



OPERATION MANUAL



PB-CL SERIES HYDRAULIC PRESS BRAKE CYBELEC CT12 CNC CONTROLLER

Models

S970CL, S902CL, S906CL, S908CL, S909CL, S910CL, S912CL

Edition No : PB-CL 001

Date of Issue : 01/2024

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MACHINE DETAILS**MACHINE**

HYDRAULIC PRESS BRAKE

MODEL NO.**SERIAL NO.****DATE OF MANF.**

Distributed by

www.machineryhouse.com.auwww.machineryhouse.co.nz**Note:**

This manual is only for your reference. Owing to the continuous improvement of the **Metalmaster** machine, changes may be made at any time without obligation or notice. Please ensure the local voltage is the same as listed on the specification plate before operating any electric machine.

**NOTE:**

In order to see the type and model of the machine, please see the specification plate. Usually found on the back of the machine. See example (Fig.1)

METALMASTER	
PRODUCT SPECIFICATION	
MODEL:	
CAPACITY:	
SER. NO:	
MFG DATE:	
WEIGHT:	
VOLTS:	
MOTOR Kw:	
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Made in China	

Fig.1

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1.1 SPECIFICATIONS

Order Code	S970CL	S902CL	S906CL	S908CL
Model	PB-40A	PB-70B	PB-135B	PB-135B
Control Unit (Type)	CYBELEC CT12	CYBELEC CT12	CYBELEC CT12	CYBELEC CT12
Laser Guarding System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nominal Pressure - Tonnage (Ton)	44	70	135	135
Nominal Pressure - Kilo-newtons (kN)	400	630	1250	1250
Machine Axis (No)	2	2	2	2
Length of Work Table (mm)	2000	3200	3200	4000
Distance Between Columns (mm)	1615	2600	2600	3200
Maximum Open Height (mm)	330	360	390	390
Backgauge Travel (mm)	520	520	520	520
Throat Depth (mm)	200	250	415	415
Ram Stroke (mm)	100	100	130	130
Motor Power (kW / hp)	4	5.5	7.5	7.5
Motor Voltage (v)	415	415	415	415
Dimensions (L x W) (cm)	270 x 180	390 x 190	390 x 200	470 x 200
Height (cm)	240	240	270	270
Nett Weight (kg)	3800	5740	8600	10350

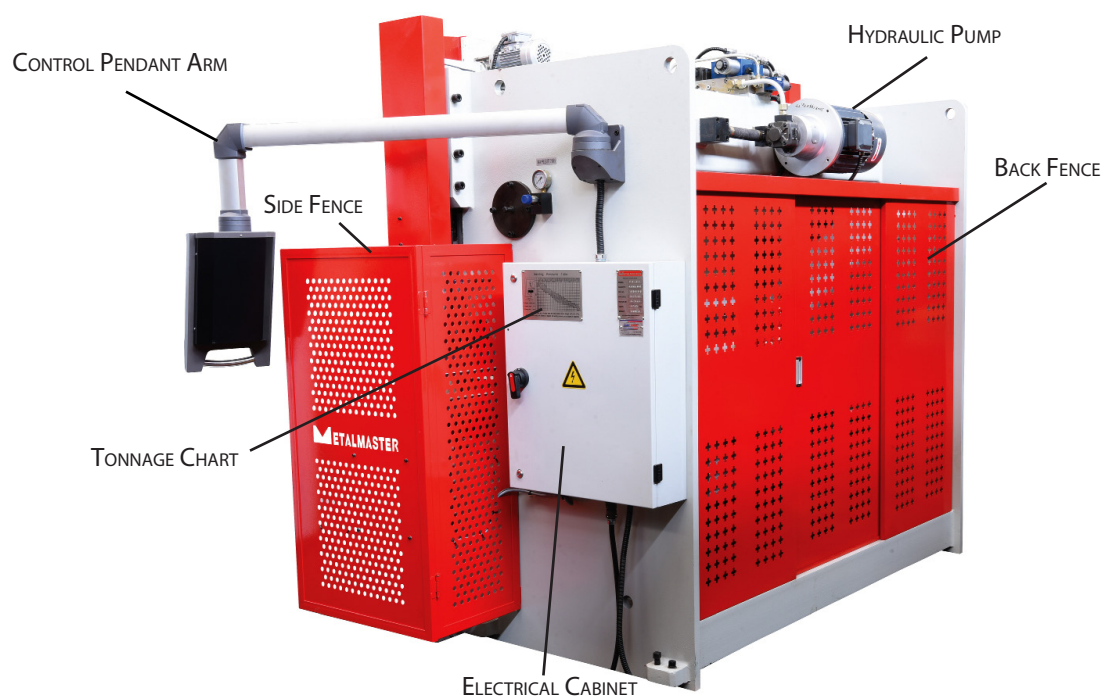
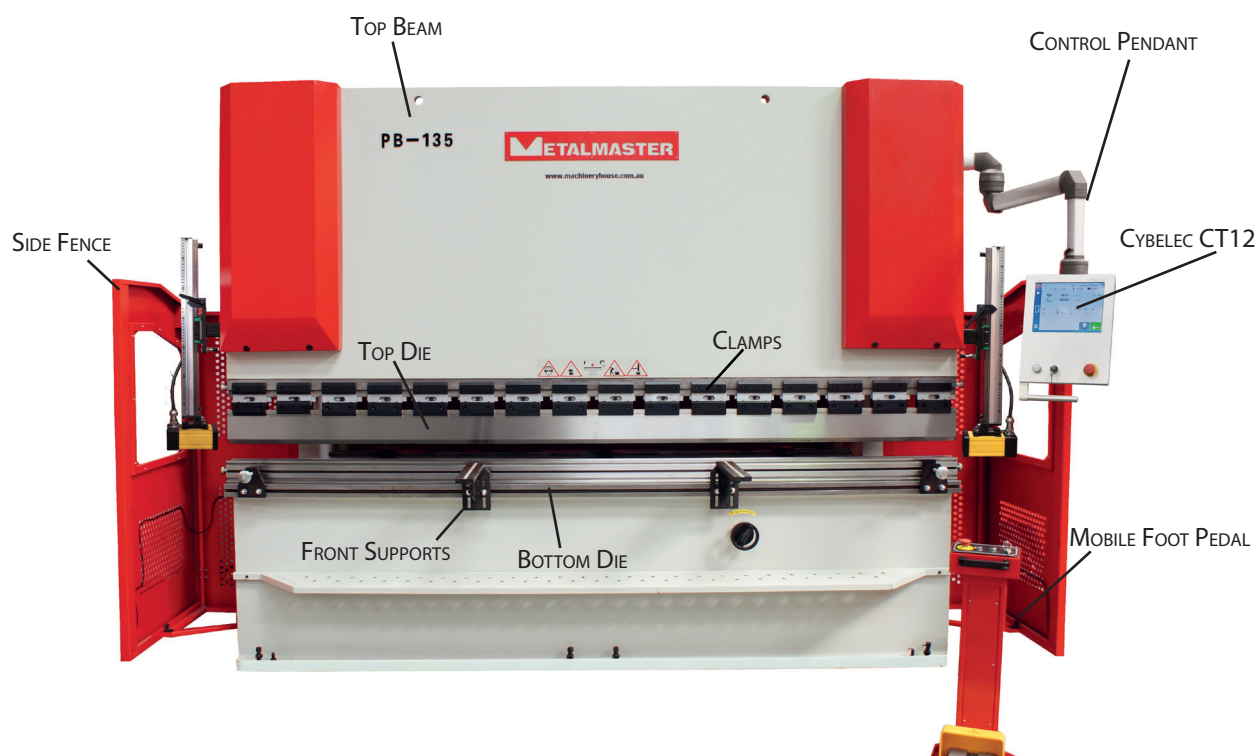
1.1 SPECIFICATIONS CONT.....

Order Code	S909CL	S910CL	S912CL
Model	PB-170B	PB-170B	PB-200B
Control Unit (Type)	CYBELEC CT12	CYBELEC CT12	CYBELEC CT12
Laser Guarding System	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nominal Pressure - Tonnage (Ton)	176	176	220
Nominal Pressure - Kilo-newtons (kN)	1600	1600	2000
Machine Axis (No)	2	2	2
Length of Work Table (mm)	3200	4000	4000
Distance Between Columns (mm)	2600	3200	3200
Maximum Open Height (mm)	470	470	450
Backgauge Travel (mm)	550	550	550
Throat Depth (mm)	420	420	420
Ram Stroke (mm)	200	200	200
Motor Power (kW / hp)	11/15	11/15	15/20
Motor Voltage (v)	415	415	415
Dimensions (L x W) (cm)	390 x 220	470 x 220	470 x 230
Height (cm)	290	290	300
Nett Weight (kg)	11100	14100	16500

1.2 STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Front Sheet Supports
Mobile Foot Pedal Control
Instruction Manual

1.3 IDENTIFICATION



2.1 GENERAL METALWORKING MACHINE SAFETY

DO NOT use this machine unless you have read this manual or have been instructed in the use of this machine in its safe use and operation

	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	Exposure to the dust created by grinding, may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury, including silicosis (a serious lung disease), cancer, and death.
	GLOVES	DO NOT wear gloves near moving parts of the machines. Operator's hands can be caught and drawn into the rotating dies.
	EYE & EAR PROTECTION	ALWAYS wear eye protection. Any machine can throw debris into the eyes during operations, which could cause severe and permanent eye damage.
	SAFETY FOOTWEAR	Safety footwear must be worn when operating this equipment
	READ & UNDERSTAND THE MANUAL	This manual provides safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine. Save this manual, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

- ✓ Always wear safety glasses or goggles.
- ✓ Wear appropriate safety footwear.
- ✓ Wear respiratory protection where required.
- ✓ Gloves should never be worn while operating the machine, and only worn when handling the workpiece.
- ✓ Wear hearing protection in areas > 85 dBA. If you have trouble hearing someone speak from one metre (three feet) away, the noise level from the machine may be hazardous.
- ✓ DISCONNECTION THE MACHINE FROM POWER when making adjustments or servicing.
- ✓ Check and adjust all safety devices before each job.
- ✓ Ensure that guards are in position and in good working condition before operating.
- ✓ Ensure that all stationary equipment is anchored securely to the floor.
- ✓ Ensure all machines have a start/stop button within easy reach of the operator.

2.1 GENERAL METALWORKING MACHINE SAFETY Cont.

- ✓ Each machine should have only one operator at a time. However, everyone should know how to stop the machine in an emergency.
- ✓ Ensure that keys and adjusting wrenches have been removed from the machine before turning on the power. Appropriate storage for tooling should be provided.
- ✓ Ensure that all cutting tools and blades are clean and sharp. They should be able to cut freely without being forced.
- ✓ Stop the machine before measuring, cleaning or making any adjustments.
- ✓ Wait until the machine has stopped running to clear cuttings with a vacuum, brush or rake.
- ✓ Keep hands away from the cutting head and all moving parts.
- ✓ Avoid awkward operations and hand positions. A sudden slip could cause the hand to move into the cutting tool or blade.
- ✓ Return all portable tooling to their proper storage place after use.
- ✓ Clean all tools after use.
- ✓ Keep work area clean. Floors should be level and have a non-slip surface.
- ✓ Use good lighting so that the work piece, cutting blades, and machine controls can be seen clearly. Position any shade lighting sources so that they do not cause any glare or reflections.
- ✓ Ensure there is enough room around the machine to do the job safely.
- ✓ Understand that the health and fire hazards can vary from material to material. Make sure all appropriate precautions are taken.
- ✓ Clean machines and the surrounding area when the operation is finished.
- ✓ Use proper lock out procedures when servicing or cleaning the machines or power tools.

DO NOT

- × Do not distract an operator. Horseplay can lead to injuries and should be strictly prohibited.
- × Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, necktie's, rings, bracelets or other jewellery that can be come entangled in moving parts. Confine long hair.
- × Do not handle cuttings by hand because they are very sharp. Do not free a stalled cutter without turning the power off first. Do not clean hands with cutting fluids.
- × Do not use rags or wear gloves near moving parts of machines.
- × Do not use compressed air to blow debris from machines or to clean dirt from clothes.
- × Do not force the machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.



BEFORE OPERATING ANY MACHINE, TAKE TIME TO READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL SAFETY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS. IF NOT UNDERSTOOD SEEK EXPLANATION FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR.

2.1 GENERAL METALWORKING MACHINE SAFETY Cont.

HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH MACHINES include, but are not limited to:

- Being struck by ejected parts of the machinery
- Being struck by material ejected from the machinery
- Contact or entanglement with the machinery
- Contact or entanglement with any material in motion

Health Hazards (other than physical injury caused by moving parts)

- Chemicals hazards that can irritate, burn, or pass through the skin
- Airborne items that can be inhaled, such as oil mist, metal fumes, solvents, and dust
- Heat, noise, and vibration
- Ionizing or non-ionizing radiation (X-ray, lasers, etc.)
- Biological contamination and waste
- Soft tissue injuries (for example, to the hands, arms, shoulders, back, or neck) resulting from repetitive motion, awkward posture, extended lifting, and pressure grip)

Other Hazards

- Slips and falls from and around machinery during maintenance
- Unstable equipment that is not secured against falling over
- Safe access to/from machines (access, egress)
- Fire or explosion
- Pressure injection injuries from the release of fluids and gases under high pressure
- Electrical Hazards, such as electrocution from faulty or ungrounded electrical components
- Environment in which the machine is used (in a machine shop, or in a work site)



Machines are safeguarded to protect the operator from injury or death with the placement of guards. Machines must not be operated with the guards removed or damaged.

2.2 HYDRAULIC PRESS BRAKE SAFETY PROCEDURE

DO NOT use this machine unless you have been instructed in its safe use and operation and have read and understood this manual



Safety glasses must be worn at all times in work areas.



Long and loose hair must be contained or restrained



Appropriate protective footwear with substantial uppers must be worn



Coveralls, protective clothing, or a workshop apron, is recommended



Rings and jewellery must not be worn.



DO NOT wear large leather gloves when operating this machinery

PRE-OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS

1. Ensure that all guards and safety devices are in position and secured.
2. Adjust all guards to minimum practicable clearances for the material to be pressed.
3. Note: any guards and safety devices should NEVER be removed, except for maintenance purposes, and only by an authorised staff member.
4. Working parts should be well lubricated and all jaws, fingers, 'V' blocks and blades be free of rust and other foreign matter.
5. Adjust the head rams to suit the material thickness.
6. Adjust and check that the 'v' forming blocks and/or knife blades are aligned correctly.
7. Be aware of any other personnel in the immediate vicinity and ensure the area is clear before using this equipment.
8. Familiarize yourself with all electrical, hydraulic and mechanical operations and controls, including the roving foot pedal control.

OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS

1. Strictly only one operator is to use this heavy duty press brake, and, when necessary, with a safety observer present.
2. Never use any press or pan brake to bend or fold beyond the capacity of the machine.
3. Ensure that both hands are positioned away from any possible pinch point
4. Particular preparation and caution is to be observed when bending rod, strap or spring steel.
5. This heavy duty press brake is likely to be fitted with infra-red safety beams or electronic sensors to detect hazardous circumstances. If so, this machine should NOT operate if these safety devices are breached in any way, either by materials or by the operator.
6. Never leave the machine in operational mode while unattended.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ■ Entanglement and entrapment | ■ Striking and shearing |
| ■ Pinch, crush and squash | ■ Manual handling |
| ■ Electrical and hydraulic components | ■ Eye injury |

SAFETY SYMBOLS

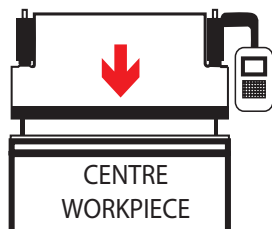
Fixed to the front of the press brake are safety symbols designed to make sure the machine is safely operated



Hearing and eye protection are extremely important as the result of an injury to these parts of the body may cause permanent damage. Safety glasses and hearing protection must be approved



When operating the press-bake hands and arms must at all times be kept from between the top and bottom die. Failure to do so may cause severe crushing.



With all hydraulic press brakes it is important that pressing takes place between the two rams in the center of the beam. This ensures equal pressure is applied to both rams.



Never attempt to support the end of the workpiece by holding it on either side of the tools. No part of your body must enter the hazardous area during bending operations. Beware of sudden movements of the worksheet during bending



Never hold the sheet by its folded edge; hold it from the sides

2.3 LIFTING INSTRUCTIONS

On the day that the machine arrives, make sure that a crane with sufficient capacity is available to unload the machine from the vehicle. Ensure access to the chosen site is clear and that doors and ceilings are sufficiently high and wide enough to receive the machine.

To handle the machine, the slings should be positioned so the machine is level when lifted. When using slings please take note of the sling angle and the loads that apply

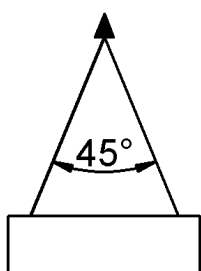


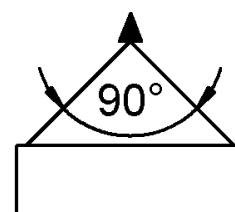
Fig 2.1.

When the slings are at a 45° angle then each sling is carrying the equivalent of 50% of load weight. (Fig.2.1).

When the slings are at a 90° angle then each sling will have a weight equal to 75% of the load on each sling. (Fig 2.2)

Note! The manufacturer recommends not to exceed 90° angle

Fig 2.2



LIFTING POINTS

When lifting the machine only certified lifting slings should be used.

Ensure that when lifting, the machine does not tip over.

Check that the lifting slings do not interfere with the hydraulic pipes or electrical conduits.

Failure to follow these instructions could cause damage to the machine

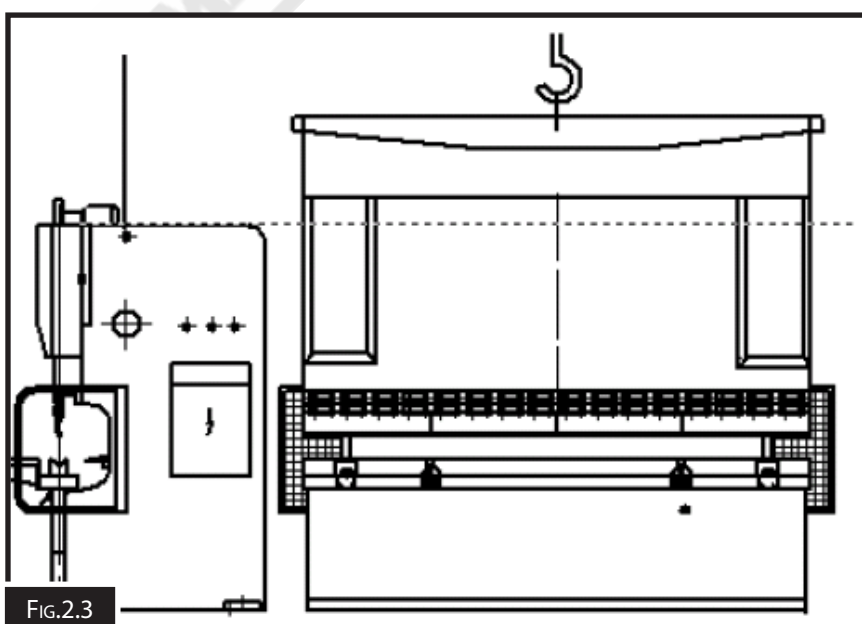


FIG.2.3

3. INSTALLATION

3.1 SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

The METALMASTER Press Brake must be installed on a rigid and stable floor such as a concrete slab 150 - 200mm thick. The press brake will be more stable if it sits on one slab and does not straddle slabs. Due to the design of the Press Brake with a high center of gravity bolting down to the floor is preferable.

The site must allow for access to the machine from all sides leaving enough room to cover any maintenance programs that need to be done. The rear and front of the machine must allow for clearance of the work parts.

If no solid foundation can be found prepare the following foundation. (Fig.3.1)

Install the machine on the prepared foundation, and then fix using the foundation bolts. Once attached to the bolts do the final second grouting. After the cement has been solidified, check and correct the level of the machine. Check the bolt hole dimensions on the machine.

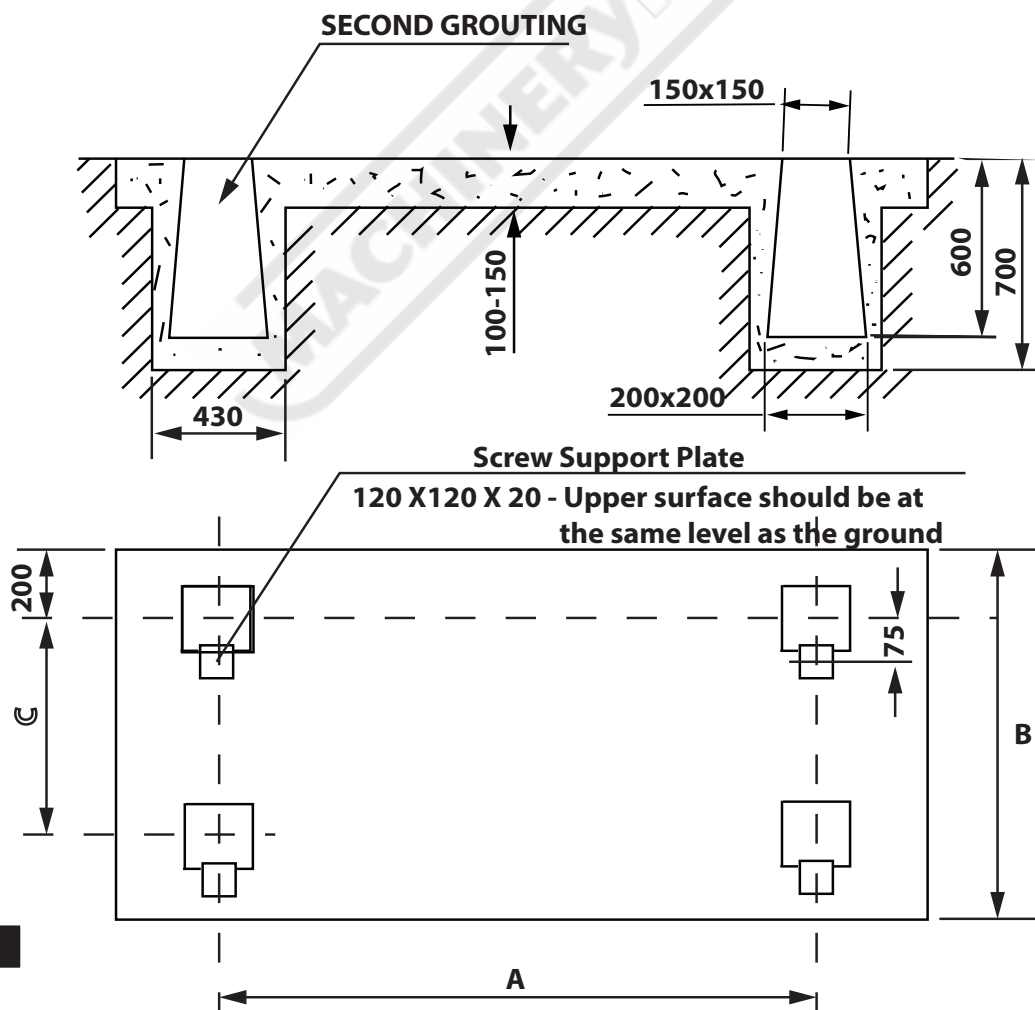


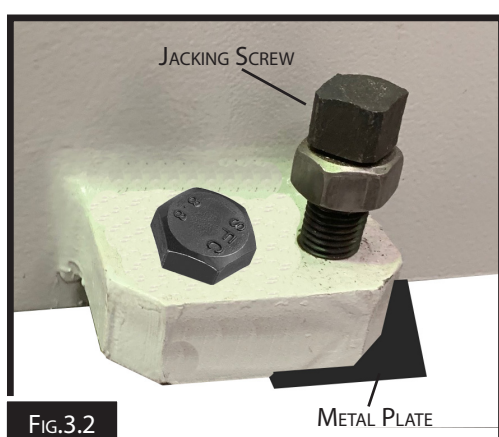
FIG.3.1

3.2 MACHINE LEVELING

To set your machine up so that it operates to optimum performance, apply the following leveling procedure

After your machine has been anchored to a concrete slab floor, it then needs to be leveled. The leveling is performed using the screws on each pad.(Fig. 3.2). Loosen the hold down bolts and place a level on the surface of the working table. Tolerances: 1000:0.30mm, for both longitudinal and transverse.

Metal plates need to be placed under each jacking screw to distribute the load. Once level then tighten the hold down bolts.



The machine must not rest on supports other than those defined in Fig. 3.2

3.3 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

Place the machine near an existing power source. Make sure all power cords are protected from traffic, material handling, moisture, chemicals, or other hazards. Make sure there is access to a means of disconnecting the power source. The electrical circuit must meet the requirements for 415V. To minimize the risk of electrocution, fire, or equipment damage, these machines should be hard wired with installation work and electrical wiring done by a qualified electrician.

NOTE : The use of an extension cord is not recommended as it may decrease the life of electrical components on your machine.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Nominal Voltage.....415V
Cycle.....50 Hz
Phase.....Three Phase

(Full load current rating is on the specification plate on the motor.)

3.4 FULL-LOAD CURRENT RATING

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws when running at 100% of the output power. Where machines have more than one motor, the full load current is the amperage drawn by the largest motor or a total of all the motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

It should be noted that the full-load current is not the maximum amount of amps that the machine will draw. If the machine is overloaded, it will draw additional amps beyond the full-load rating and if the machine is overloaded for a long period of time, damage, overheating, or fire may be caused to the motor and circuitry.

This is especially true if connected to an undersized circuit or a long extension lead. To reduce the risk of these hazards, avoid overloading the machine during operation and make sure it is connected to a power supply circuit that meets the requirements.



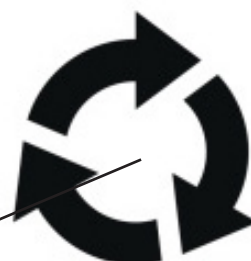
3.5 CHECKING THE POWER SUPPLY

METALMASTER machines are supplied wired ready to run. Check the specification plate on the machine to confirm the local voltage is the correct voltage for the machine.

The machine must be connected to the power by a qualified and licensed electrician.

The motor direction must be checked as indicated below, to make sure the motor runs in the correct direction.

NOTE: *Warranty may be voided if it is found that the connection was not carried out by a qualified electrician.*



3.6 ATTACHING THE ACCESSORIES.

- ❑ Bolt the support arms onto the feed table. Ensure they are level and square to the table. (Fig.3.3)



FIG.3.3

- ❑ Unpack and attach both the side guards to the machine making sure they are square with the machine. (Fig3.4)



FIG. 3.5



FIG. 3.4

- ❑ Unpack the mobile foot control (Fig.3.5)

- ❑ Plug the mobile foot control into the socket provided on the machine under the electrical cabinet. (Fig.3.6)



FIG. 3.6

4. COMMISSIONING

4.1 PRESS BRAKE GUARDING SYSTEM - LASER GUARDING

Australian Legislation - Machine parts traveling at more than 10mm/second need physical or electronic guarding.

Laser Guarding - This press brake top beam has an electronic guarding system, when setup & calibrated correctly it is designed for the protection of the fingers and arms of the operator in close proximity to the pressbrake tooling.

There is a laser emitter, a receiver (Fig.4.5) and a laser safety controller in a Laser set. These are an electronic safety device that can detect obstructions in the working area as well as monitor relay status. The safety guarding system reacts depending on what signals it gets from all these components.



FIG.4.5

Emitter - The LINK LED on the emitter will be green to advise the emitter is linked with the receiver (Fig.4.6)

Receiver - Has a green "ON" LED (Fig.4.5) to indicate all 3 protection zones of the laser are aligned and linked. Protection zone E1, E2 & E3 lights turn RED when there is an obstruction (Fig.4.6)

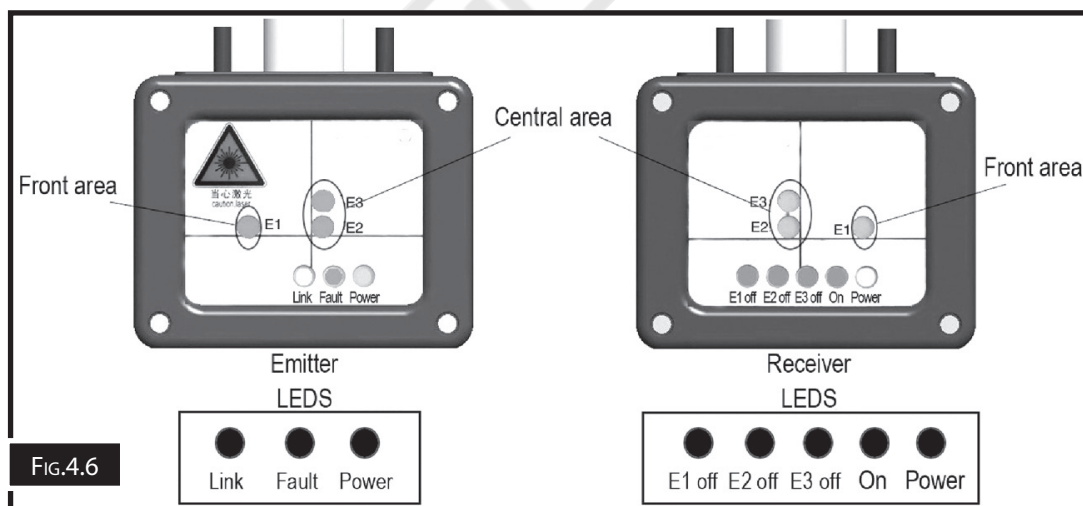


FIG.4.6

The laser system serves two functions

- If the beam is traveling down fast and an obstruction is introduced, the laser system sends a signal to the laser safety controller so it will stop the beam travel.
- If any laser protection zone is obstructed before the beam is moving, they send a signal to the laser controller so it will restrict the beam travel to slow speed.

* *Lasers must never be disabled. Machines must not be used if the laser system is faulty.*

4.2 LASER GUARDING SAFETY CONTROLLER

On power up the laser safety controller performs a self test and checks and also checks the emitter & receiver for errors, if a safety fault is found the laser safety controller enters a fault state and can not be reset unless the fault is rectified.



Types of errors detected	Emitter	Receiver	Controller
Broken or short circuit cable	●	●	○
Communication failure	●	●	●
Failure of safety output circuit	○	●	●
Internal circuit failure	●	●	●
Note: ● Checked, ○ Not Checked			

Laser Safety Controller Self check & Monitoring function -

E1, E2, E3 laser sensors - The laser safety controller monitors the output control signals of the sensors and detects effective beam transmission.

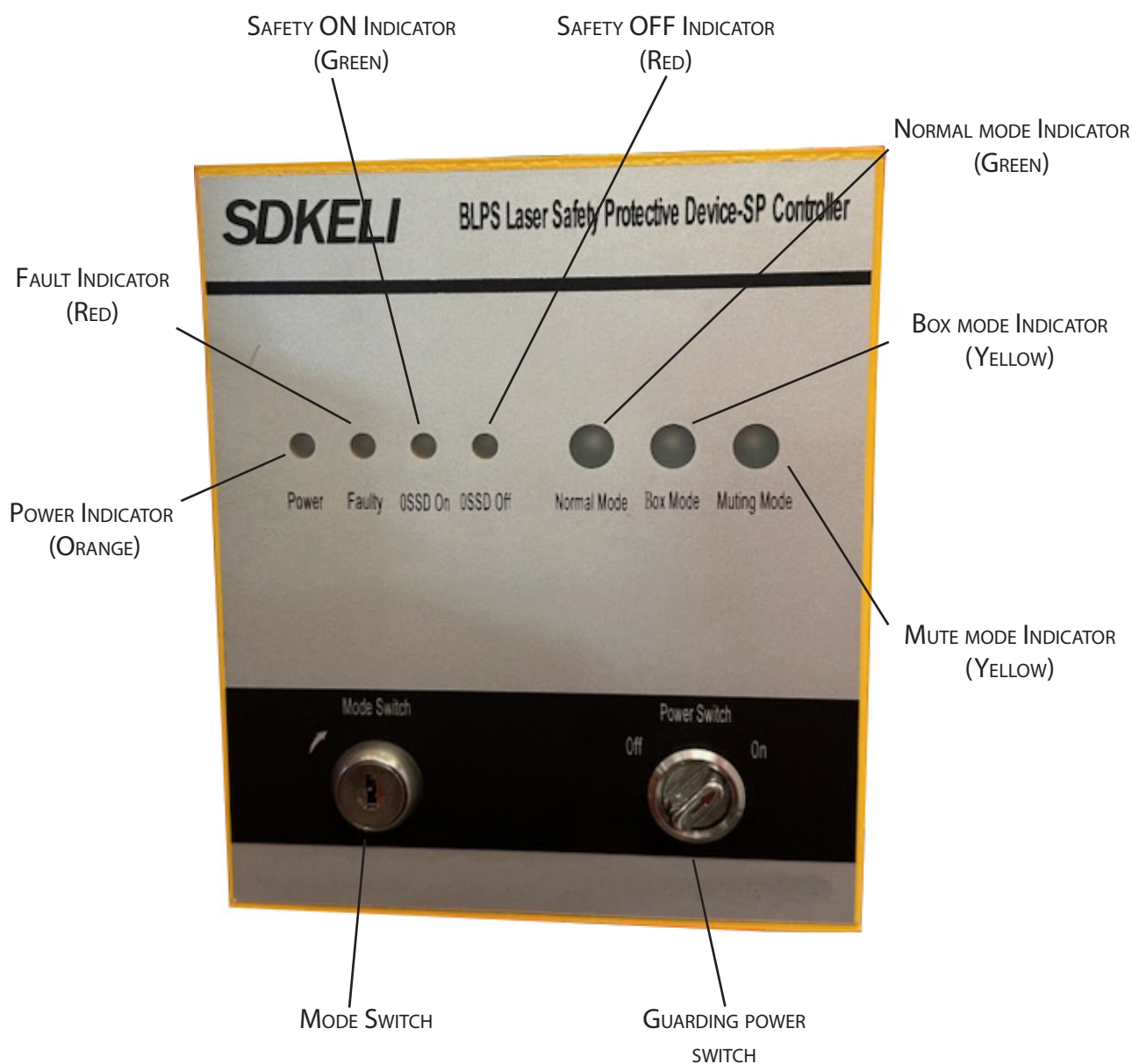
Fault detection & indication - Detects the failure of the controller or laser sensors when any failure in the above table occurs, and indicates the error at the same time.

Fast down stroke - The laser safety controller monitors the state of the NC contacts of the relay which controls the fast down stroke to ensure the switching occurs in relation to the safety logic.

Slow down stroke - The laser safety controller monitors the state of the NO contacts of the relay which controls the slow down stroke to ensure the switching occurs in relation to the safety logic.

OSSD outputs of controller - A Type 4 safety circuit is built in to the laser safety controller circuit to monitor the state of the safety relay contacts to prevent welding due to arcing.

4.3 LASER SAFETY CONTROLLER - LAYOUT



4.4 LASER SAFETY CONTROLLER - OPERATING MODES

The laser safety controller provides three operating modes selected via the self resetting mode switch, rotate the mode switch to toggle between each mode, at machine or guarding system power on the mode is always reset to NORMAL mode.

Normal mode -

In normal mode all 3 protection laser sensors E1, E2 & E3 are all active, during fast speed (prior to the mute point) any laser sensor that is obstructed will cause the Top beam to stop, after removing the obstruction the bending cycle can continue as normal to the mute point (Slow speed) and perform the bending.

Boxing mode -

In boxing mode the front protection laser sensor E1 is muted, the central protection lasers E2 & E3 still remain active, during fast speed (prior to the mute point) if laser sensor E2 or E3 is obstructed it will cause the Top beam to stop, after removing the obstruction the bending cycle can continue as normal to the mute point (Slow speed) and perform the bending.

This mode is designed for use only for when a work piece will interfere with the front sensor E1, such as a pre bent side of a component. This mode must be used only by an experienced operator and extreme caution should be taken at all times.

Muting mode -

In muting mode ALL protection laser sensors E1, E2 & E3 are muted, the Top beam will only move in mute speed (Slow speed) regardless of any obstruction the beam will NOT STOP unless you remove your foot from the foot pedal. The beam will move in slow speed the entire beam stroke and complete the bending cycle. This mode is useful for performing special bending operations like hemming.

In this mode the Top beam will move slower than 10mm/s so effectively no safety guarding is required. This mode must be used only by an experienced operator and extreme caution should be taken at all times.

4.5 LASER GUARDING SETUP & CALIBRATION - (Magnet type)

** Aiming aid types have been updated over time, if this procedure does not match your supplied aiming aid, please refer to Appendix A.1 for the old style procedure.

Setup tool - Aiming aid - The user is responsible to correctly adjust the laser device when different length tools are used, setup and verification of these adjustments are confirmed by testing with the aiming aid.

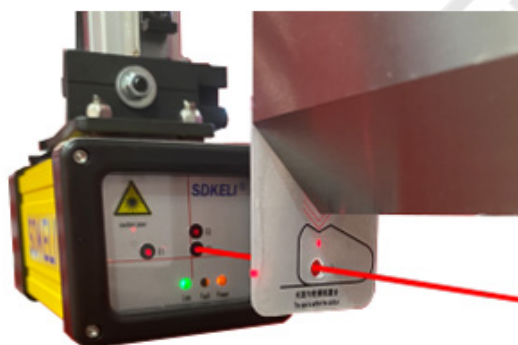
Aiming aid -

- Used to align the lasers to the punch.
- Attached by magnet to the Top punch.
- Place on both ends of the tooling for alignment.
- 3 predefined reaction time settings, The reaction time is the distance the beam travels after being told to stop.



Align TX Emitter -

- Place and aiming aid on each end of the punch tooling to be setup.
- Align the aiming aid through the see through 9mm V setting with the V of the punch tip
- Adjust the emitter mounting arm so the E2 laser runs directly through the center on the L2 hole of both aiming aids.



Align RX Receiver -

- Align the receiver mounting arm so all 3 lasers from the Emitter (E1, E2 & E3) are all aimed in the center of the corresponding E1, E2, E3 on the receiver.

The green "ON" LED will be illuminated at correct alignment.



4.6 LASER GUARDING STOPPING TEST - (Magnet type)

Option 1 : Small V Method

Use this method if you are using a smaller V size where you can easily place the Aiming Aid on the end of the die block.

Setup :

- Before proceeding please ensure the Laser setup & calibration has been performed as per section 4.5 of this manual.
- Ensure during Fast Speed, the beam is travelling at least 50mm/s, the mute switch is not triggered, and any other obstruction is removed during the test.
- Place the Aiming Aid on the end of the die block. The end of the aiming aid should extend past the top of the die by at least 35mm as shown in the image.



Testing:

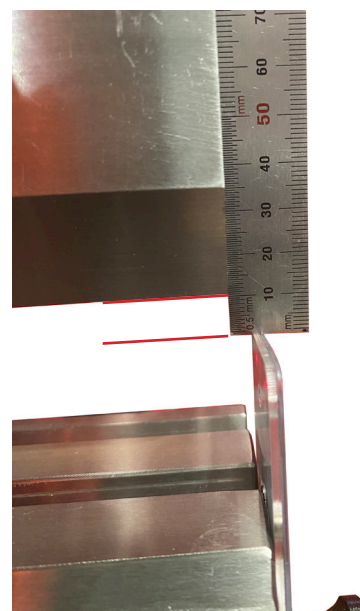
- Raise the beam to maximum opening height.
- With the footpedal bring the beam down (fast mode) It should suddenly stop once it detects the obstruction.
- Measure the clearance between the tip of the punch and the top of the aiming aid.

TAKE CARE NOT TO ACCIDENTLY MOVE THE AIMING AID WHEN MEASURING!

There must be at least be 5mm clearance.

- Repeat this process on the left side.

If this test is not successful, there may be something wrong with the laser set-up, please double check the setup as per section 4.5 of this manual. If the test still fails please call for service.

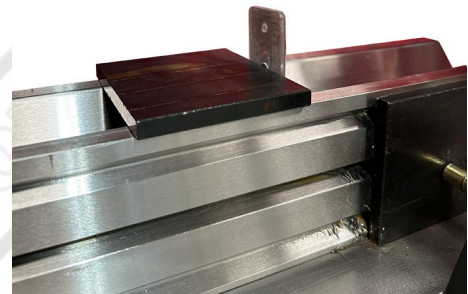
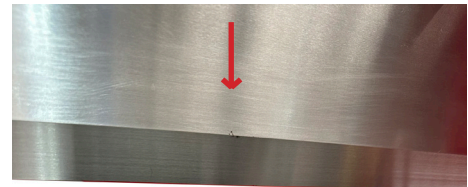


Option 2 : Large V Method

Use this method if you are using a large V size where you can not easily place the Aiming Aid on the end of the die block.

Setup :

- a) Before proceeding please ensure the Laser setup & calibration has been performed as per section 4.5 of this manual.
- b) Ensure during Fast Speed, the beam is travelling at least 50mm/s, the mute switch is not triggered, and any other obstruction is removed during the test.
- c) Place the Aiming Aid on the side of a 6mm+ piece of steel, The end of the aiming aid should extend past the top of the steel by at least 35mm as shown in the image.

**Testing:**

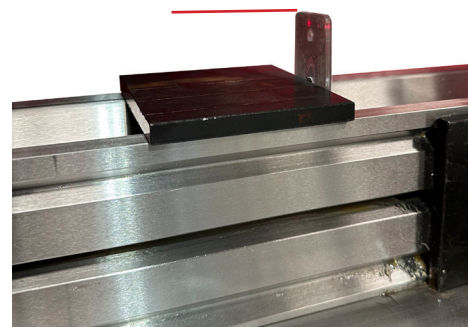
- a) Raise the beam to maximum opening height.
- b) With the footpedal bring the beam down (fast mode) It should suddenly stop once it detects the obstruction.
- c) Measure the clearance between the tip of the punch and the top of the aiming aid.

TAKE CARE NOT TO ACCIDENTLY MOVE THE AIMING AID WHEN MEASURING!

There must be at least be 5mm clearance.

- d) Repeat this process on the left side.

If this test is not successful, there may be something wrong with the laser set-up, please double check the setup as per section 4.5 of this manual. If the test still fails please call for service.



4.7 LASER SAFETY DEVICE PERIODICAL CHECK

The alignment & calibration of the laser system emitter & receiver along with the machines punch tooling shall be checked using the supplied calibration & testing aids.

Section 4.5 "Laser guarding setup and Calibration" shall be used for the setup & calibration
Refer Page 22 of this manual.

Section 4.6 "Laser guarding stopping test" shall be used for performing the stopping test
Refer Pages 23~24 of this manual.

The following schedule shall be followed for periodical testing:

- At pressbrake startup
- After each tool change
- After operator change
- After each scheduled operator break
- After each operator change of shift
- Whenever the TX Emitter or RX Receiver has been moved
- Whenever the Pres brake is moved or relocated

Note ** Over time the supplied Aiming aids for the Laser calibration & stopping tests have been updated, if the procedure in Section 4.5 and 4.6 of this manual does not match the style of the supplied aiming aids, please refer to Appendix A1 and A2 for the older spring type aiming aid

4.8 CONTROLS

The purpose of this control overview is to provide the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, and the machine controls and what they do. It also helps the operator to understand if they are discussed later in this manual.



A	Control Pendant	F	E-Stops
B	Cybelelec CT12 Controller	G	Up/Down manual buttons
C	Hydraulic Pump ON / OFF	H	Button / Pedal selector
D	Power ON Light	I	Mobile unit
E	Controller Enable Switch	J	Up / Down Pedals

5. OPERATION

The Model PB-135E will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly. The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. If you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine! If you are an inexperienced operator, we strongly recommend that you read books, trade articles, or seek training from an experienced operator. **Above all, your safety should come first!**

5.1 STARTING THE MACHINE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

1. Turn the main isolation switch ON and wait for the Cybele controller and Safety unit to load. (Fig.5.1)
2. Ensure the safety controller is set in NORMAL mode with the Normal mode light illuminated GREEN, the Power light illuminated ORANGE and the OSSD On (Safety On indicator) light is GREEN (Fig.5.2)
3. Prepare Machine – Make sure all the side covers are installed with retaining bolt. Ensure no person or object is in the rear of the machine and confirm rear doors are closed.
4. Press and hold the Hydraulics ON button for 2 seconds (Fig.5.3)
5. Check for any machine monitoring errors by examining the error light for any sequence of flashing light, if a flashing light is observed refer to section 6.3 page 43 for a description of any monitoring error
6. The guarding system and machine is now active.
7. Perform Laser guarding setup & calibration, as well as Laser guarding stopping tests as per sections 4.5 & 4.6 of this manual.
9. If Laser calibration & stopping test pass, then the Press Brake is ready for operation.



FIG. 5.1

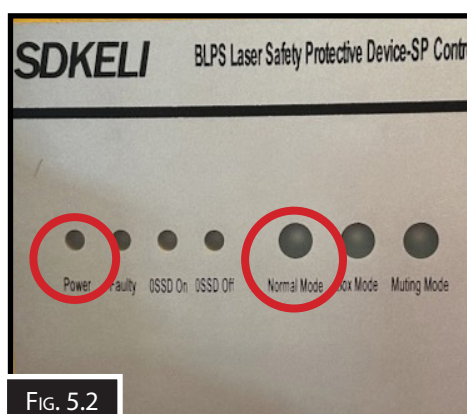


FIG. 5.2



FIG. 5.3

5.2 TESTING THE EMERGENCY STOPS

The Metalmaster Press Brake model PB-135B is fitted with two emergency stop buttons. One is on the mobile foot pedal and the other is on the pendant control panel. They should be tested one at a time to ensure they are working correctly.

To test the emergency stops:

1. Make sure that all the emergency buttons have been reset
2. Start the machine and then press the emergency stop on the pendant. The machine's hydraulic pump should stop and the power should be cut off. (Fig.5.5)
3. Try to restart the hydraulic pump by pressing the pump start button. If the pump will not start then the emergency stop is working correctly.
4. Reset the emergency button by twisting the top red section until the red section pops up.
5. Press the pump start button again. The pump should now start. The emergency stop is working correctly.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for each of the other emergency stop buttons as well as the rear door. (Fig.5.6)



FIG. 5.5



FIG. 5.6

5.3 SETTING THE MUTE & RETURN HEIGHTS

The PB-GL Series are fitted with adjustable return height and adjustable mute switch positions. The Mute switch is used to change the speed of the beam from the approach speed to the bending speed (low speed) and should be set carefully.

To set the heights:

1. Inch the beam down until it is 14mm above the work piece, and set the mute switch so that it is depressed. This will now be the mute point.
3. Return the top beam to the top position, then inch down the top beam until it reaches the desired return point and set the return switch. This will now be the point at which the top tool beam returns to. (Fig.5.7)



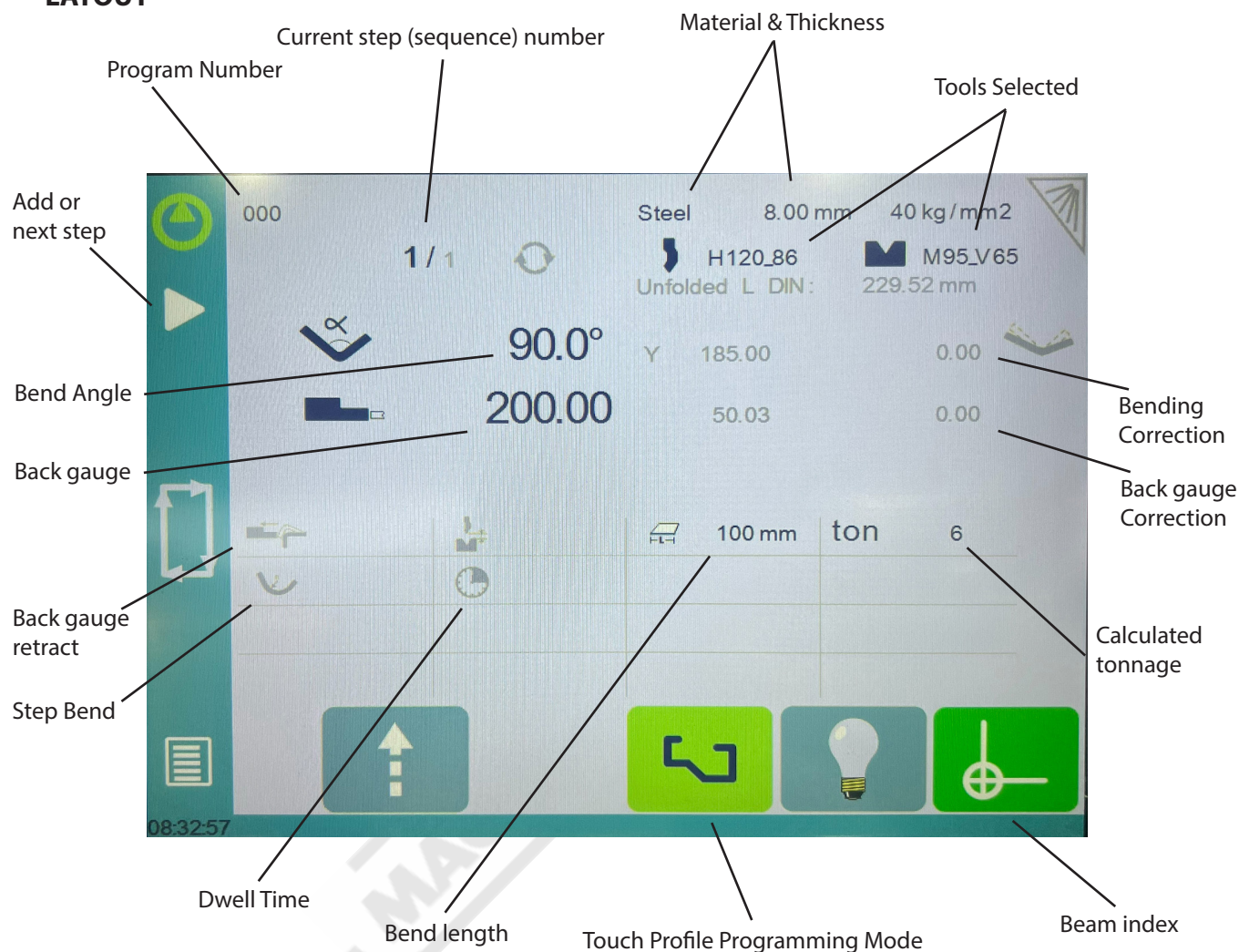
FIG. 5.7

A B C

A = Return height setting
B = Actual position
C = Mute height setting

5.4 CYBELEC CT12 CONTROLLER

LAYOUT -



Program number:

P 9

Touching the program number allows creating a new one, saving it and more. See managing programs in Cybelec manual

Current step / sequence number:

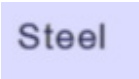
1 / 3

Touching the program number allows creating a new one, saving it and more. See managing programs in Cybelec manual



Touching the step number will open a yellow pop-up window as shown here, with 3 different actions to choose from:

- Insert step: this function will insert a step after the current one.
- Delete step: this function will erase the current step.
- Go to step: this function allows jumping directly to the desired step.

Material:Steel

This is not a sequence parameter, but of course a part parameter. Each touch on the material's name selects the next available from the list of Materials.

Material thickness:

The default thickness, defined in Materials, is automatically displayed when changing material. It is however possible to change it simply by touching this icon

Punch selection:

Touch the punch icon to access the punch details, select, create and modify punches & types (straight, normal or gooseneck)

Die selection:

Touch the die icon to access the die block details, select, create and modify dies & die types.

Bending angle :

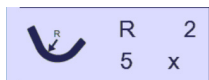
In this mode, the operator simply enters the desired angle and the CybTouch will calculate the position at which the beam will stop

Backgauge position:

This mode shows the targeted position for the back-gauge X axis

Bending retract:

The back-gauge retraction can be activated/deactivated from its Default retraction value using this icon.

Step bend:

When a large radius bend has been programmed, its parameters are displayed and modified here.

Dwell time:

Allows defining the duration of the dwell time during which the punch remains at BDC before coming back up.

Bending length:

This parameter defines the width of the sheet metal part that will be bent between the tools. It is used to calculate the bending force.

Touch Profile:

In this mode, the operator can very intuitively draw a profile directly on the screen, edit bend angles and lengths using the touch draw feature

5.5 PRESS BRAKE CALIBRATION: X AXIS

The Metalmaster Press Brake is calibrated before the machine leaves the factory and should not need to be calibrated. However should the machine at any time need to be calibrated, the following is the procedure.

1. Use a rule and manually move the back gauge until it measures 100mm between the tip of the back gauge finger and the middle of pressing V. (Fig 5.8)



FIG. 5.8

2. Press MENU Button (Fig 5.9)

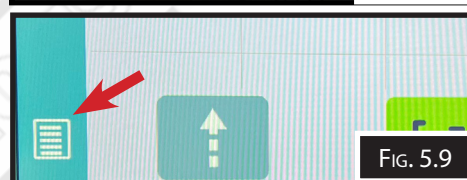


FIG. 5.9

3. Press "Other menus" Button (Fig 5.10)

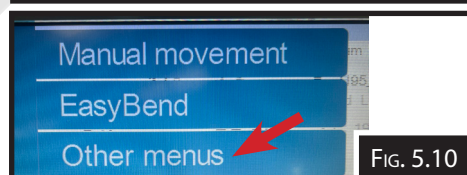


FIG. 5.10

4. Press "Service" Button (Fig 5.11)

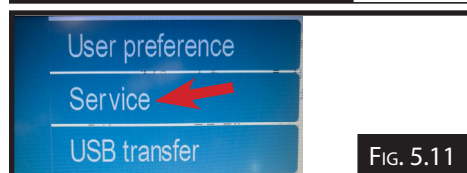


FIG. 5.11

5. Press "Service" Button (Fig 5.12)

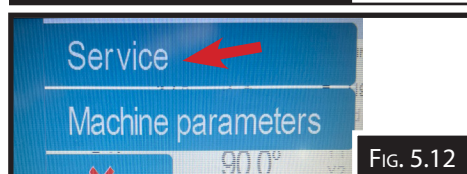


FIG. 5.12

6. Touch on the X to ensure the X Set axis value is shown. Compare "X" Value with the measured X axis position from the back gauge finger tip to the center of the Die V, to adjust enter actual measured value. (Fig 5.13)

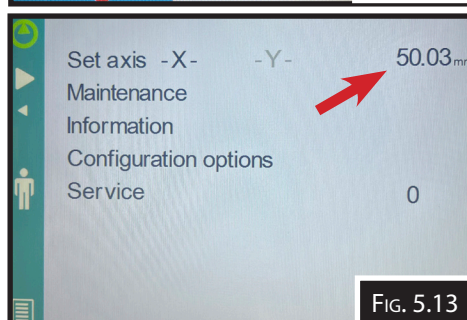


FIG. 5.13

5.5 PRESS BRAKE CALIBRATION: Y AXIS

The Metalmaster Press Brake is calibrated before the machine leaves the factory and should not need to be calibrated. However should the machine at any time need to be calibrated, the following is the procedure.

Reference the Y-axis by doing a 1° bend (Bend 179°) and make sure it actually bends to 179°. (Fig 5.14)

1. Prepare a test strip.
2. On the Easy-Bend page, make sure tooling, material type and thickness settings are correct. Make sure there are no bend corrections. (Fig 5.15)
3. Set the bend angle to 179° and perform bend.
4. Measure the bend, You will either Under-bend or Over-Bend, follow step 4a or 4b for correction

4a. Over-Bending - Go into the bend correction page and enter in the angle that you measured. It will show you a correction in millimeters. This is the value that you will change the Y-axis reference by. (See Changing Y axis reference in step 5)

Remove the bend correction and re test bend.
Repeat process as necessary

4b. Under-Bending - If the punch failed to reach the material, Measure how close the punch was to the material and change the Y-axis reference by that amount.

Retest as necessary and repeat steps 4a or 4b until a bend of 179° is achieved.

5. To change the Y-Axis reference press :-
Current Program Menu Icon (Fig 5.16)
Other Menus (Fig 5.17)
Service (Fig 5.18)
Service (Fig 5.19)

Ensure Y is selected and change Y Reference value (Fig 5.20)



FIG. 5.14

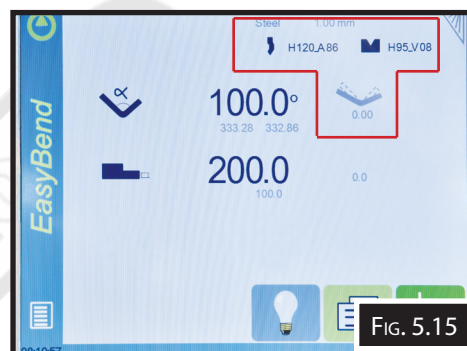


FIG. 5.15

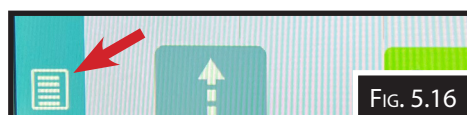


FIG. 5.16

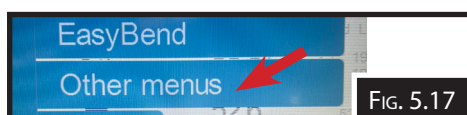


FIG. 5.17

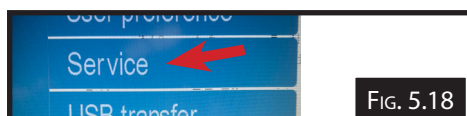


FIG. 5.18

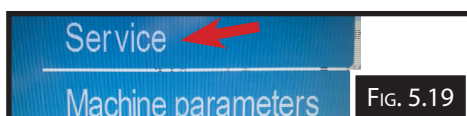


FIG. 5.19

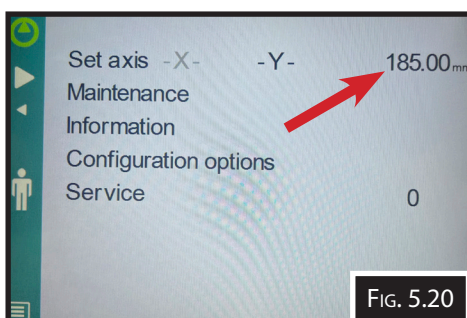


FIG. 5.20

5.6 REMOVING & REPLACING TOOLS

Installing and Removing The Die:

To remove the die, loosen the clamp screws (Fig.5.8) and lift the die off the machine.

NOTE: Please use safe lifting practices when removing or replacing the die.

Install 2V-dies so that the V-groove to be used faces the rear of the machine by considering safety in the event of die breakage. Use the clamp screws to line-up the die with the punch.

When using two or more dies, install them with a clearance of about 5 mm between them.



FIG.5.8

Removing Punches

When changing the tools, strictly observe the following cautions:

- ☐ Never put your hand or hands between the punches and dies, to support the punch
- ☐ Before removing the punches, move the ram down to the desired position
- ☐ Turn the POWER ON/OFF switch to OFF.
- ☐ When you remove the tools with an assistant operator or operators, be sure to coordinate your work with them.
- ☐ Be sure to remove the punches first and then the dies.

To remove the punch:

1. Loosen the fixing bolts of the punch clamping plate or plates. (Fig.5.9) The punch drops onto the V-groove of the die. (Fig.5.10)
2. Slide the punch sideways to remove it.

Installing Punches

Before installing the tools, wipe off the upper beam and punch installation surfaces and tools,

1. Slide the punch into the V-groove of the die as shown. (Fig.5.9)
2. Determine the installation position of the punch by sliding it left and right, and lightly tighten the fixing bolts of the punch clamping plate or plates.

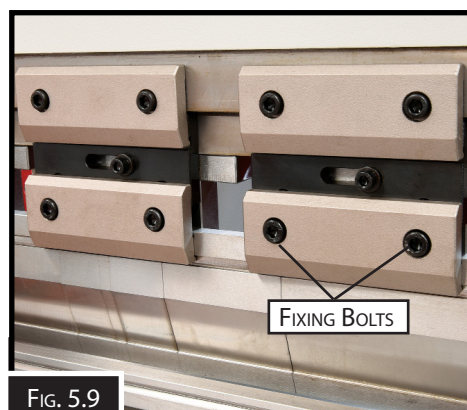


FIG. 5.9

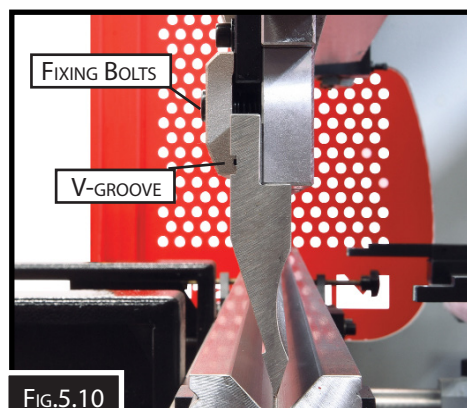


FIG.5.10

5.7 ALIGNING THE PUNCH AND DIE

When you reinstall the dies after removing them together with the die holders, align them again.

To Align the Tools:

1. Start the machine.
2. Loosen the die clamps. (Fig.5.11)
3. Move the top tool beam down until the top punch is level with the top of the die. With a rule measure the distance from the point of the punch to each side of the V in the die block. Adjust the die clamps until they are equal and the punch is in the centre of the V in the die block, using the die clamps to move the die.
4. Tighten the die clamps evenly until the die is secure.



FIG.5.11

5.8 ADJUSTING THE BACKGAUGE

It is important that the backgauge height is parallel with the bottom die, and that the sheet fingers of the back gauge are higher than the bottom die and will not collide into the die.

To adjust the height of the backgauge:

1. Move the backgauge so the fingers are around 50mm from the die.
2. DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER
3. Using a straightedge on the top of the bottom die, check that the fingers just clear the die block..
4. If the fingers need to be raised or lowered then release the clamp and adjust the height of the fingers accordingly (Fig.5.12), making sure that both ends are adjusted so that the back gauge remains parallel.
5. Once the height of the fingers has been set and the fingers have been moved to the position required, then final adjustment if required can be made to make sure that both fingers are the same distance from the die. If required the fingers can be moved in or out by loosening the lock nuts and using the adjust to move the fingers. Once in position re-lock the lock nut. (Fig.5.13)

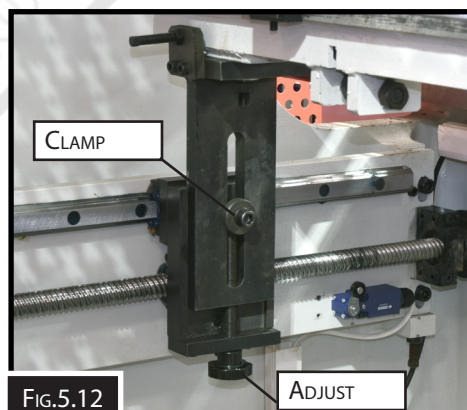


FIG.5.12

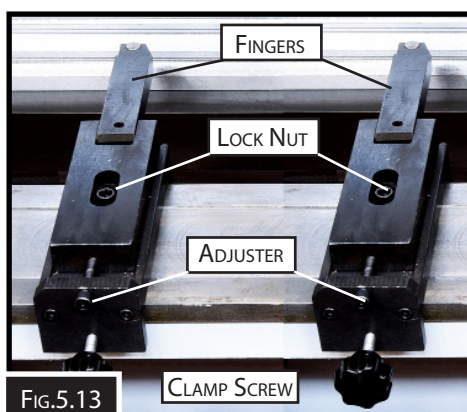


FIG.5.13

5.9 BENDING TECHNIQUES

There are two basic bending techniques:

- AIR BENDING

This method is commonly performed because relatively low bending forces are required

- COINING

This method requires forces approximately three to five times those of air bending. It allows the inside radius to be coined. This method almost eliminates the elasticity of the material.

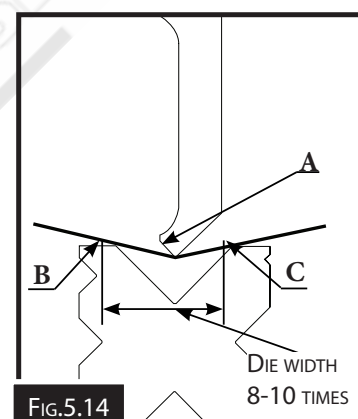
AIR BENDING

During air bending, the sheet metal retains certain amount of elasticity. An acute angle, higher than the desired angle, is generally bent to compensate for the spring back effect. The controllers are designed to take into account all these parameters required for air bending. The bending chart (Fig.5.16) located on the side of the press brake shows the required force and internal radius which can be achieved along with the other characteristics such as the thickness of the material and the die opening,

During air bending, the sheet is in contact with the tools at three points (A, B, C) as shown in the diagram Fig.5.14

To obtain a quality bend using air bending, it is necessary that the die opening is between 6-12 times the sheet thickness. In this way, the required angle is reached before it touches the bottom of the die. Consult the bending chart for :

1. What size die to use
2. What the minimum return size can be for the die being use
3. What radius will be achieved
4. What tonnage it will take to bend the material per metre.



COINING

This type of bending is where the end of the punch presses the sheet to the bottom of the die, rupturing the elasticity of the sheet. This then causes the sheet to be bent exactly to the shape of the punch. (Fig.5.15)

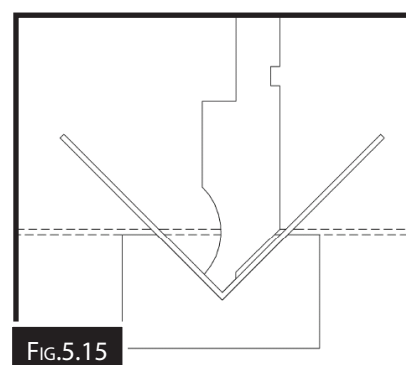
Note! This requires special tooling to be purchased and standard tooling can not be used.

When buying this type of tooling please insure that they supply you with the correct bending chart to suit the tooling. The forces at the end of bending are 3 to 5 times the air bending forces, which causes the coining of the sheet.

NOTE: The choice of the top die radius is very important for coining, because it determines the inside radius of the bend in the sheet. Coining can only be performed with a punch and die of the same angular value.

Very high bending forces must be applied. These may reach values from 3 to 5 times those shown on the air bending chart.

CAUTION: Because coining involves very high forces, take great care to check the strength of the tools being used
Never exceed the applicable force limits. Contact you tool supplier if unable to find the values.



5.10 TONNAGE BENDING CHART

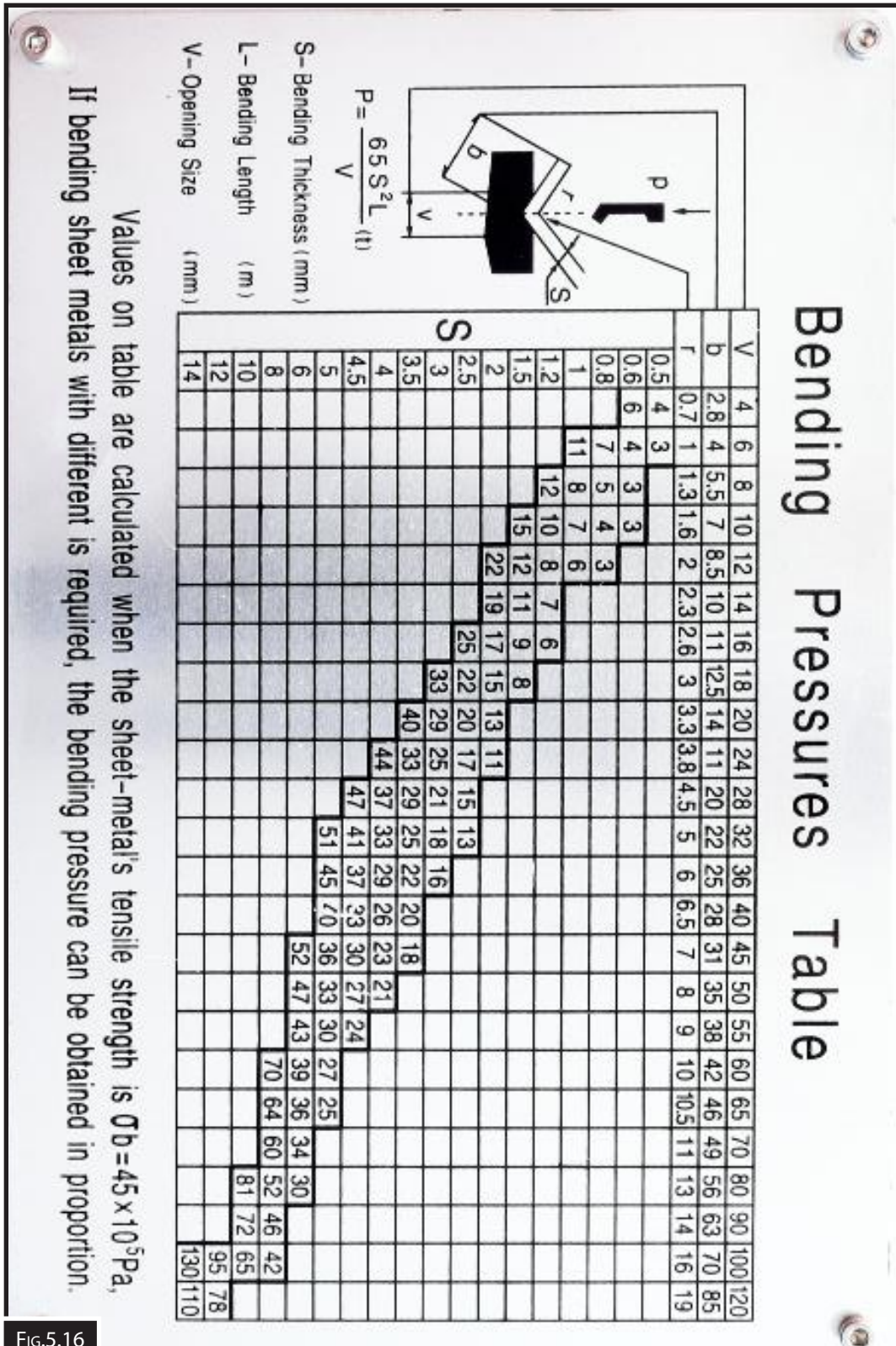


FIG.5.16

5.11 ADJUSTING THE TONNAGE

The pressure adjusting regulator is used to adjust the pressure applied between the punches and dies.

To decrease the pressure, turn the knob counterclockwise (–) and to increase the pressure turn the knob clockwise (+).

The maximum pressure capacity of the machine is stated above the gauge on your machine, The Pressure gauge indicates the pressure applied between the punches and dies, care should be taken to not exceed the maximum allowable tonnage of your top & bottom tooling.

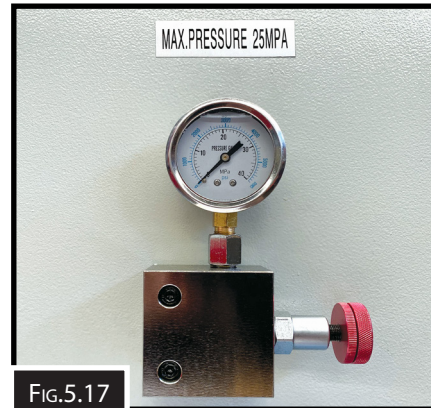


FIG.5.17

5.12 TOP TOOL HOLDER WEDGE ADJUSTMENT

Each top tool holder is fitted with an adjustment wedge, however Metalmaster advise that wedges were set at the factory and do not recommend that the wedges be adjusted. (Fig.6.3)

Metalmaster advise that shimming the bottom die is quicker and will save the operator time.

NOTE: *If at any time the wedges need to be adjusted we recommend that this be carried out by a Metalmaster service engineer*

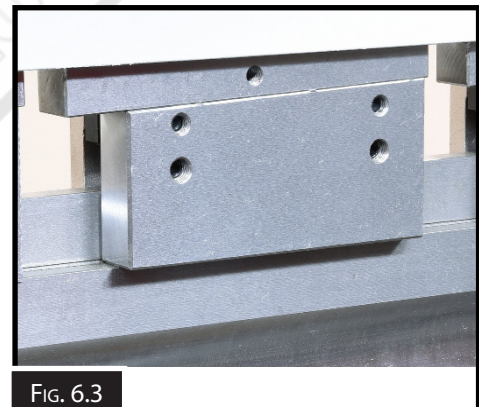


FIG. 6.3

6. MAINTENANCE

6.1 MAINTAINING HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

When dirt, dust, and other foreign matter are deposited in large amounts in the hydraulic circuit, the hydraulic pump may produce abnormal noise and decrease in discharge capacity, and the ram may decrease in bending speed and vibrate. These conditions are attributable to the plugging of the filter in the hydraulic oil tank. Remove the filters, and change them and if the hydraulic oil is badly contaminated, then change it.

CHANGING HYDRAULIC OIL

Change the hydraulic oil after about first three months of machine operation and every year or 2000 hours of machine operation thereafter. (The hydraulic oil should be changed entirely even if it was added in the midway.)

NOTE: When the hydraulic oil is changed, also change the filter in the hydraulic oil tank.

To change the hydraulic oil:

- 1 Open the ram to the maximum opening limit.
- 2 Press the pump, OFF button and wait until the hydraulic pump motor stops.
- 3 Turn the master POWER ON/OFF switch to "OFF".
- 4 Remove all bolts fixing the top cover of the tank, and remove the top cover. (Fig.6.1)
- 5 Drain the old hydraulic oil from the tank into an empty can, using a pump. If the pump is not available, prepare an empty can with a capacity as to match the tank capacity, and place it below the drain plug of the tank. Remove the drain plug to drain the old hydraulic oil from the tank into the can.
- 6 Wipe the inside of the tank with a clean cloth.
- 7 Remove the filter from the tank and replace it with a new filter
8. Replace the drain plug if removed.
10. Pour new hydraulic oil into the tank until it reaches the middle of the sight gauge.(Fig.6.2)
11. Replace the tank top cover and wipe off any excess oil

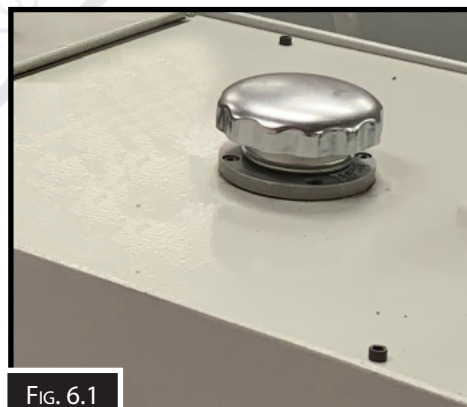


FIG. 6.1

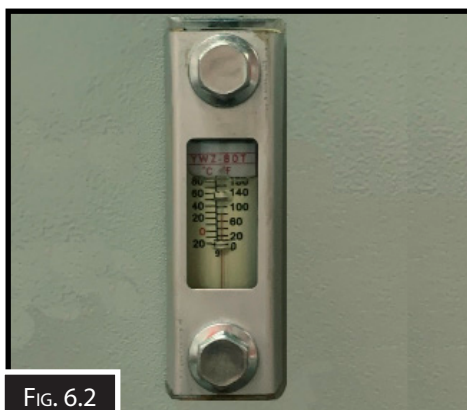


FIG. 6.2

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OF THE MACHINE

The hydraulic system working principles are displayed in Fig.1.

INACTIVE: When the oil pump is running, the oil feeds out, through an oil pipe and into the valve plate and solenoid valve, then returns into the oil tank. At this time the solenoid valve isn't working, The No.12 valve is closed and the top beam is stationary .

DOWN FAST: When the down button is pressed, valves YV1, YV2, YV4 operate. The pressurized oil enters into the top of the cylinders through valve No.10, and at the same time, because of the throttle valve effect, the pressure of the oil rises. This makes valve No.12, and No. 15 open under pressure,. The beam moves down fast. The pressurized oil in the lower cavity of cylinder returns the oil to the oil tank through valves No.12, No.7 and No.10. The cylinders top cavity forms a vacuum and fills the oil by valve No.15,

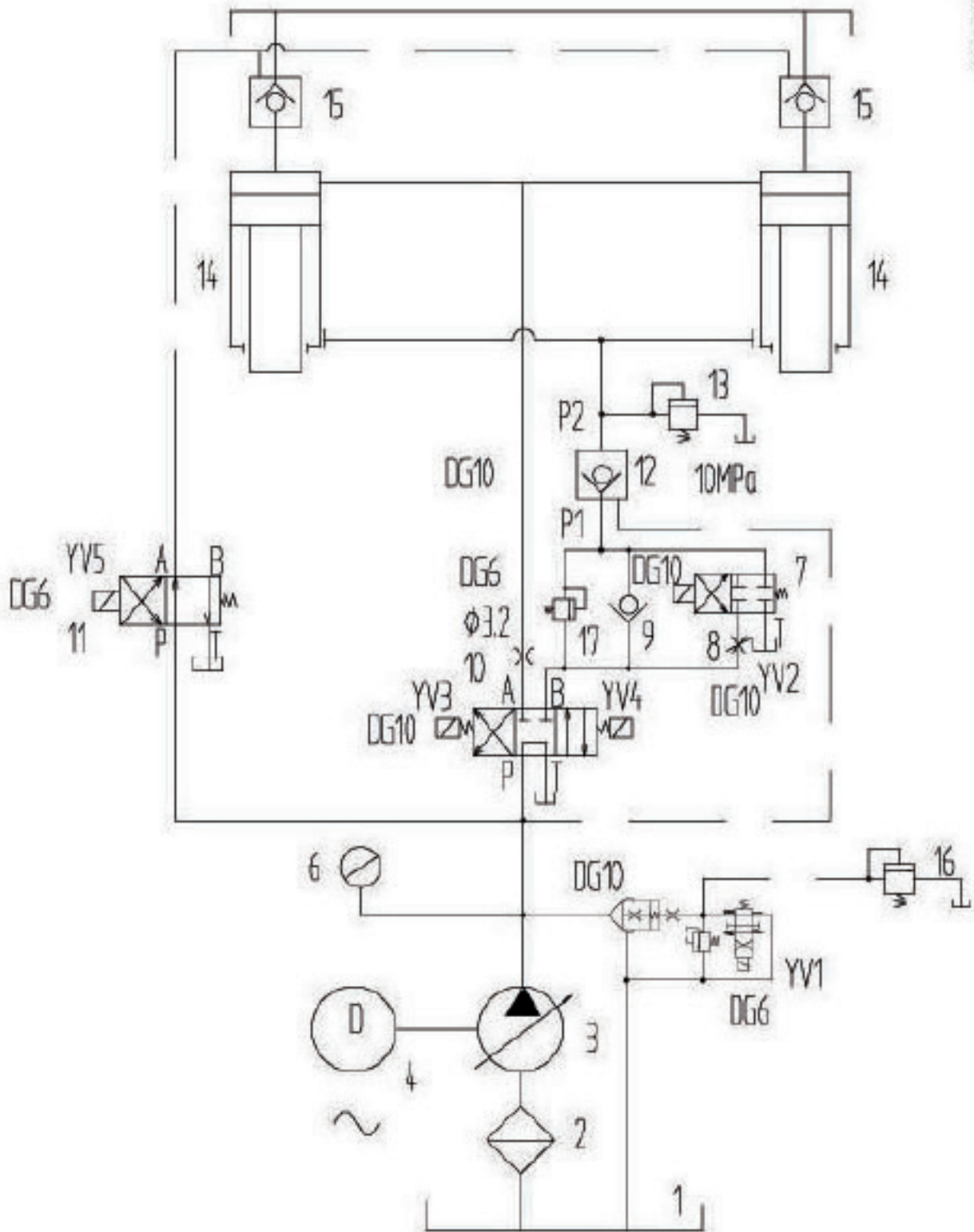
DOWN SLOW When the down switch is pressed, the SQ6,solenoid valve and YA1,YA4,YA5 are activated and the single valve No.15 is closed. A small aperture inside the system restricts the oil flow. The top beam enters work-speed,

UP FAST: When the up button is pressed the beam rises. The solenoid valve YV1 powers off Then YV1, YV3 valves power on, and with the effect of the throttle valve, the pressurized oil enters into the cylinder's lower cavity from valve No.10 and No.12. The beam returns, and the pressurized oil in cylinder's top cavity returns to oil tank by valve No.15. The foots-switch controls the top beam movement for inching work. The valve No.5 and No.16 adjust the working pressure of system. The overflow valve No.13 adjusts the return pressure. The pressure should be controlled within 12Mpa.

VALVE LOGIC TABLE

	YV1	YV2	YV3	YV4	YV5
INACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
DOWNWARD FAST	+	+	-	+	-
DOWNWARD SLOW	+	-	-	+	+
PRESSURE	+	-	-	+	+
UPWARD	+	-	+	-	-
DECOMPRESSED	-	-	-	+	+

HYDRAULIC DIAGRAM



HYDRAULIC PARTS LIST

No.	Name	Type	Specification	Qty.	Remarks
1	Oil Tank			1	
2	Mesh Filter			1	
3	Gear Pump			1	
4	Motor			1	
5	Solenoid Overflow Valve			1	
6	Manometer			1	
7	Solenoid Reverse Valve			1	
8	Throttle Valve			1	
9	Valve			1	
10	Solenoid Reverse Valve			1	
11	Solenoid Reverse Valve			1	
12	Hydraulic Control Check Valve			1	
13	Distance Compressor Valve			1	
14	Oil Cylinder			2	
15	Hydraulic Control Check Valve			2	
16	Distance Compressor Valve			1	
17	Translation Overflow Valve			1	

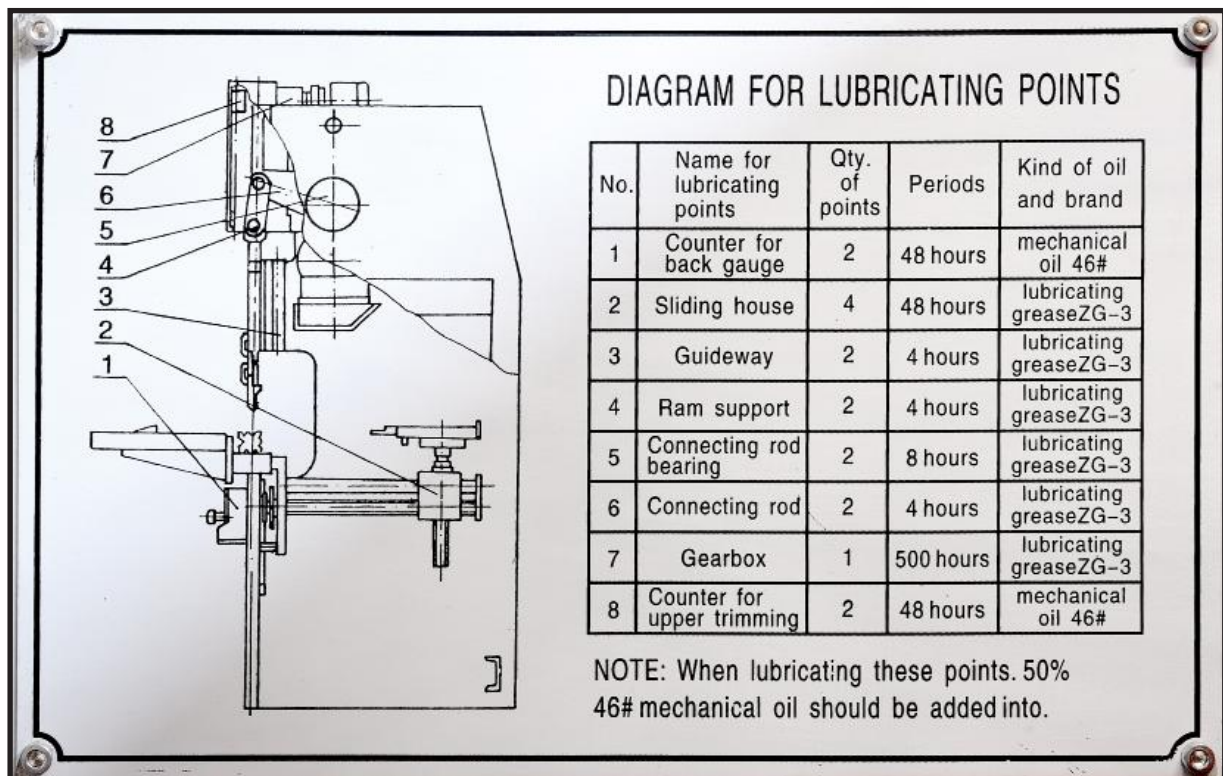
6.2 LUBRICATION

**WARNING**

Before maintaining or cleaning the machine, turn off the circuit breaker, and relieve the residual hydraulic pressure in the machine.

Post a sign to inform other workers that the machine is under maintenance

Lubrication is very important to maintain bending accuracy and avoid machine troubles. Be sure to appropriately lubricate the machine according to the Lubrication chart below and s also found on the side of the machine.



6.3 SYSTEM ERROR LIST

PB-CL Series machines incorporate internal functional monitoring, this allows easier diagnostics of non mechanical errors that may inhibit the use of the Pressbrake, These errors are often not seen by the user and generally require an experienced service technician to resolve.

If an error occurs, the error can be diagnosed by referencing the flashing sequence of the machines system error light found on the rear of the electrical cabinet. Below is a complete list of flashing sequences and a description of the error indicated. These errors can not be reset without attending to the cause of the error and the power needs to be cycled to reset the error.

System Error List - Refer to light flashing sequence (Light on rear of electrical cabinet) A power cycle is required to reset any error after addressing cause.		
Flashes	Error	Possible cause
SOLID	E-Stop	Emergency Stop push button is triggered or rear door is open
2	E-Stop	The monitoring is not receiving the Emergency Stop signals correctly. Likely due to a loose connection or faulty contact switch.
3	Relay	Certain contactors and relays are monitored, If one of these switches fail to open, the monitoring will detect this and show this error.
4	Slow speed	The maximum speed allowed during slow travel has been exceeded. The Speed may fluctuate due to wear and tear, temperature changes, oil quality, etc.. Slow speed hydraulic valve requires adjustment.
5	Fast speed	The maximum speed allowed during fast travel has been exceeded. The Speed may fluctuate due to wear and tear, temperature changes, oil quality, etc.. Fast speed hydraulic valve requires adjustment.
6	Movement	The monitoring has detected the top beam has moved without the footpedal signal. This can happen if the machine sits idle for long periods, Restart the machine when ready for use. If the error persists when in use, please contact for service.
7	No Movement	The monitoring detecting the down signal, but no top beam movement. The solenoid plugs on the valves located at the top of the machine have LED lights to show if they are activated or not, if the solenoids are activated when the footpedal is pressed but the error persists please call for service. If the solenoids are NOT turning on, Something is preventing the beam down movement. With an E21 controller: X and XP must be within 0.1mm of each other. Y and YP must be within 0.02mm of each other. If neither Axis is in position, the beam won't move down. NOTE: If you just installed the machine, or recently changed plug, lead, socket. The MAIN motor might not be going the right direction. Did the electrician who did this work confirm the motor direction was correct?
8	Comms "A"	The monitoring system detected a communication fault, Call service
9	Comms "B"	The monitoring system detected a communication fault, Call service

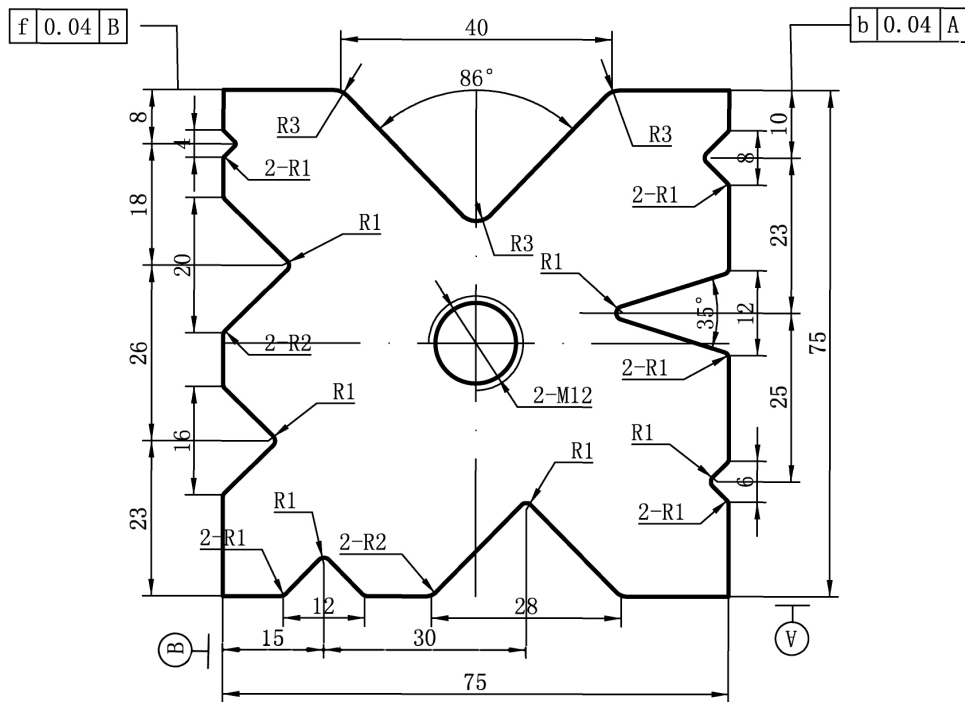
6.4 GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Hydraulic Press Brake Pump drive is not working	Power switched off	Turn disconnect switch ON.
	The emergency STOP push button is pushed in.	Turn Emergency STOP push-button clockwise to release, then push START button.
	Control circuit fuse is blown.	Check for a possible cause. Remedy cause and replace the fuse
	Loose wire connections in control circuit wiring.	Check for electrical control wiring continuity using a multimeter. Repair as required.
Hydraulic Press ram cycle down in slow speed only.	Speed change position is not set correctly	Set the Mute Point correctly. Minimum 14mm gap.
	High volume valve DOWN solenoid is defective	Check the solenoid. Repair or replace.
	Light curtain has been interrupted.	Remove obstruction interrupting the light curtain
Hydraulic pump is noisy	The hydraulic fluid level is low.	Check fluid level when press ram is in the up position. If required, add fluid until visible half way up the sight gauge.
	Pump inlet suction filter is blocked or obstructed.	Check the fluid condition. Replace hydraulic filter, fluid, and hydraulic filter as required.
	Hydraulic inlet piping or connections are loose" causing the pump to ingest air.	Check piping connections, O-ring at the pump to Inlet flange, and tighten inlet' flange bolts.
	Hydraulic pump shaft seal is defective, causing the pump to ingest air.	Check shaft seal for wear or damage. Replace if required.
Press ram does not return to the up-limit	High Volume UP Valve not activating	Check valve for correct functionality. Repair or replace.
	The ram up-limit switch is stuck or damaged in the activated position.	Check the limit switch mechanical function. Repair or replace.
	Loose connection or broken wire	Check for electrical continuity through to the up solenoids. Repair or replace.

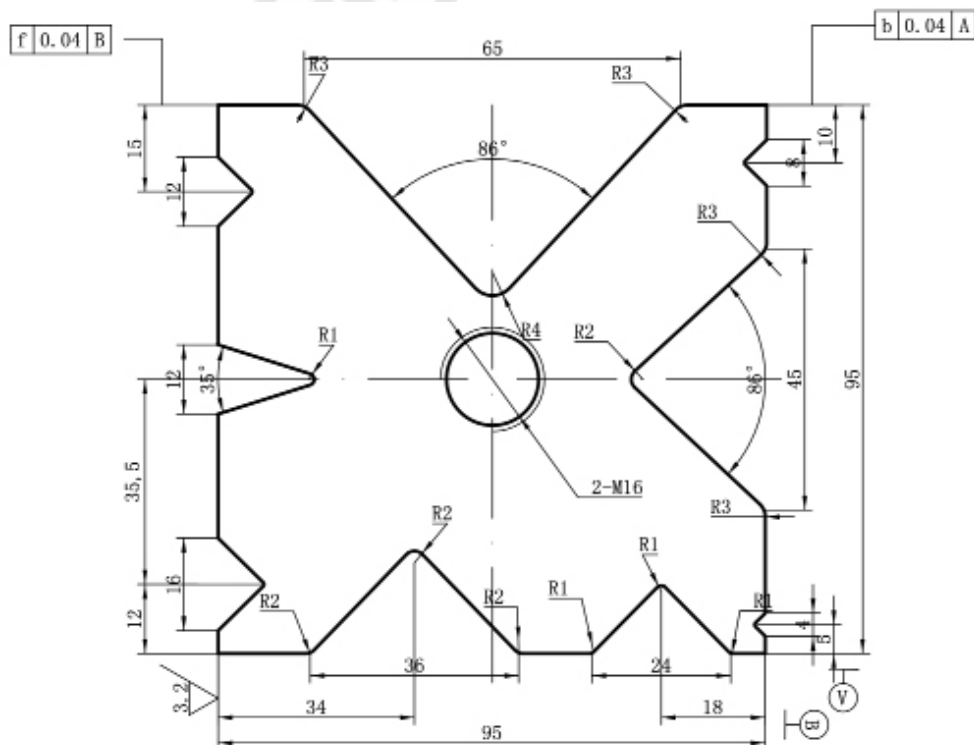
Problem	Cause	Solution
Under bending in the middle of the formed part.	Tooling is worn in the center due to continuous forming of small parts in one location.	Re machine forming surfaces of tooling. Shim the die to compensate for worn areas.
	Press bed and top tool beam are worn in the center due to continuous forming of small parts in one location.	Re machine forming surfaces of press bed and top tool beam. Shim the die to compensate for worn areas.
Inconsistency from part to part	Press Top tool beam is free falling.	Check press top tool beam slide way assembly adjustment.
	High-pressure directional control valve is defective or worn.	Inspect for damage or worn parts. Repair or replace.
Unequal angle at each end of the formed part	Variance in metal thickness.	Check material thickness at both ends of the part. Shim the die to compensate for material thickness variance.
	Variance in tooling height build-up at each end.	Shim the die to compensate for tooling height variances
Formed parts exhibit an inconsistent angle from end to end	Torsion bar loose	Contact your service engineer.
	Worn ram cylinders	Contact your service engineer.
	Loose connecting bolts to the top tool beam	Contact your service engineer.

6.5 ONE PIECE 4 SIDED DIE

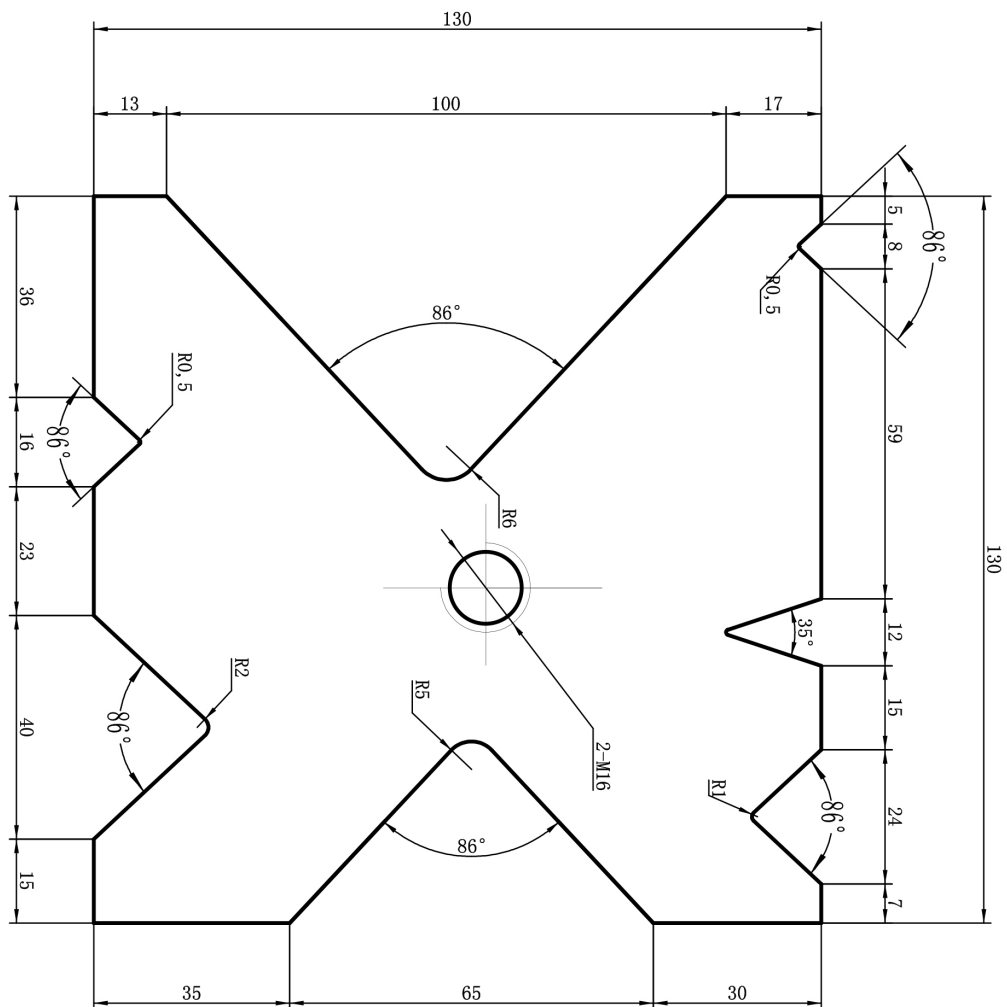
Models S970CL, S902CL



Models S906CL, S908CL

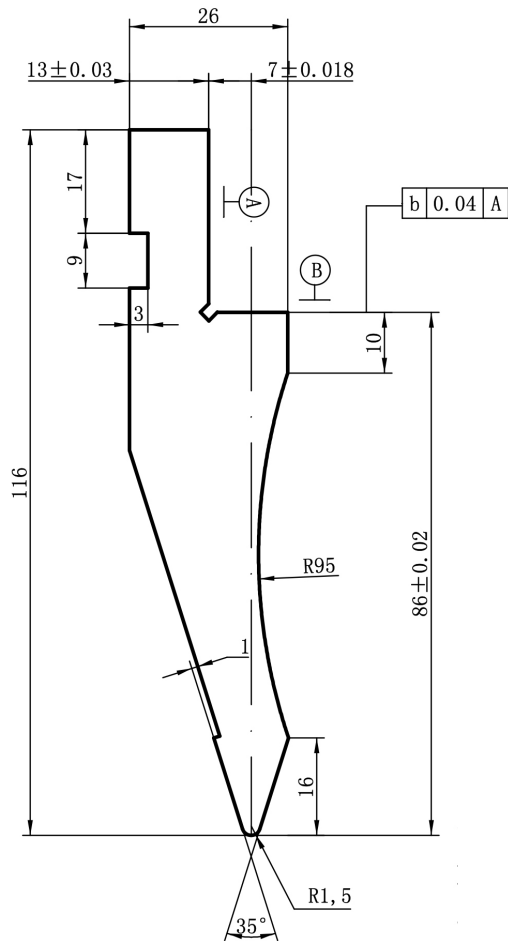


Models S909CL, S910CL S912CL

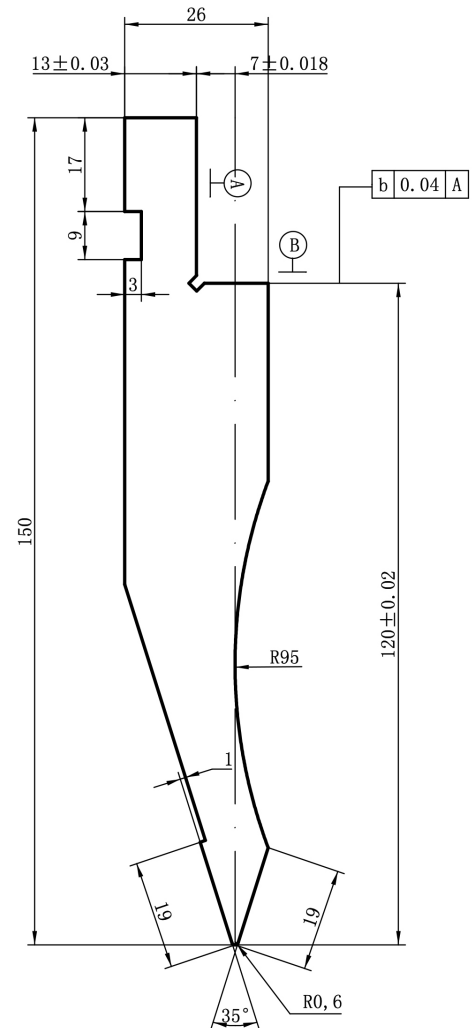


6.6 SEGMENTED TOP PUNCH

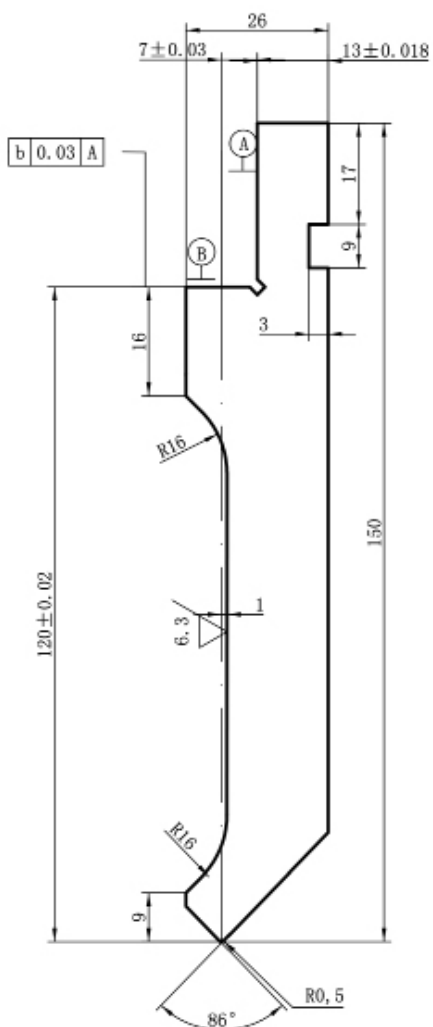
Models S970CL



Models S902CL



Models S906CL, S908CL, S909CL, S910CL, S912CL



APPENDIX



A.1 LASER GUARDING SETUP & CALIBRATION - (Spring Type Supplied Pre Nov 2023)

Aiming aids -

- Used to align the lasers to the punch.
- Spring loaded to allow the punch to lightly press into V opening
- Place on both ends of the tooling for alignment.
- Predefined reaction time settings, The reaction time is the distance the beam travels after being told to stop.



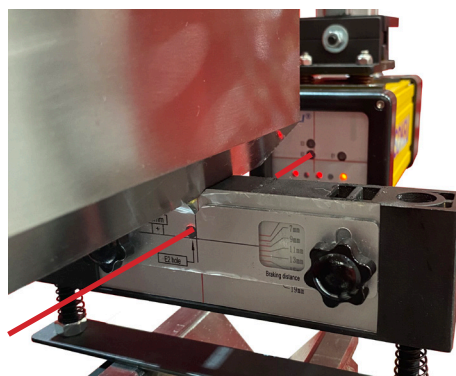
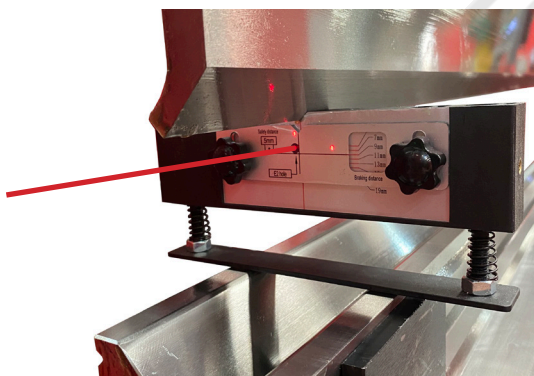
Setup the Aiming aids -

- Loosen the locking screw and adjust both aiming aids to 9mm
- Tighten the locking screw ensuring the 9mm setting is maintained



Align TX Emitter -

- Place an aiming aid on each end of the punch tooling to be setup.
- Gently inch the beam down until the punch touches the V in the aiming tool
- DO NOT Compress the springs completely.
- Align the Emitter so the E2 laser runs directly through the center of the E2 hole of both aiming aids



Align RX Receiver -

- Align the receiver mounting arm so all 3 lasers from the Emitter (E1, E2 & E3) are all aimed in the center of the corresponding E1, E2, E3 on the receiver.

The green "ON" LED will be illuminated at correct alignment.



A.2 LASER GUARD STOPPING TESTING - (Spring Type Supplied Pre Nov 2023)

NEVER PLACE YOUR LIMBS IN BETWEEN THE PUNCH AND DIE

Inspection at start-up, shift change or after laser adjustment.

The laser optical lenses must be free of any dust, ingress, and damage.

When the detection area is unobstructed, the green "On" LED on the receiver must be ON.

Block the detection area, the green "On" LED on the receiver must turn OFF.

The beam must transition to slow speed with the punch at least 20mm from the die.

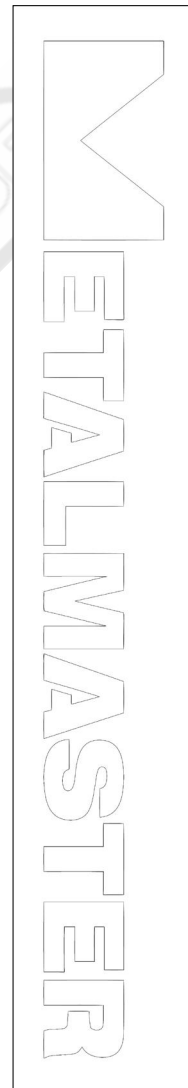
From the top of the beam stroke, bring the beam down in fast mode (+50mm/s) onto a 35-50mm thick obstruction. The beam must stop **at least 5mm** above the obstruction every time.

Repeat this obstruction test at multiple locations along the entire length of the pressbrake.

If this test is not successful, there may be something wrong with the laser set-up, please double check the setup as per section 4.3 of this manual and retest as per section A1. If the test still fails please call for service.

The following schedule shall be followed for periodical testing:

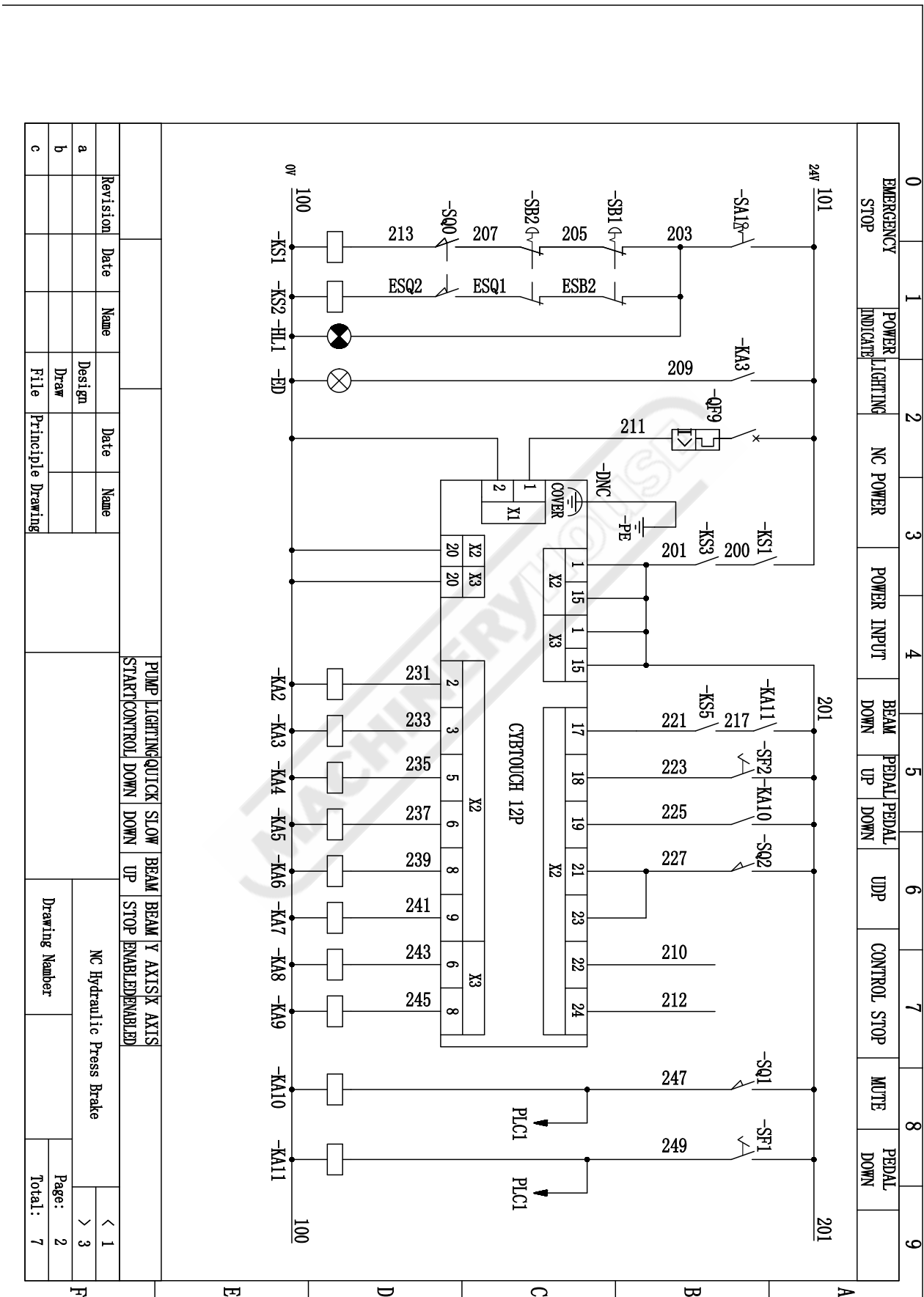
- At pressbrake startup
- After each tool change
- After operator change
- After each scheduled operator break
- After each operator change of shift
- Whenever the TX Emitter or RX Receiver has been moved
- Whenever the Press Brake is moved or relocated

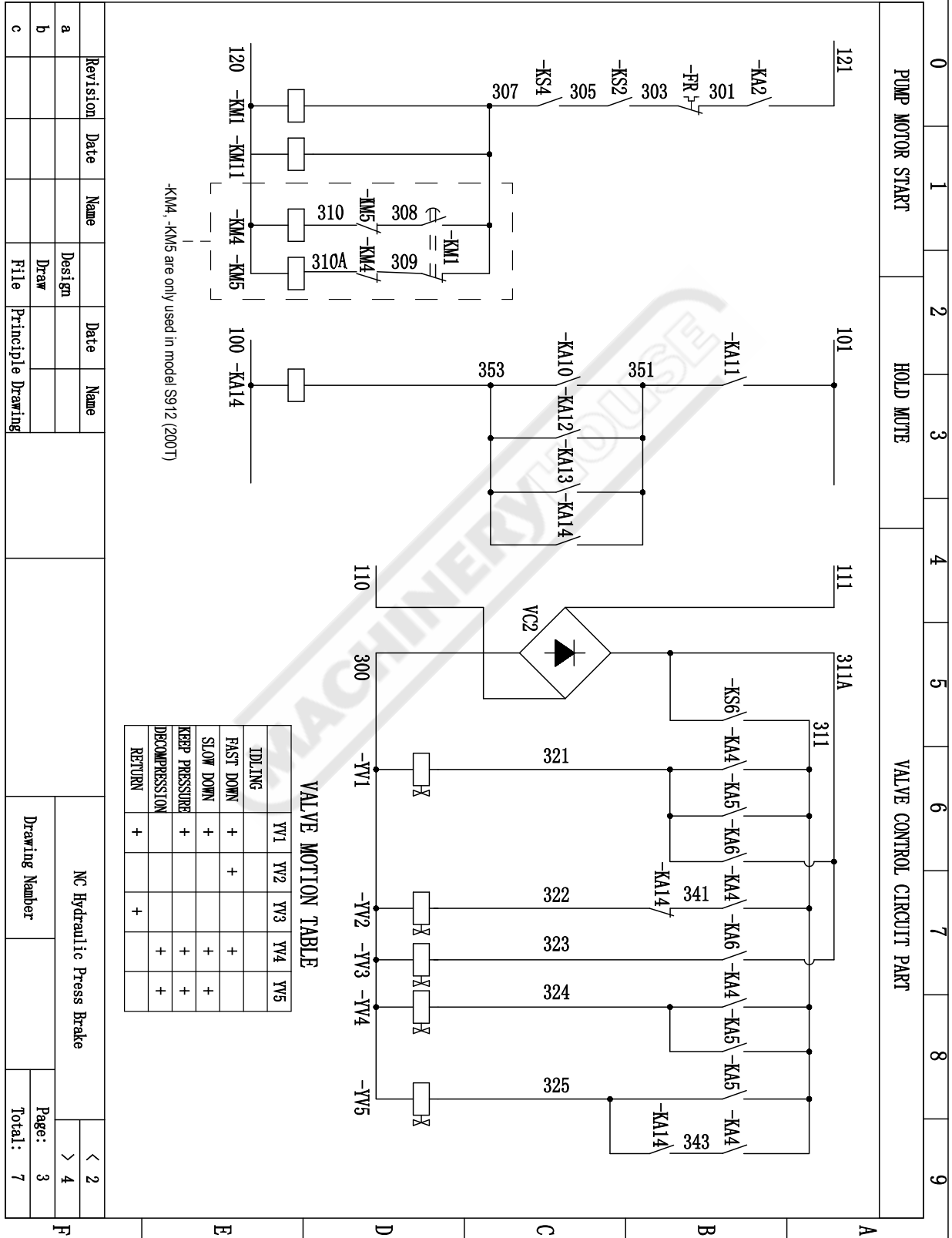
A.3 WIRING DIAGRAM

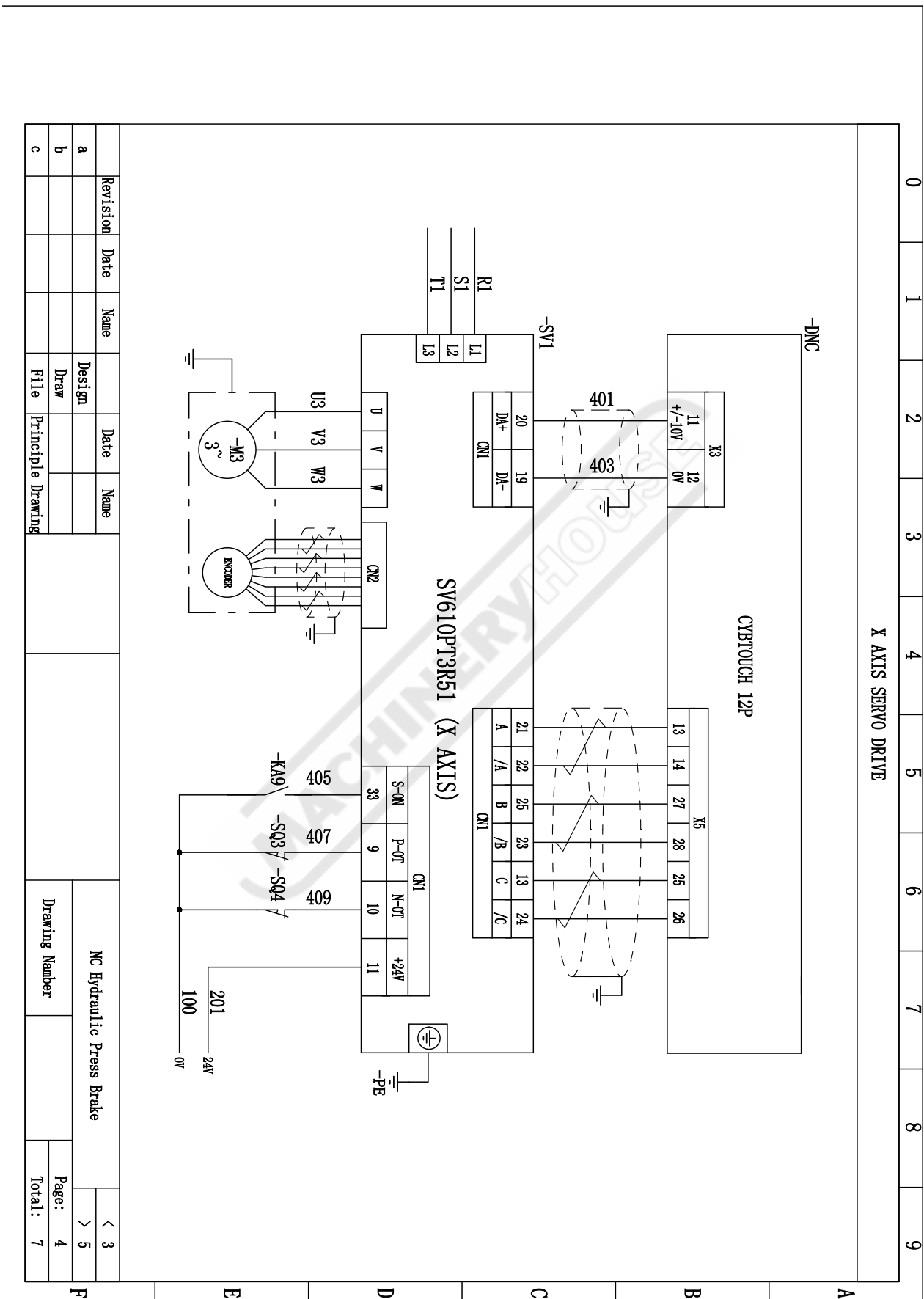
PRESSBRAKE CT12 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

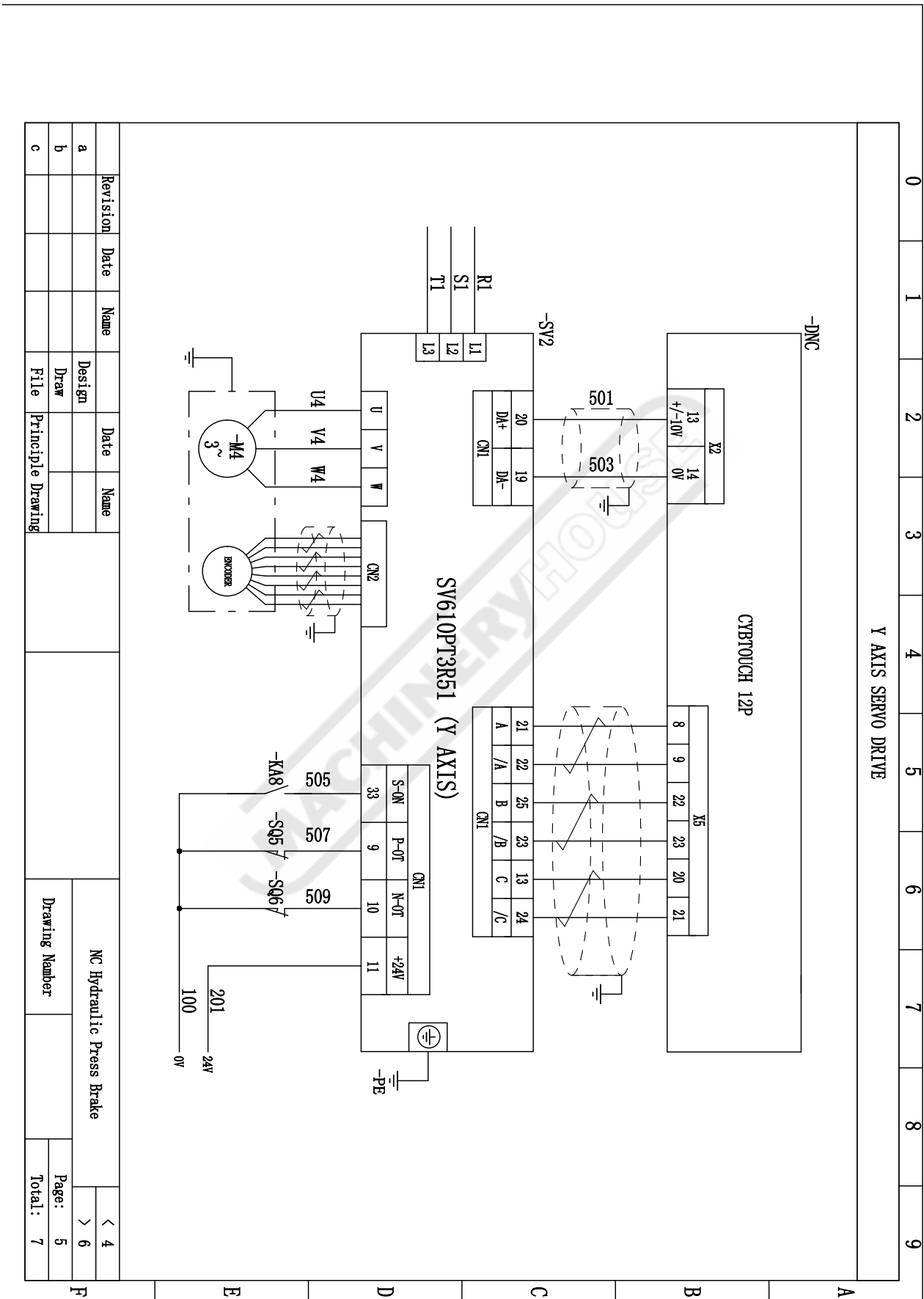
P-YX-CT12P-BLPS-DAS-415V
2023_0

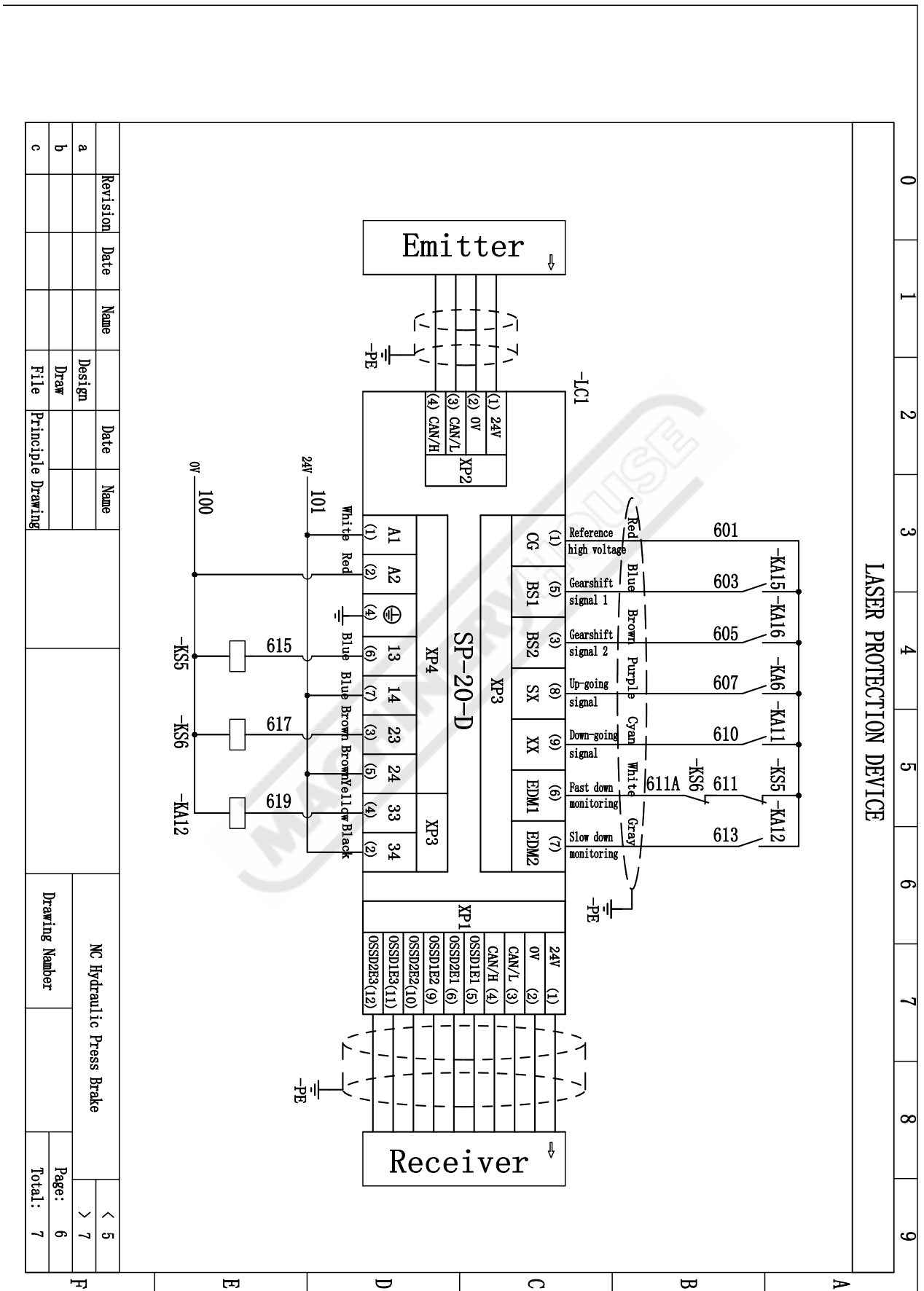
Models: S970CL ~ S912CL

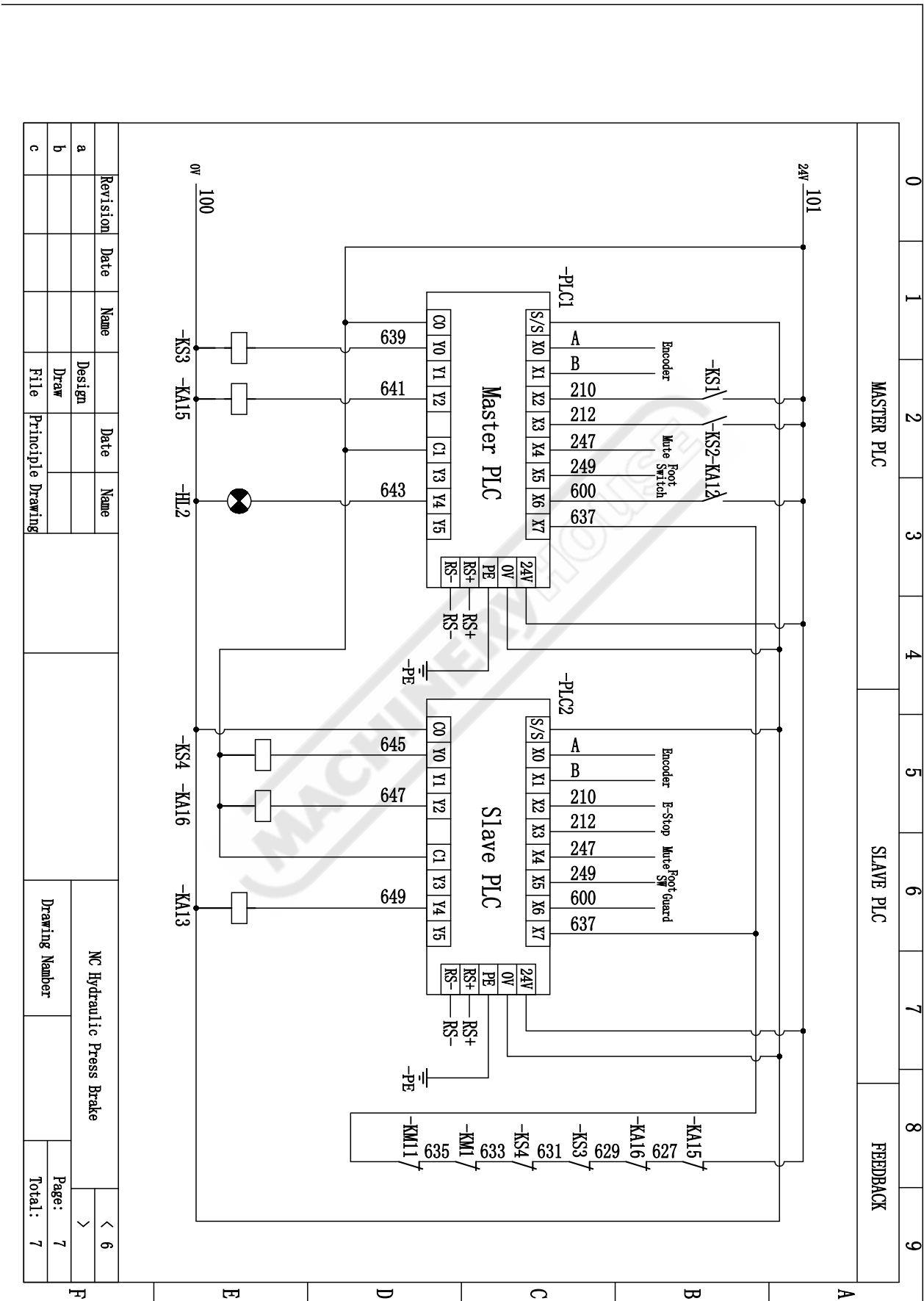












Revision	Date	Name	Date	Name
a		Design		
b		Draw		
c		File	Principle Drawing	

NC Hydraulic Press Brake	
Drawing Number	Page: 7
	Total: 7

A.4 SAFETY & RISK ASSESMENT

WARNING

General Machinery Safety Instructions

Machinery House
requires you to read this entire Manual before using this machine.

1. Read the entire Manual before starting machinery. Machinery may cause serious injury if not correctly used.
2. Always use correct hearing protection when operating machinery. Machinery noise may cause permanent hearing damage.
3. Machinery must never be used when tired, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. When running machinery you must be alert at all times.
4. Wear correct Clothing. At all times remove all loose clothing, necklaces, rings, jewelry, etc. Long hair must be contained in a hair net. Non-slip protective footwear must be worn.
5. Always wear correct respirators around fumes or dust when operating machinery. Machinery fumes & dust can cause serious respiratory illness. Dust extractors must be used where applicable.
6. Always wear correct safety glasses. When machining you must use the correct eye protection to prevent injuring your eyes.
7. Keep work clean and make sure you have good lighting. Cluttered and dark shadows may cause accidents.
8. Personnel must be properly trained or well supervised when operating machinery. Make sure you have clear and safe understanding of the machine you are operating.
9. Keep children and visitors away. Make sure children and visitors are at a safe distance for your work area.
10. Keep your workshop childproof. Use padlocks, Turn off master power switches and remove start switch keys.
11. Never leave machine unattended. Turn power off and wait till machine has come to a complete stop before leaving the machine unattended.
12. Make a safe working environment. Do not use machine in a damp, wet area, or where flammable or noxious fumes may exist.
13. Disconnect main power before service machine. Make sure power switch is in the off position before re-connecting.
14. Use correct amperage extension cords. Undersized extension cords overheat and lose power. Replace extension cords if they become damaged.
15. Keep machine well maintained. Keep blades sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions when lubricating and changing accessories.
16. Keep machine well guarded. Make sure guards on machine are in place and are all working correctly.
17. Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
18. Secure workpiece. Use clamps or a vice to hold the workpiece where practical. Keeping the workpiece secure will free up your hand to operate the machine and will protect hand from injury.
19. Check machine over before operating. Check machine for damaged parts, loose bolts, Keys and wrenches left on machine and any other conditions that may effect the machines operation. Repair and replace damaged parts.
20. Use recommended accessories. Refer to instruction manual or ask correct service officer when using accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause the risk of injury.
21. Do not force machinery. Work at the speed and capacity at which the machine or accessory was designed.
22. Use correct lifting practice. Always use the correct lifting methods when using machinery. Incorrect lifting methods can cause serious injury.
23. Lock mobile bases. Make sure any mobile bases are locked before using machine.
24. Allergic reactions. Certain metal shavings and cutting fluids may cause an allergic reaction in people and animals, especially when cutting as the fumes can be inhaled. Make sure you know what type of metal and cutting fluid you will be exposed to and how to avoid contamination.
25. Call for help. If at any time you experience difficulties, stop the machine and call your nearest branch service department for help.



WARNING

Hydraulic Pressbrake Safety Instructions

Machinery House
requires you to read this entire Manual before using this machine.

- 1. Maintenance.** Make sure the Pressbrake is turned off and disconnect from the main power supply and make sure all moving parts have come to a complete stop before any inspection, adjustment or maintenance is carried out. Ensure the beam retaining bolts on the bottom of piston rams are checked to be tight on a regular maintenance schedule.
- 2. Pressbrake Condition.** Pressbrake must be maintained for a proper working condition. Never operate a Pressbrake that has low oil levels, damaged or worn parts. Scheduled routine maintenance should be performed on a scheduled basis.
- 3. Tooling Condition.** Never operate a Pressbrake with damaged or badly worn tooling. Replace if required.
- 4. Pump Direction.** Pump rotation must be in arrow direction otherwise the pump will be damaged.
- 5. Hand Hazard.** Do not insert or extend your hands in between bending tools, under any circumstances, while the machine is in operation mode. Serious injury can occur.
- 6. Gloves & Glasses.** Always wear leather gloves and approved safety glasses when using this machine.
- 7. Authorized and trained personnel.** The machine must be operated by authorized and trained personnel. The machine is designed to be operated by a single user. Using the machine with more than one operator is forbidden, except for certain maintenance situations.
- 8. Power outage.** In the event of a power failure during use of the machine, turn off all switches to avoid possible sudden start up once power is restored.
- 9. Work area hazards.** Keep the area around the Pressbrake clean from oil, tools, objects & chips. Pay attention to other persons in the area and know what is going on around the area to ensure unintended accidents. Do not access the rear of machine, while the machine is working.
- 10. Guards.** Operate machine only with all protective devices and guarding in place and operational. Never remove, defeat or bypass. Any presence-sensing safeguarding used must have regular Safety integrity tests and records kept. These records must be kept for 5 years or for the life of the plant and be handed to any person that you relinquish control of the plant to. Tests include stop time measurements, safety distance calculations and inspections, with operator checks and periodic maintenance checks. (WHS Regulation 226)
- 11. Overloading Pressbrake.** Do not exceed the rated capacity of the pressbrake. Refer to the manual for correct capacity and bending chart.
- 12. Warning Labels.** Take note of any warning labels on the machine and do not remove them.
- 13. Protective fence.** Do not bridge the safety limit switch of the side and rear protective fences.
- 14. Support arms.** Do not use support arms for intermediate storage of workpieces.
- 15. Operation.** During the bending process, the workpiece may leap up. Therefore, the material must be handled carefully.
- 16. Emergency stop.** Use the emergency stop button in case of any emergency.
- 17. Level machine.** Level the machine on a flat concrete surface by using a spirit level.
- 18. Floor load for Installation.** The permissible floor load, where the machine is to be installed, must be accounted for.
- 19. Hearing protection and hazards.** Always wear hearing protection as noise generated from machine and workpiece can cause permanent hearing loss over time.
- 20. Heating Material.** Heating metal with a torch while the metal is in the bending brake will weaken the fingers.
- 21. Pinching.** Prevent pinching by lowering the bending brake fingers when not in use.
- 22. Call for help.** If at any time you experience difficulties, stop the machine and call your nearest branch service department for help.

PLANT SAFETY PROGRAM

NEW MACHINERY HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL

Hydraulic Pressbrake

Developed in Co-operation Between A.W.I.S.A and Australia Chamber of Manufactures
This program is based upon the Safe Work Australia, Code of Practice - Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace (WHSA 2011 No10)

Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Assessment	Risk Control Strategies (Recommended for Purchase / Buyer / User)
B	CRUSHING	LOW	Secure & support work material on table. Care must be taken when removing blades. Regular maintenance Schedule must be maintained
C	CUTTING, STABBING, PUNCTURING	MEDIUM	Wear gloves to prevent cuts from sharp material offcuts.
DS	HEARING	MEDIUM	Hands should be kept clear of moving parts. Isolate power to machine prior to any checks or maintenance. Do not adjust or clean until machine has fully stopped. Machine must be fitted with guarding, (see workcover authority principles to machine guarding for guidelines).
F	STRIKING	MEDIUM	Ensure guards are secured properly. Wear safety glasses. Stand clear of falling offcuts. Keep clear of bending material.
H	ELECTRICAL	MEDIUM	Machine should be installed & checked by a Licensed Electrician. All electrical enclosures should only be opened with a tool that is not to be kept with the machine.
O	OTHER HAZARDS, NOISE.L	OW	Wear hearing protection as required.

Plant Safety Program to be read in conjunction with manufactures instructions

HARE & FORBES
MACHINERYHOUSE

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Authorised and signed by:
Safety officer:

Manager:

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Revised Date: 25th Sept 2015