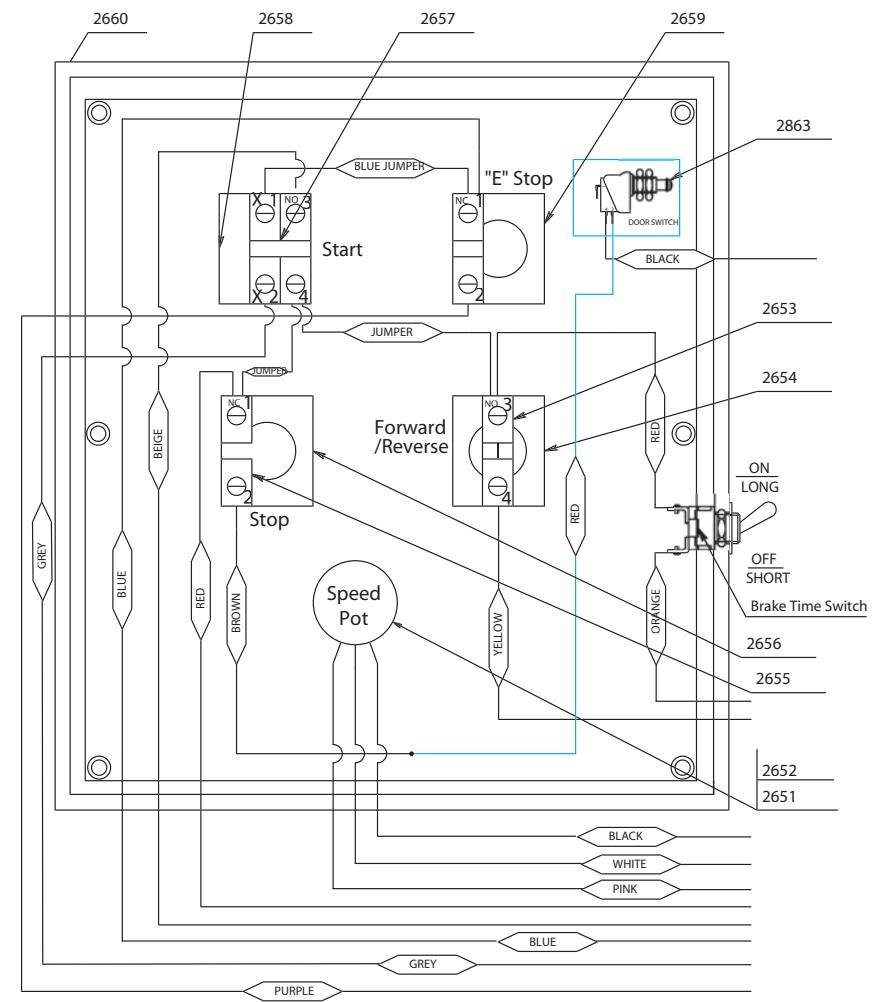
Appendix**2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016****Tailstock Sleeve Assembly
with Re-Order Numbers****Appendix****2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016****Motor Mount Assembly
with Re-Order Numbers**

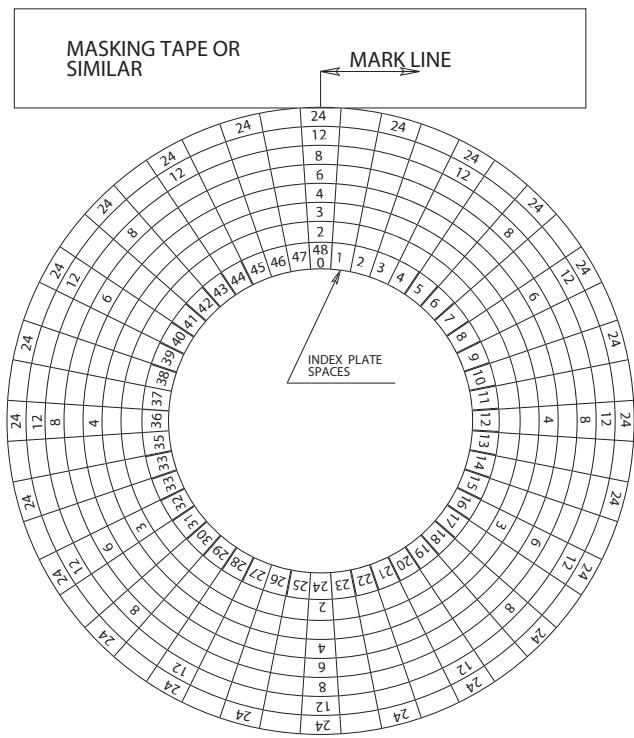
Appendix**2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016**

Pendant Arm Assembly with Re-Order Numbers

**Appendix****2436 □ 2416 □ 2036 □ 2016**

Pendant Control Wiring Diagram with Re-Order Numbers

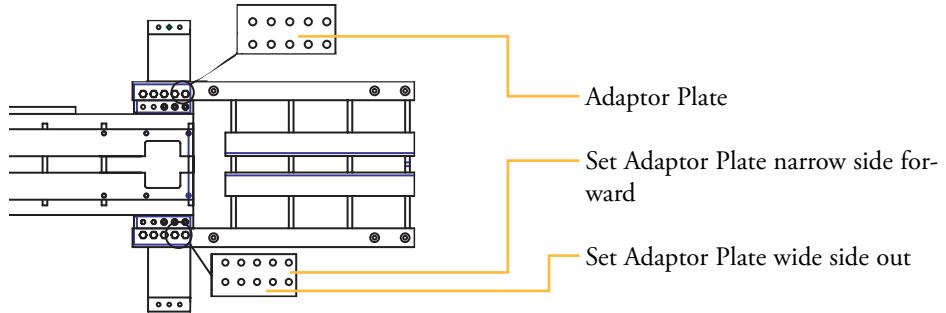


Indexing Guide

Your index plate has 48 spaces of 7.5 degree which can give you 2-3-4-6-8-12-24 and 48 divisions. We have made this chart as a guide only for easy reference as to what number to use.

Large Outboard Installation Instructions

Top View Shown
(with Headstock removed)

**1. Remove Bolts**

Remove six bolts from front legs (three each side)

2. Insert Plates

Lift the Headstock end and insert the adaptor plates (one each side) between the bed and the front leg

3. Re-Install Bolts

Re-install and tighten the six bolts (removed in Step 1.)

4. Attach Big Outboard

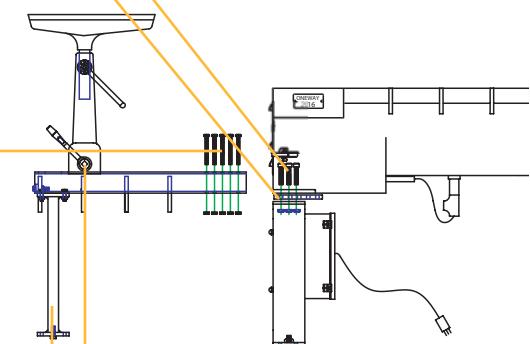
Attach the Big Outboard to the Adaptor Plates using the ten bolts supplied (five each side)

5. Install Outboard Legs

Install the two outboard legs to the outboard as shown

6. Mount the Big Banjo

Mount the Big Banjo to the Outboard

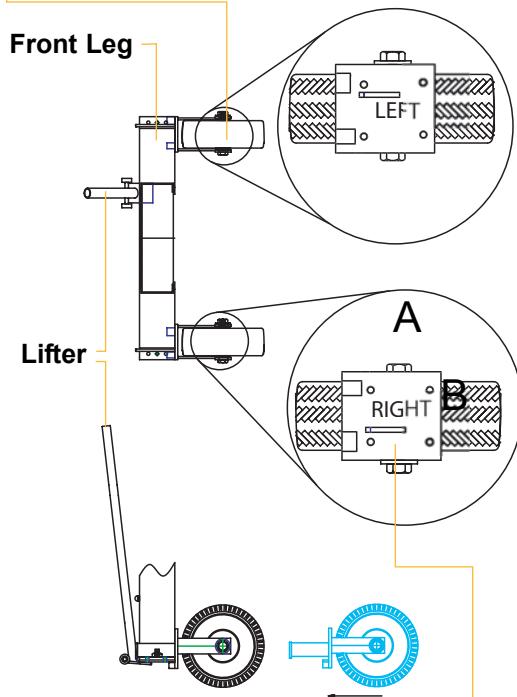
**Note**

To Remove the Outboard Attachment, simply reverse this procedure.

Wheel Set Installation Instructions

1. Install Left Wheel

Lift the lathe corner using the Lifter (supplied), and install the left wheel

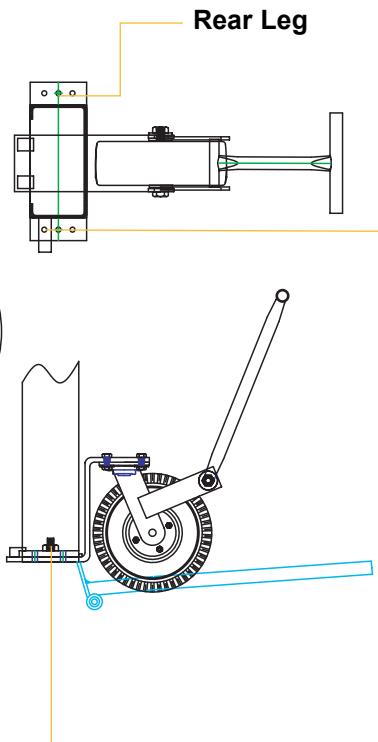


2. Install Right Wheel

Lift the opposite corner, and install the right wheel

3. Shim the Rear Leg

Lift at A (as shown) and insert a 3/8 or 1/2 inch shim at B (this allows lifter entry)



4. Install Rear Leg

Insert the Lifter at B and lift the rear leg. Install the rear wheel as shown



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