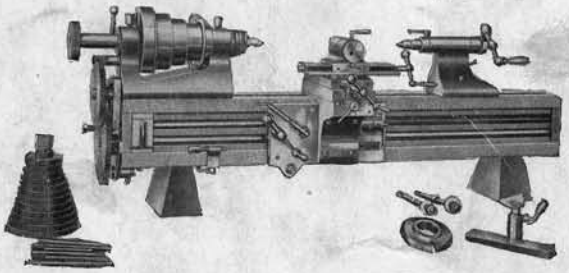
The Rivett

Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe

No. 608



Bulletin No. 608-A

Rivett
LATHE AND GRINDER CORPORATION
BRIGHTON DISTRICT OF BOSTON MASS
U.S.A.

Introduction

IT was in 1884 that Mr. Edward Rivett, the founder of the Rivett Lathe and Grinder Corporation business, saw the need of a small, fine lathe with which the scientist and advanced mechanic would be able to do an infinite variety of true precision work. With this idea in mind he developed a Precision Plain Bench Lathe of great accuracy and for it a line of attachments that would perform many machining operations which before that time had been done inaccurately regardless of the amount of labor spent. This machine won such universal approval that the idea of combining the features of a precision bench lathe with the advantages of an engine lathe was conceived. By 1894 he had developed a precision bench lathe with back gears, a lead screw for thread cutting, a feed rod and other features which enabled an operator to perform an infinity of exacting jobs with a minimum of effort.

This lathe was so well designed and so skilfully made that it soon became the master tool not only of industry but of science as well. Today there is no machine tool whose identity is better known throughout the civilized world and "Precision Lathe" has come to mean the Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe. Each feature of its design was determined after careful study of the function of the part and in the light of great experience and knowledge of precision tool making. The Rivett No. 608 as presented today represents the best of both past and present in the art. Countless minor refinements devised by our engineers, in certain cases from suggestions of nationally-known users, make it a finer tool than ever before. Several recently perfected and greatly superior attachments for thread milling, relieving, spiral milling, etc., have been added to its equipment, and the quick-change gear box is a convenience but lately brought out. The utmost care is taken in each step in manufacture to assure the highest quality attainable. Owners of the Rivett No. 608 Precision Lathe find it a tool worthy of its name and reputation, of remarkable rigidity, power and accuracy, with attachments for the widest possible variety of operations and exceedingly economical to maintain,—in fact, the finest precision lathe made.

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The Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe and its attachments are warranted to be as described in this Bulletin, and free from all defects of workmanship and material. Should any hidden faults become apparent, prompt replacement or adjustment will be made on receipt of notification in writing within ninety days of shipment.

We invite correspondence concerning any points that may not be perfectly clear, and shall be glad to give prospective buyers the benefit of our experience in solving any problems relating to the use of a precision lathe. We extend to all a cordial invitation to visit our works.

The Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe

The Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe is built to meet the demand for a bench lathe suitable for precision toolmaking, laboratory and scientific uses. The variety of work that can be done on it, its accuracy and the ease and fineness of its adjustments make it more economical to use than a larger lathe. It is endowed with three main attributes: precision, utility, and beauty. Precision is a fact, it being possible to turn or bore within one ten-thousandth part of an inch and to thread within one-half thousandth inch of lead in one foot. The design of every part is such that this precision is enduring. Lathes of inferior quality soon lose their

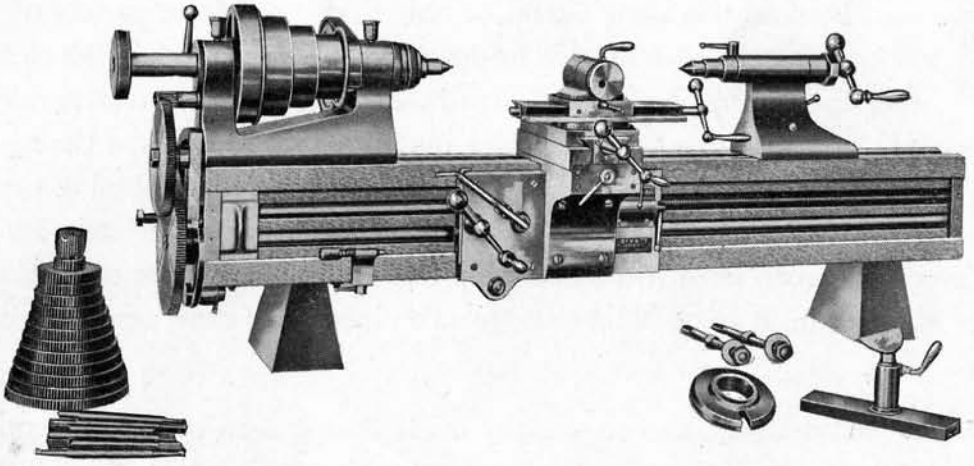


Fig. 1-a. Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe with standard equipment, except less countershaft and treadles.

exactness which is a point to bear in mind when selecting equipment. The utmost is given to the lathe by its many attachments which make it possible to do grinding, milling, relieving and a broad scope of special operations in addition to simpler work such as straight and taper turning, threading, boring and drilling. The lathe is beautifully finished to harmonize with its other high qualities. All bearing surfaces are hand-scraped and all non-bearing surfaces are polished. Its inspiring appearance can be maintained for a lifetime. One has confidence in his ability to do fine work when he stands before this Master Builder's master lathe. No defects are hidden by the use of filler and paint. Perfect castings from America's leading foundry alone are used.

The toolmaker appreciates the advantages of the Rivett Precision Lathe which may readily be set up for turning, drilling, boring, threading, milling, grinding and other machining operations with assurance that the work will be accurately and speedily done. He is able by use of the lathe and its various attachments, to make on it a complete jig, fixture, gauge, model or other device without waiting his turn to gain access to the lathes, milling machines, drill presses, grinders and other equipment installed for general purposes.

Scientists use the Rivett Precision Lathe for making various instruments required in their work and inventors will find it particularly desirable for building models. When completely equipped with Rivett attachments no other machine tools are required in many cases.

THE BED is made of close grained cast iron in heavy box section, strongly ribbed to give maximum strength. The top is entirely hand-scraped to a true plane surface with a central V guideway to locate in proper alignment the headstock, tailstock and other attachments. The front of the bed has a large dovetail and this together with the front of the bed is hand-scraped to true surfaces to serve as an accurate guide for the carriage. The lead screw is supported at either end by bearings in the end-plates and bears for its full length in a groove in the front of the bed so that there is no possibility of the screw being distorted. The lead screw is guaranteed to be correct in lead within one half thousandth of an inch in one foot. The feed rod is separate from the lead screw and is also supported in bearings in the end-plates. A sliding gear, covered by an aluminum guard, enables one to use the feed rod without running the lead screw, thereby saving wear on the screw. The left hand end of the bed carries a

rotating yoke on which the standard change gears are mounted for thread cutting and rates of feed. The pedestals are of box section cast separately and fastened to the bed by long studs which also serve to hold the lathe on the bench or cabinet. The pedestal for the tailstock end has a shallow spherical depression in its top in which fits a spherical washer on which the bed rests. This gives the lathe, in effect, a three-point mounting which prevents any possibility of distortion.

THE HEADSTOCK is of the design which first made Rivett Bench Lathes famous throughout the world for long-lived performance. The spindle and both bearings are of tool steel, hardened, ground and lapped. The front bearing is a double cone having angles of 3° and 45°. The rear bearing has a straight hole, but is tapered on the outside and split so that when drawn into the headstock casting by its adjusting screw, it is compressed, thus providing a take-up for side shake. Thrust is taken by the 45° taper in the front bearing, adjustment being accomplished by a nut inside the large end of the headstock pulley. The mouth and chuck seat of the spindle, as well as the threads on the nose, are ground after the headstock assembly is completed to insure the highest degree of accuracy. The spindle of a Rivett Precision Lathe will be found to run dead true. The headstock is single back geared. The stud gear shaft is driven by a set of rocker gears which in turn are driven by a gear fastened to the headstock spindle. The rocker gears may be moved to any one of three positions to operate the stud gear forward or backward or to disengage it entirely as the nature of the work demands.

THE TAILSTOCK is of standard type. The spindle is made of tool steel, hardened and ground to 1 in. diameter. The hole in the spindle is ground to our special center taper gauge, which has approximately 3° taper included angle. The diameter of the hole at the mouth is .541″. The travel is 3¼″ and is effected by means of a ball handle and screw working in a bronze nut. The screw and spindle are so proportioned that when the spindle is fully drawn into the tailstock, the center or other attachment in the spindle is automatically pushed out. The spindle is locked by a small lever on the top of the tailstock. The tailstock is scraped to perfect alignment with the headstock, and is clamped to the bed of the lathe in any longitudinal position by means of a T-bolt working in a T-slot in the bed and operated by an eccentric binder. The standard equipment of the tailstock includes a hardened male center.

THE CARRIAGE is dovetailed to the front of the bed of the lathe and has a tapered adjustable gib and a full bearing on the front and the top of the bed assuring maximum rigidity. Longitudinal hand feed is obtained by means of a ball crank, rack and pinion, the pinion gear being mounted on a pullout stud so that it may be disengaged from the rack when using the lead screw. This refinement takes out the drag of the carriage gears and helps to make possible the cutting of very accurate threads. Power longitudinal feed to the carriage is imparted through gears driving a friction clutch which is operated by a hand lever and lock which may be disengaged either by hand or by the automatic stop provided. The power cross feed to the slide rest is engaged by a small eccentric lever on the side of the carriage. When threading, a half nut is put into engagement with the lead screw by means of an eccentric lever on the side of the carriage. While it is possible to engage the carriage with the feed rod and lead screw simultaneously, no damage is ordinarily done because the friction will first slip. The top of the carriage is accurately scraped with angular guideways which give a positive and accurate mounting for the slide rest and other attachments which may be used on the carriage.

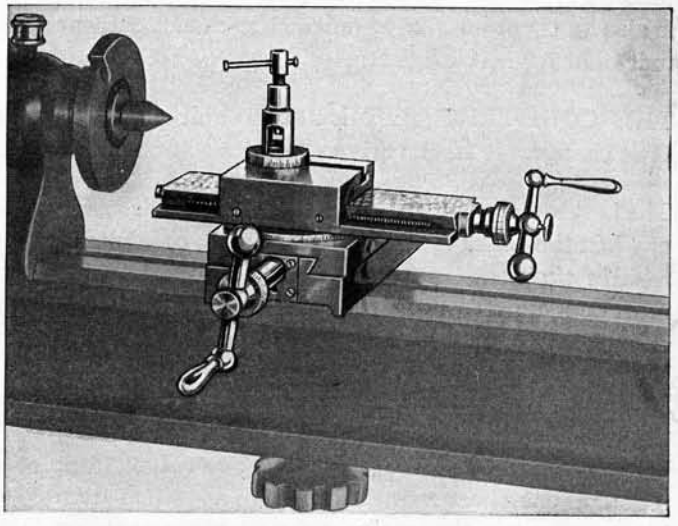


Fig. 2-a. Compound Slide Rest with Rocker Tool Post.

THE COMPOUND SLIDE REST consists essentially of two slides with a graduated swivel between them, feed screws to provide slide movement, and a tool holder. The bottom of the base is machined and hand scraped in the form of a dovetail to fit the top of the carriage. The slide rest can be quickly set and reset in perfect alignment, no matter how many times it is removed from the lathe. It is clamped in the desired position on the carriage by means of a binder bolt operated by an eccentric lever.

The swivel is locked in position at the desired angle by means of a small binder lever and is graduated on the dial 360° on the full circumference.

The top slide is made in two forms—one to take a tool post of the standard rocker type and the other to take the Rivett eccentric toolholder. The rocker tool post permits the use of small forged lathe tools or small forged tool holders, which may be furnished in the four shapes of straight, right hand offset, left hand offset and boring. These tool holders accommodate high speed steel bits 3/16″ square. The eccentric tool holder requires the use of round tools ½″ diameter, which we furnish in carbon or high speed steel in the following shapes: centering or diamond point, right and left hand side turning, boring, cutting off, external threading and internal threading. This type of tool holder must be used when the milling attachments or grinding attachments are desired, as these attachments are designed to fit only in place of the eccentric toolholder.

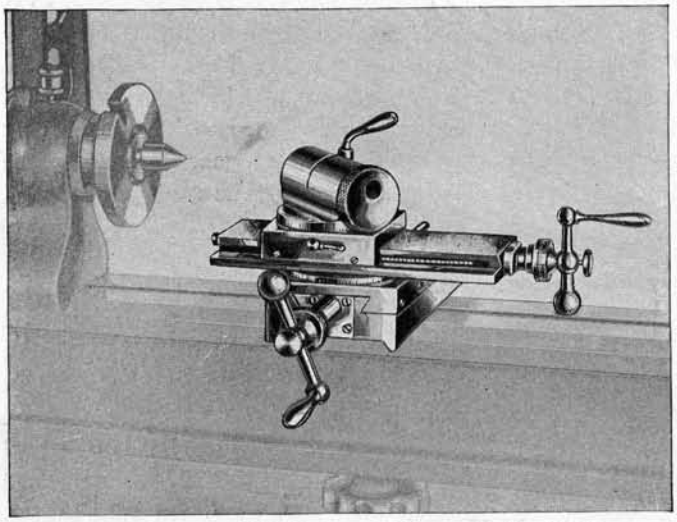


Fig. 3-a. Compound Slide Rest with Eccentric Tool Holder.

The feed screws are of machine steel and work in bronze nuts of ample size. The thread is 10 pitch Acme 29°. Means of adjustment are provided.

The dials on the feed screws are 1-3/16″ diameter, each graduation representing a slide movement of .001″. They can be set at any desired graduation to maintain original tool setting, or for calculation, and are locked in place by the knurled thumb screws in the centers of the ball handles.

The ball handles are of convenient size for rapid movement and are sensitive to the touch.

An adjustable stop for the cross slide is provided for convenience in thread cutting, grinding and for maintenance of settings in duplicate work.

All surfaces of every part of the slide rest are machined, non-working surfaces are polished, working surfaces are hand-scraped to an accurate fit. The slides are provided with gibs for adjustment, the gib for the top slide being placed in front so that the thrust in usual work is taken by the ungibbed surface. The opening for the upper nut is also on the front side to reduce the chance entrance of chips. The slide rest is a sturdy, versatile and accurate unit built for maximum service.

THE COUNTERSHAFT is a single unit which can be mounted in any one of the several desired positions with little change. It can be driven by belts approaching from above or below, and requires little attention.

The best location for the countershaft is on the wall, back of the lathe and three or four feet above the bench top, or when the bench is away from the wall, on a plank supported by uprights to bring the countershaft in the same relative position. In cases where the countershaft must be mounted on the ceiling, it is fitted with ball crank levers to operate the belt shifters.

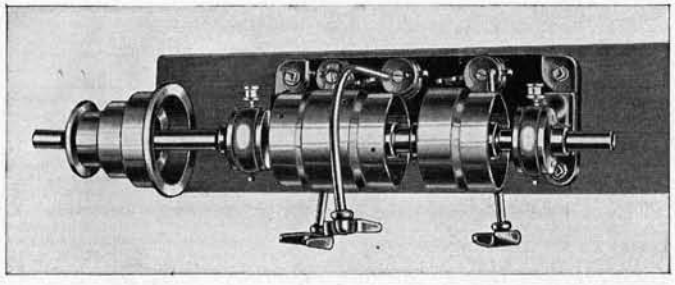


Fig. 4-a. Three-Speed Countershaft.

If the belt drive is from overhead, as from a line shaft, the countershaft should be mounted with the belt shifter forks upward, requiring two long fork rods and one short rod. If the belts approach from below, as with the motor drive arrangement, or from a line-shaft beneath the bench, the forks should be downward, requiring one long fork rod and two short rods. The countershaft is shipped with two long fork rods and one short rod unless it is clearly indicated on the order that the underneath drive is to be used. It is, however, a simple matter to cut off one of the long rods.

The usual location of the countershaft is with the three-step pulley on the left end of the shaft and this is necessary when the grinding attachments are used. In some cases, it is desired to set the lathe in front of a window with the countershaft on the wall at the left of the window opening. Then the shaft must be pushed through so that its extension is to the right.

The bearing brackets are bolted to the base of the countershaft and equipped with self-aligning babbitt bearing boxes. The loose pulleys are fitted with cast iron bushings and oil cups for lubrication. The pulleys are machined all over and balanced to run noiselessly and without vibration. Three loose pulleys are provided. It is customary to belt the left pulley to run forward at 350 RPM, the middle one backwards at 350 RPM and the right hand one forward at 700 RPM. These countershaft speeds give a range of headstock spindle speeds suitable for the average run of work. They may, of course, be varied to suit exceptional requirements.

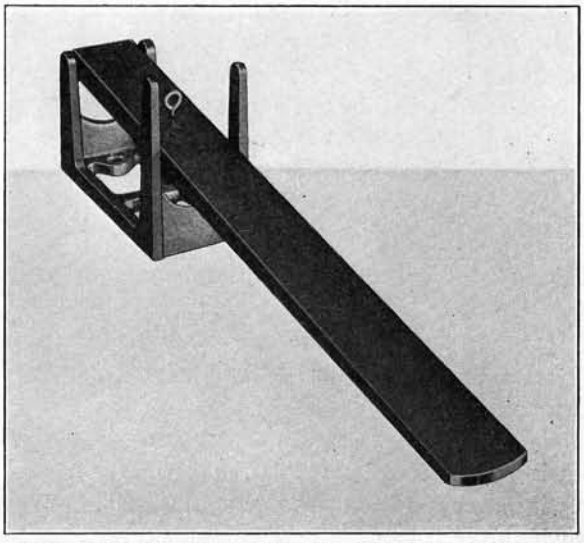


Fig. 5-a. Treadle for operating Countershaft Belt Shifters.

TREADLES are furnished for operating the belt shifters on the countershafts, except when the oak cabinet is used, in which case hand control shifters are built into the cabinet. Each treadle assembly consists of a cast iron bracket carrying a wooden foot piece, which is connected to the belt shifter by a soft iron wire or light chain. Three treadles are required for complete control of the countershaft.

SPECIFICATIONS

BED

Length	40″
Distance between centers, tailstock flush	18″
Distance between centers, tailstock overhanging	21″

Threads that can be cut with standard set of change gears 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24-25-26-28-30-32-34-36-40-44-48-52-56-60-64-68-72-76-80-100.

HEADSTOCK

Diameter of largest piece of round stock that can be passed through headstock when held in jaw chuck	11/16″
Maximum diameter of round hole in collet	5/8″
Maximum size of square hole in collet	7/16″
Maximum size across flat of hex. hole in collet	17/32″
Height from top of bed to center line of spindle	4¼″
Swing over bed, diameter	8½″
Swing over top slide of compound slide rest, diameter	1⅜″
Swing over bottom slide of compound rest, diameter	4″
Diameter of steps of cone pulley	3″, 3¾″, 4½″
Back Gear Ratio	1: 6-2/3

Threads on Spindle Hardened and Ground, 1⅝″ diameter 12 pitch USF Thread.

TAILSTOCK

Diameter of spindle	1″
Taper in mouth of spindle, special	3° approx.
Diameter of taper at mouth of spindle	.541″
Travel	3¼″

SLIDE REST

Travel of top slide	5½″
Travel of cross slide	4¾″

COUNTERSHAFT

Diameter of steps on 3-step pulley	4⅜″, 5⅛″, 5⅞″
Diameter of tight driven pulleys	5″
Diameter of shaft	1″

SPEEDS

Countershaft tight pulley, forward and reverse (RPM)	350
Countershaft tight pulley, high speed (RPM)	700
Headstock spindle (RPM) without back gears	284 to 1340
Headstock spindle (RPM) with back gears	43 to 201

WIDTH OF BELTS

From line or jack shaft to countershaft	1¼″
From countershaft 3-step pulley to headstock pulley	1¼″

WEIGHT

Lathe with standard equipment—

Net	380 lbs.
Gross	510 lbs.
Cubic Feet (Boxed)	17

Standard Equipment includes

- Bed
- Two Pedestals
- Two Pedestal bolts, nuts and washers
- Spherical washer for tailstock end pedestal
- Lead Screw
- Feed Rod
- Carriage
- Carriage Stop
- Headstock
- Screw-draw-in-Spindle
- Center and Center Chuck
- Driving Plate
- Guard for Spindle Nose Threads
- Tailstock with Center
- Compound slide Rest with either Rocker Toolpost or Eccentric Toolholder
- Tee Rest
- Three-Speed Countershaft
- Three Treadles
- Set of Change Gears consisting of:
  - One 15-tooth Stud Gear
  - One 24-tooth Stud Gear
  - One 30-tooth Compound Gear
  - One 60-tooth Compound Gear
  - One 120-tooth Compound Gear
  - One each 30-60-66-72-78-84-90-96-102-108-114-120-150 Tooth Change Gears.

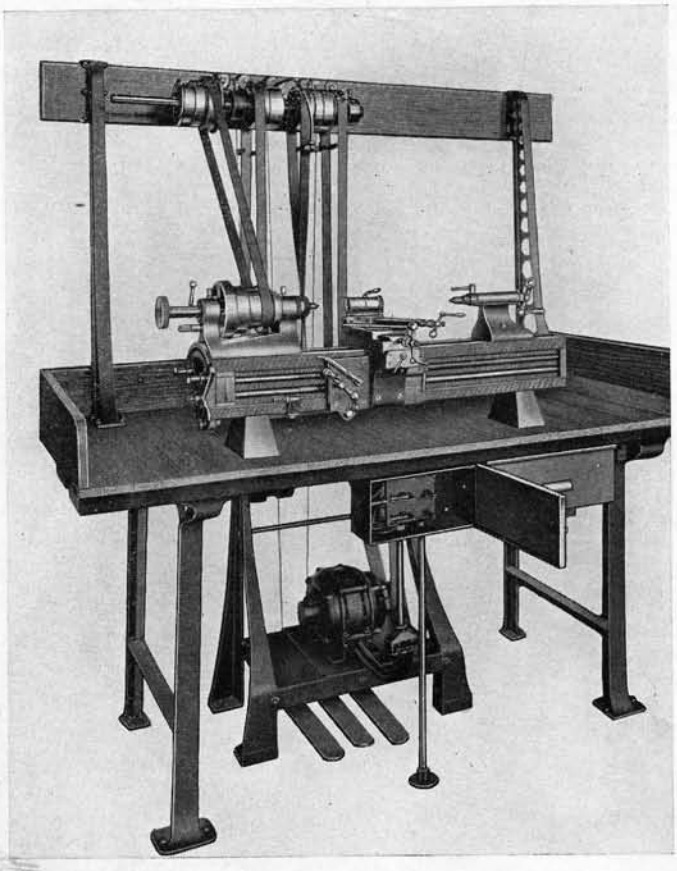


Fig. 6-a. Lathe mounted on Unit Bench, arranged for Individual Motor Drive.

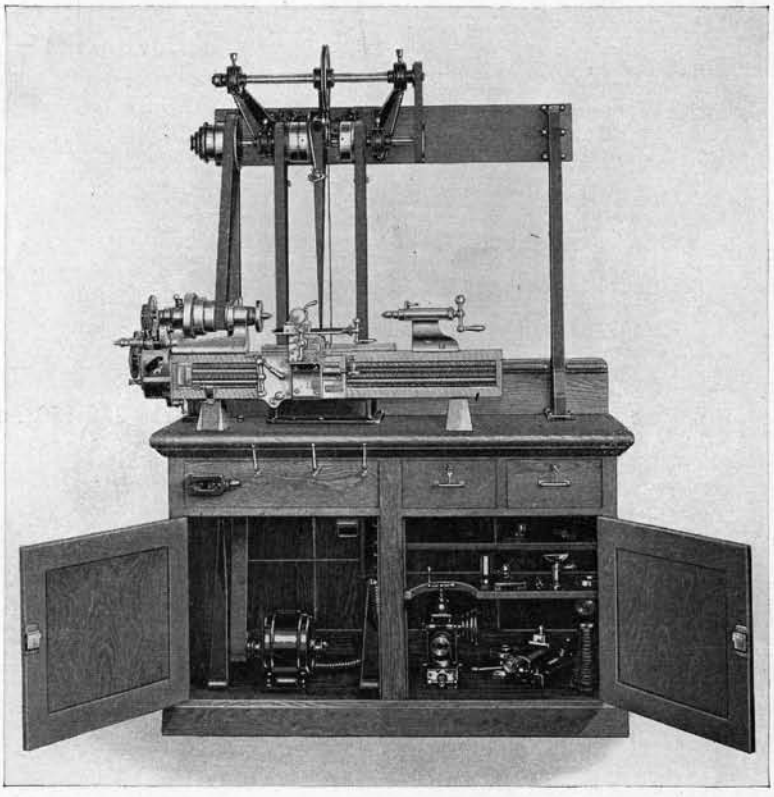


Fig. 7-a. Lathe mounted on Rivett Oak Cabinet with Individual Motor Drive.

METHODS OF MOUNTING AND DRIVING

It is important that the method of mounting and driving the lathe be settled before the order is made out, to be sure that the correct equipment is specified. How and where the Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe should be mounted and driven is a question that must be decided by each individual customer to suit the conditions of his shop. It will assist us in making quotations and recommendations if customers when writing to us will give us some idea of how they propose to mount the lathe and the source of power.

When a lineshaft runs near a bench, as is commonly the case in the toolroom of a manufacturing plant, the lathe may be mounted on the bench, and the countershaft on the wall to be driven from the lineshaft.

Where a motor drive is desired, the lathe may be mounted on a work bench as illustrated in figure No. 6-a or on a Rivett Oak Cabinet as illustrated in figure No. 7-a. The oak cabinet mounting is particularly suitable in laboratories, private workshops and other places where the very best installation possible is desired.

To assist in selecting the method of mounting and driving which will suit the place and source of power to the best advantage we list below some of the more commonly used layouts.

Lathe on Wall Bench, Countershaft on Wall, Drive from Overhead Lineshaft.

Lathe on Wall Bench in front of Window, Countershaft on Wall, Drive from Overhead Lineshaft.

Lathe on Wall Bench, Countershaft on Wall, Drive from Lineshaft Underneath Bench.

Lathe on Bench away from Wall, Drive from Overhead Lineshaft.

Lathe on Bench away from Wall, Drive from Underneath Lineshaft.

Lathe on Wall Bench, Countershaft on Wall, Individual Motor Drive.

Lathe on Unit Bench, Individual Motor Drive.

Lathe on Cabinet, Individual Motor Drive.

Lathe on Pan and Floor Legs, Countershaft on Ceiling, Drive from Overhead Lineshaft.

Lathe on Pan and Floor Legs, Individual Motor Drive.

Group of Lathes on Double Bench, Drive from Overhead Lineshaft.

Group of Lathes on Double Bench, Drive from Underneath Lineshaft with one Motor for Group.

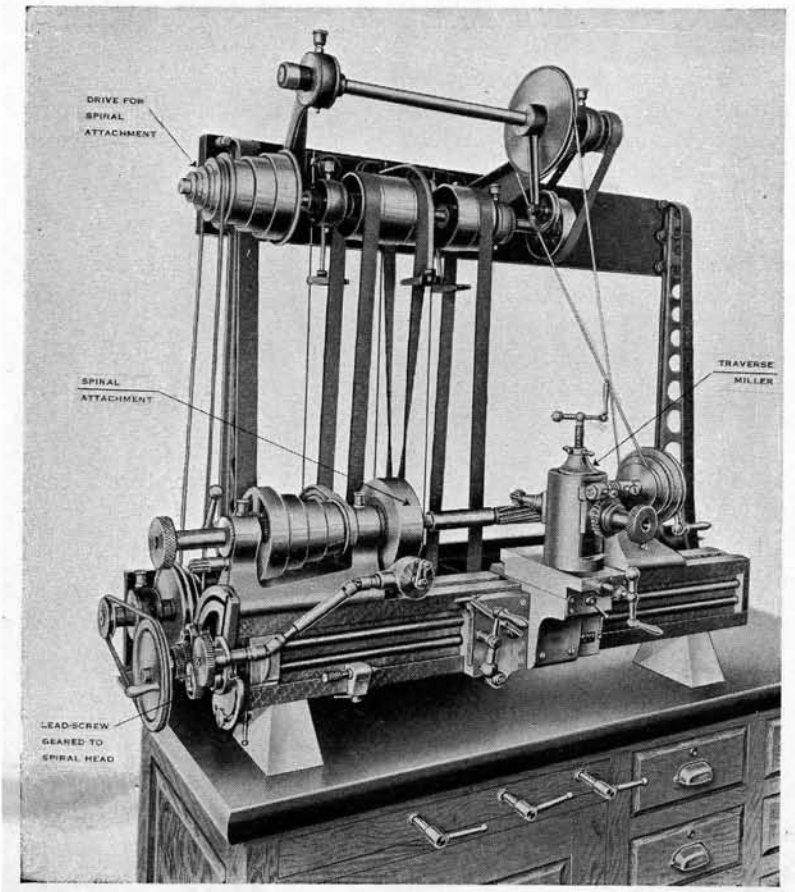


Fig. 8-a. Showing lathe with traverse miller, spiral attachment, and countershaft attachment for driving traverse miller and grinding attachments.

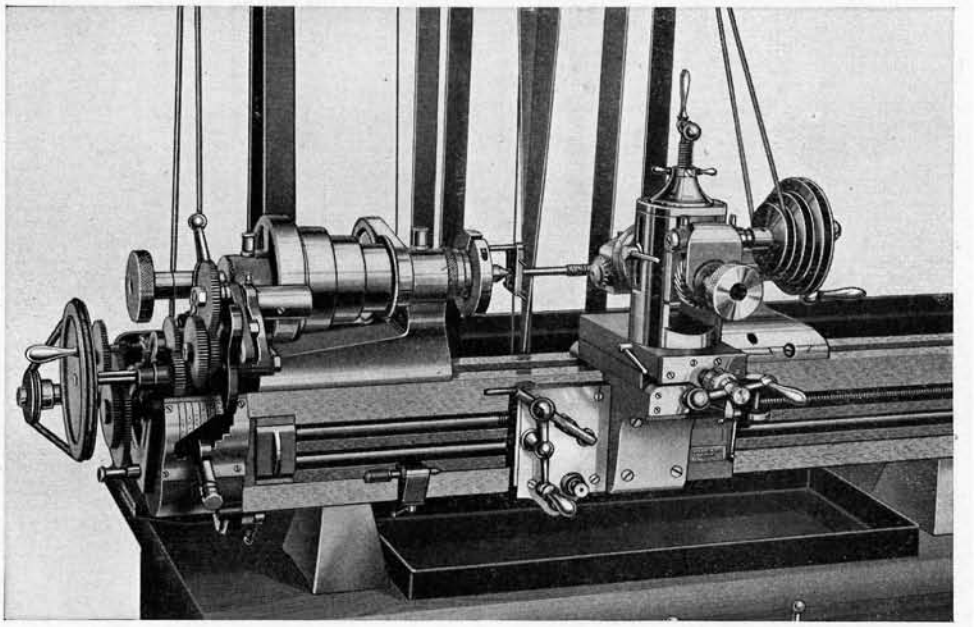


Fig. 9-a. Showing lathe with thread milling attachment on traverse miller, and quick change gear box.

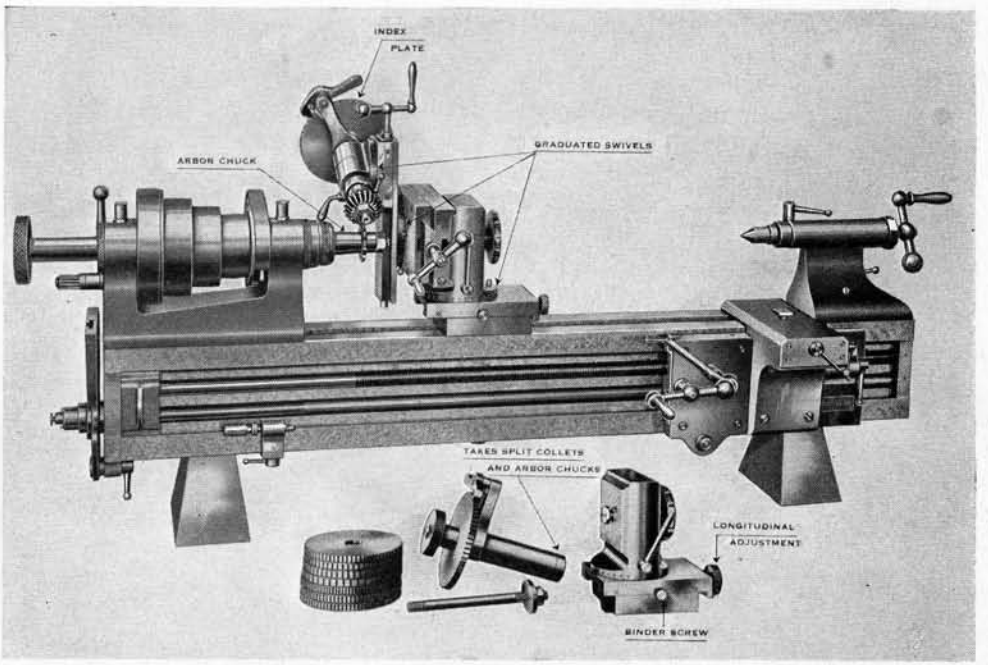


Fig. 10-a. Showing slide rest milling attachment.

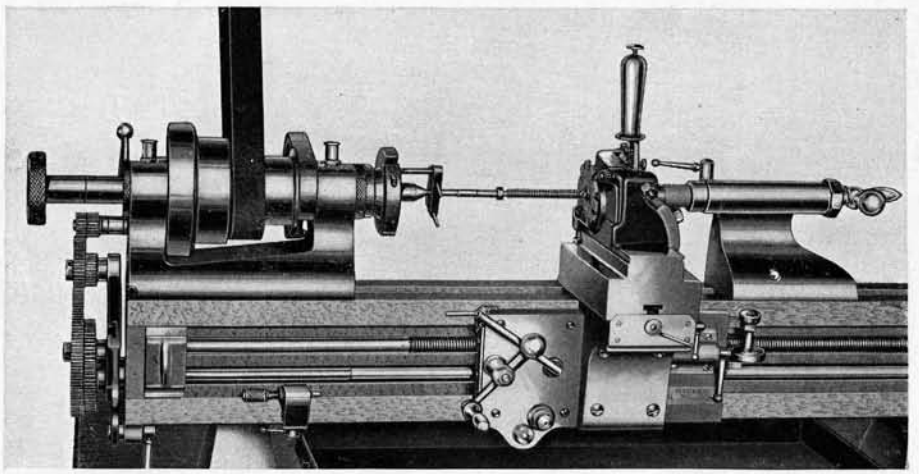


Fig. 11-a. Showing Rivett Thread Tool on lathe. There is a special bulletin describing the Rivett Thread Tool.

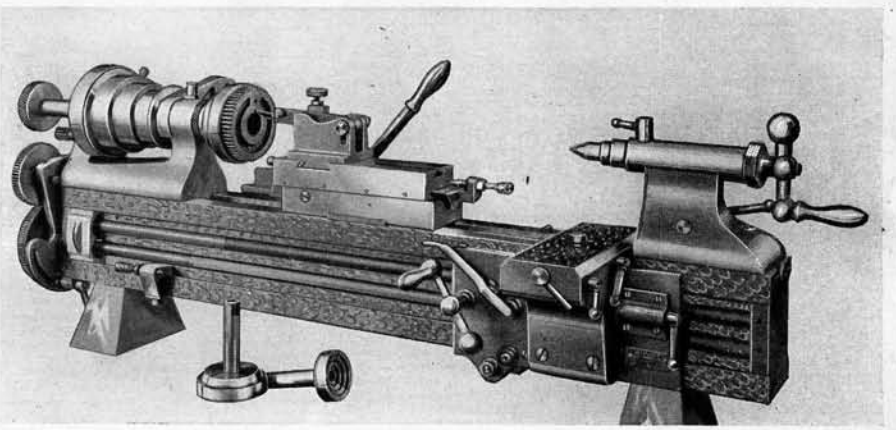


Fig. 12-a. Slotting attachment mounted on lathe. This attachment is used for cutting keyways, making square or hexagonal holes, etc.

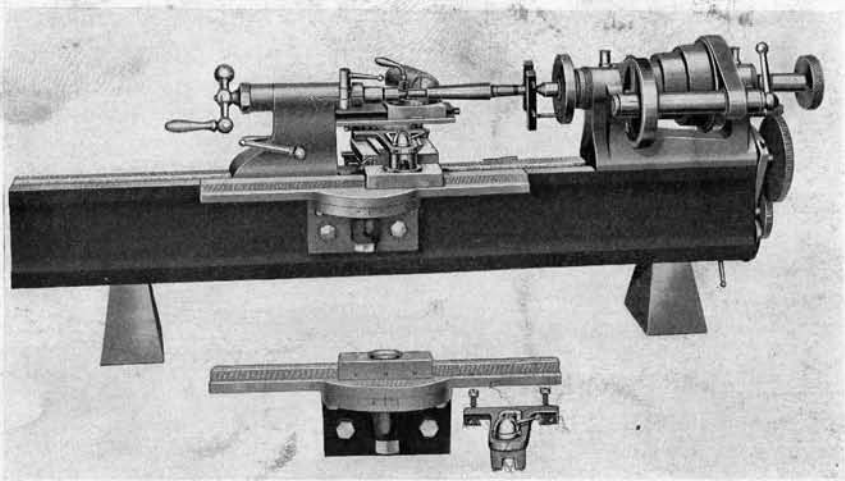
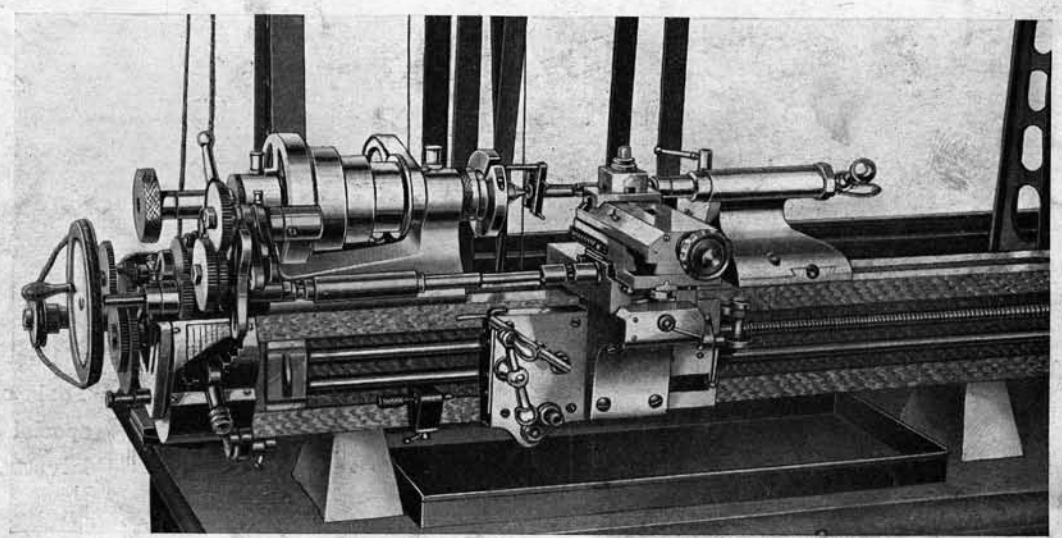


Fig. 13-a. Showing taper attachment for turning long tapers.

Fig. 14-a. Showing relieving attachment, quick change gear box, and method of driving relieving attachment.



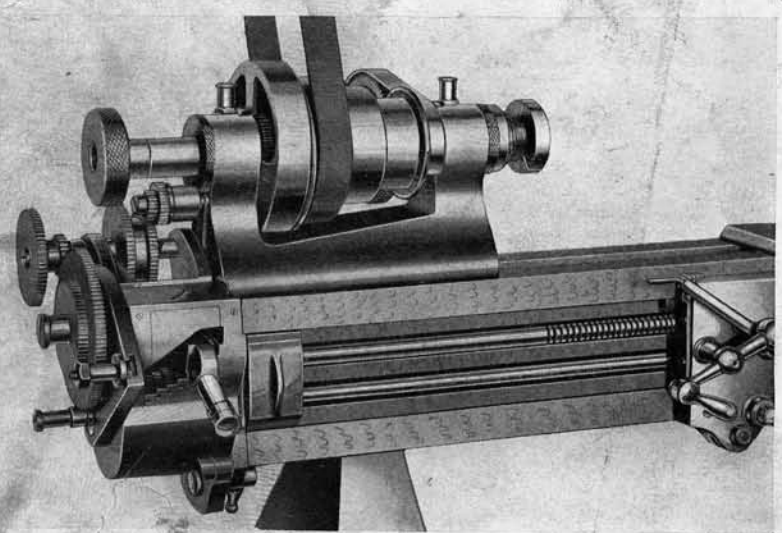


Fig. 15-a. Showing quick change gear box, a great convenience when many different threads are cut. May be furnished for lathes already sold with standard change gears.

ATTACHMENTS

The value of the Rivett No. 608 Precision Back Geared Screw Cutting Lathe in operation, is greatly increased by the many attachments which can be supplied. Among those illustrated are attachments for milling, grinding, thread milling, backing-off, etc. Customers requiring or interested in any of these attachments will be furnished with more complete illustrations and descriptions on request.

Arbors—for milling attachment (Fig. 45).

Belts—Complete Set.

Cabinet—Oak Cabinet with belt shifters and countershaft plank only.
Cabinet—Oak Cabinet with motor drive jackshaft, countershaft plank, supports for countershaft plank, belt guard, and belt shifters (not including motor) (Fig. 7-a).
Center—Soft Male (Fig. 35).
Center—Soft Male with Center Chuck.
Center—Hard Male (Fig. 35).
Center—Blank (Fig. 38).
Center—Large Male—Hard (Fig. 42).
Center—Half Male—Hard (Fig. 36).
Center—Female—Hard (Fig. 37).
Center—Solid V (Fig. 40).
Center—Revolvable V (Fig. 41).
Center—Spur (Fig. 39).
Center—Adjustable Off Center (Fig. 44).
Chuck—Center Chuck for Headstock Center.
Chuck—Drill Chuck on Taper Arbor (Fig. 46).
Chuck—Drill Chuck on Straight Arbor 5/8" dia.
Chuck—Drill Chuck on Taper Shank to fit Grinding Attachment.
Chuck—4" 3 Jaw Geared Scroll Chuck with two sets of jaws—fitted to plate to fit lathe (Fig. 11).
Chuck—6" 4 Jaw Independent Chuck with reversible jaws—fitted to plate to fit lathe (Fig. 10).
Chuck—Step Chuck—Blank
2" (Fig. 18).
3" (Fig. 16).
4" (Fig. 14).
Chuck—Step Chuck—with standard steps
2" (Steps 1", 1½", 2"). (Fig. 19).
3" (Steps 2", 2½", 3"). (Fig. 17).
4" (Steps 3", 3½", 4"). (Fig. 15).
Closer—Step Chuck Closing Ring (Fig. 31).
Closer—Lever Chuck Closer (Fig. 13).
Collets (Fig. 22).
Countershaft—Grinding Countershaft, for driving grinding and traverse milling attachments.
Cutting off and Forming Slide (Fig. 2).

Dial—Threading Dial.
Dog—Clamp Dog (Fig. 51).
Drawer—Bench Drawer.

Finger—Index Finger for Cutter Grinding.

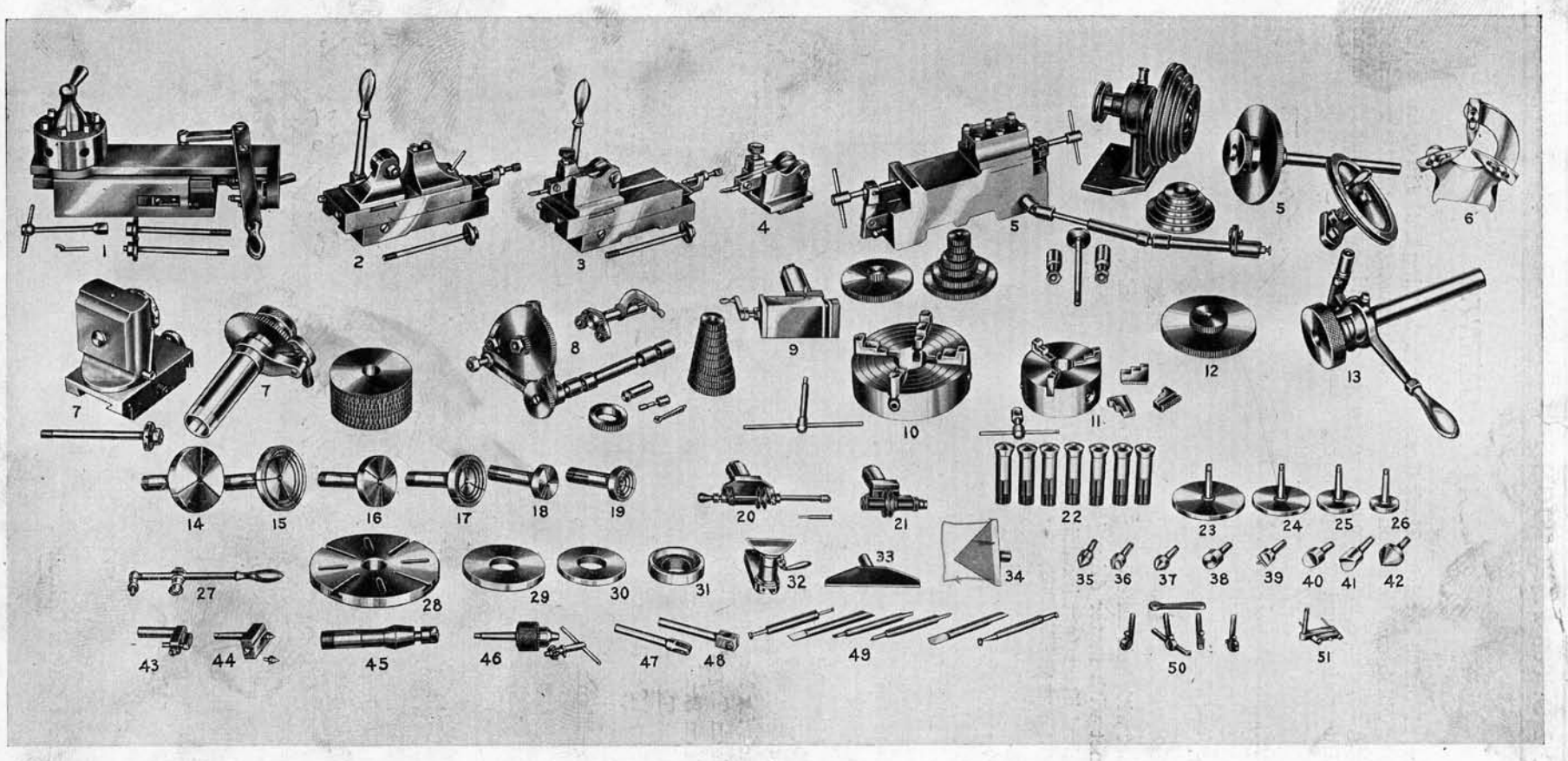


Fig. 16-a. Rivett Precision Attachments for Lathe No. 608

Gears—Translating Gears for Metric Threads 127T and 50T (Fig. 12).
Gear Box—Quick Change (Fig. 15-a).
Grinding Attachment—External* (Fig. 21).
Grinding Attachment—Internal* (Fig. 20).
Grinding Attachment—for traverse miller.
Guard—Belt Guard.

Jackshaft—Motor Drive Jackshaft.
Jackshaft—Individual Motor Drive consisting of motor platform, jackshaft and pulleys, belt guard, and supports for countershaft plank (not including motor).

Knurling Attachment for cutting off and forming slide (Fig. 27).
Knurling Tool for Slide Rest (Fig. 47).
Knurling Tool for Turret.

Legs—Bench Legs.
Legs—Floor Legs for Oil Pan.
Legs—Floor Legs for Oil Pan and Individual Motor Drive.

Milling Attachment—Slide Rest Type with eight Index Plates* (Fig. 7).
Milling Attachment—Traverse Miller (Fig. 8-a).
Milling Attachment—Thread Milling for Traverse Miller (Fig. 9-a).

Pan—Chip Pan.
Pan—Oil Pan.
Pan—Oil Pan with Floor Legs.
Plate—Slotted Face Plate 8″ (Fig. 28).
Plate—Plain Face Plate 4¼″ (Fig. 30), 5⅛″ (Fig. 29).
Plate—Driving Plate.
Plate—Drill Plate.
2″ (Fig. 26).
3″ (Fig. 25).
4″ (Fig. 24).
5″ (Fig. 23).
Pump—Oil Pump and Piping.

Relieving Attachment with Drive for Standard Change Gear Lathe.
Relieving Attachment with Drive for Quick Change Gear Lathe (Fig. 14-a).
Rest—Follower.
Rest—L Rest (Fig. 43).
Rest—Steady Rest (Fig. 6).
Rest—Tee Rest (Fig. 32).
Rest—Triangle Rest (Fig. 34).

Slide Rest—With Rocker Tool Post and English screws and dials.
Slide Rest—With Rivett Eccentric Type Tool Holder for ½″ diameter tools, and English screws and dials.
Slide Rest—With Rocker Tool Post and Metric screws and dials.
Slide Rest—With Rivett Eccentric Type Tool Holder for ½″ diameter tools, and Metric screws and dials.

Note: A Compound Slide Rest is included in the standard equipment of all Precision Lathes. Customer should specify which of the above types he desires.

Slotting Attachment to be used on base of forming slide (Fig. 4).
Slotting Attachment mounted on base of forming slide (Fig. 3).
Spiral Attachment with Driving Countershaft (Fig. 8-a).
Support for Countershaft Plank.

Note: Attachments marked (*) can be used only with the Compound Slide Rest having Rivett Eccentric Tool Holder.

Tailstock—Set-over Offset Type.
Taper Attachment (Fig. 13-a).
Tee—6".
Tool Holder—For internal threading tool ½" diameter* (Fig. 48).
Tool Holders with blank bit for Eccentric Type Tool Post* (Fig. 50).
- Straight
- Right Hand Offset
- Left Hand Offset
- Boring

Tool Holders with blank bit for Rocker Tool Post (Fig. 50).
- Straight
- Right Hand Offset
- Left Hand Offset
- Boring

Tools—For Slide Rest with Eccentric Type Tool Holder, ⅜" diameter—Carbon Steel* (Fig. 49).
Tools—For Slide Rest with Eccentric Type Tool Holder, ½" diameter—Carbon Steel* (Fig. 49).

Note: Tools can be furnished in following shapes: centering, cutting off, right side turning, external threading, internal threading, and boring.

Tools for Turret Attachment.
- Box Turning
- Tap Holder
- Die Holder
- Knurling

Tool—Blank Forming Tool for cutting off and forming slide-carbon steel.
Turret Attachment—Automatic Index (Fig. 1).

Vise for Slide Rest* (Fig. 9).

Note: Attachments marked (*) can be used only with the Compound Slide Rest having Rivett Eccentric Tool Holder.

Other Standard

Rivett

Products

"Junior" Bench Lathes
"Precision" Plain Bench Lathes
Internal Grinding Machines
Threading Tools
Collets

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