How to Tram a Mill Head

ME 410 Kaizen Project Summer 2005

Why is tramming a mill head important?

- Ensures Tool is perpendicular to table surface in both the x and y directions.
- Ensures that milled surfaces are mutually perpendicular.
- Prevents saw tooth pattern from forming on milled surfaces.

Un-trammed Mill Head

Trammed Mill Head

Tools for Tramming a Mill

- Dial Indicator (Fig. A) from the second drawer in the brown cabinet (Fig. B)
- Mill Wrench (Figure C) from the mill



Figure A
Dial Indicator for chuck



Figure B
Location of Dial
Indicator



Figure C Mill Wrench

Tramming about the X-axis

(Side View Tilt of Mill Head)

Process:

- 1.1 Loosen the three clamping bolts as shown in Figure 1
- 1.2 To adjust the head, turn the adjusting bolt on the top of the mill as shown in Figure 2



Figure 1
Clamp bolts on mill for Y-axis adjustment



Figure 2
Adjusting bolt for X-axis tramming

- 1.3 Adjust the head to the zero on the mill protractor as shown in Figure 3 by turning the adjusting bolt
- 1.4 Attach the dial indicator to the chuck as shown in Figure 4
- 1.5 Raise Table/Lower Chuck so that the indicator contacts the table surface
- 1.6 Adjust the table/chuck height until the indicator is preloaded with .005 .010" of travel



Figure 3
X-axis protractor on mill



Figure 4

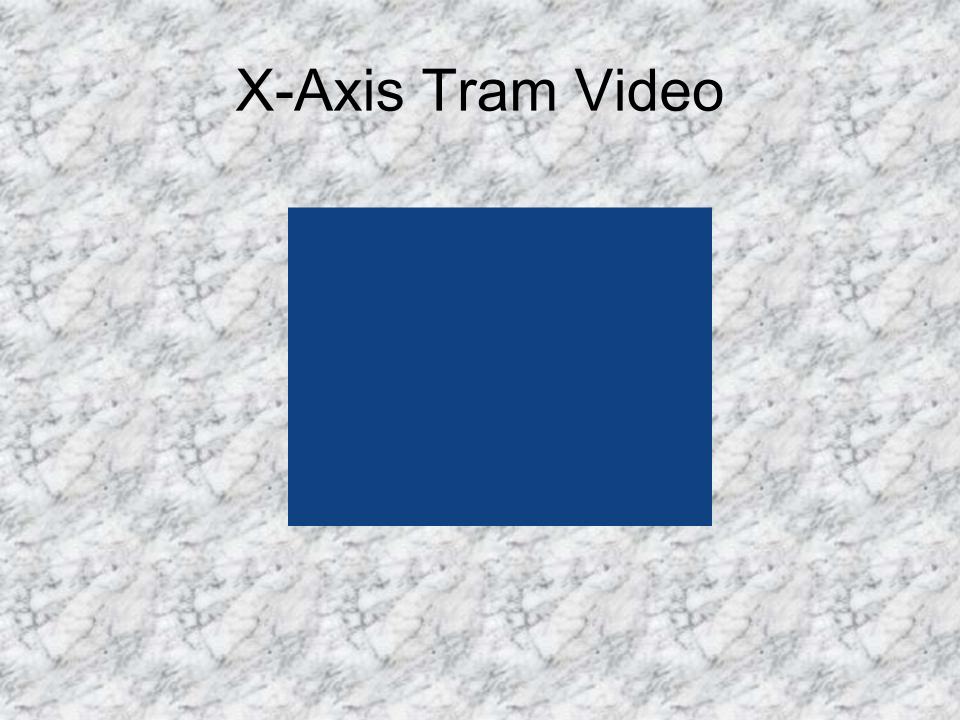
Dial indicator installed on chuck

- 1.7 Position the indicator at the front of the table as shown in Figure 5
- 1.8 Zero the dial indicator by turning the dial housing
- 1.9 Rotate the chuck so the indicator is at the back of the table
- 1.10 Read the measurement and determine which way the head needs to be moved
 - a. A negative reading (ccw needle rotation) means the head must be tilted up
 - b. A positive reading (cw needle rotation) means the head must be tilted down



Figure 5
Indicator positioned at the front
of the table

- 1.11 Adjust the head so the difference between the front and rear readings is no greater than .003"
 - a. Adjust out ½ the difference between the two dial indicator measurements at a time
- 1.12 Tighten the clamping bolts
- 1.13 Recheck the front and rear measurements to make sure the head did not move when tightening the clamping bolts.



Tramming about the Y-axis

(Front View Tilt of Mill Head)

Process:

- 2.1 Loosen the four clamping bolts as shown in Figure 1a
- 2.2 To adjust the head, turn the adjusting bolt on the top of the mill as shown in Figure 2a



Figure 1a
Clamp bolts on mill for Y-axis adjustment



Figure 2a
Adjusting bolt for Y-axis tramming

2.3 Adjust the head to the zero on the mill protractor as shown

in Figure 3a by turning the adjusting bolt

- 2.4 Attach the dial indicator to the chuck as shown in Figure 4a
- 2.5 Raise Table/Lower Chuck so that the indicator contacts the table surface



Figure 3a
X-axis protractor on mill



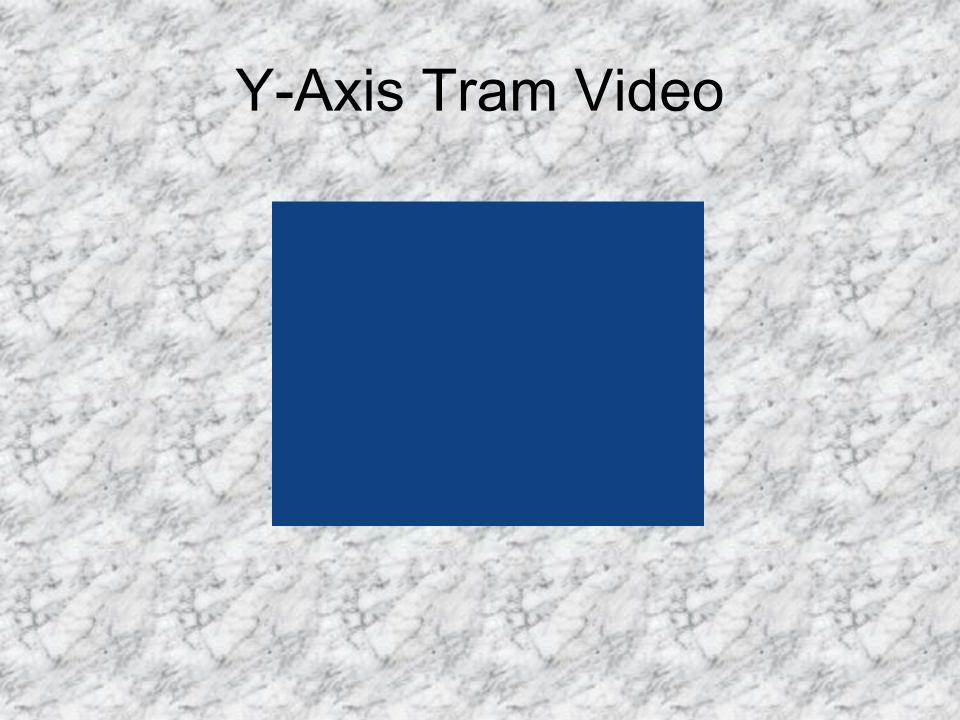
Figure 4
Dial indicator installed on chuck

- 2.6 Adjust the table/chuck height until the indicator is preloaded with .005 .010" of travel
- 2.7 Position the indicator at the <u>right</u> side of the table as shown in Figure 5a
- 2.8 Zero the dial indicator by turning the dial housing
- 2.9 Rotate the chuck so the indicator is at the <u>left</u> side of the table
- 2.10 Read the measurement and determine which way the head needs to be moved
 - a. A negative reading (ccw needle rotation) means the head must be rotated ccw
 - b. A positive reading (cw needle rotation) means the head must be rotated cw



Figure 5a
Indicator positioned at the front
of the table

- 2.11 Adjust the head so the difference between the front and rear readings is no greater than .003"
 - a. Adjust out ½ the difference between the two dial indicator measurements at a time
- 2.12 Tighten the clamping bolts
- 2.13 Recheck the front and rear measurements to make sure the head did not move when tightening the clamping bolts.



Helpful Hints

- Make small adjustments and always watch the indicator.
 - A good adjustment is half of what the dial indicator reads.
 - This will prevent over adjusting the head.
- Think about what is happening as the indicator is moving.
 - This will help determine which way the head needs to be moved
- CCW needle motion indicates the table is getting lower, or the angle between the mill head and that side of the table is less than 90 degrees.
- CW needle motion indicates the table is getting higher, or the angle between the mill head and that side of the table is greater than 90 degrees.