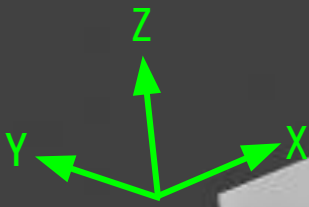


Double X axis

Double Z axis

Y2 axis

Nema 17 motor + Belt Drive everywhere



Carriage of Z mounts to carriage of X

Y1 axis

Carriage is stationary, motor + steppers move up and down

8 mm rods

Viewing direction

Steel bed is 1/4" plate. Stationary. Boards are attached with a magnetic holder that holds the PCB board on the corners

Motor holder screws into axis idler piece

Uses spindle with 5mm to 1/8" set screw coupler or T-king spindle. Spindle mount is attached to Z axis Idler Piece.

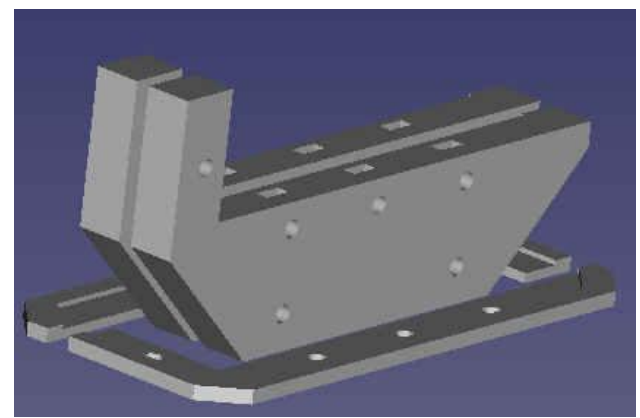
Frame is 16" D3D frame, 6 sides

D3D CNC Circuit Mill Concept

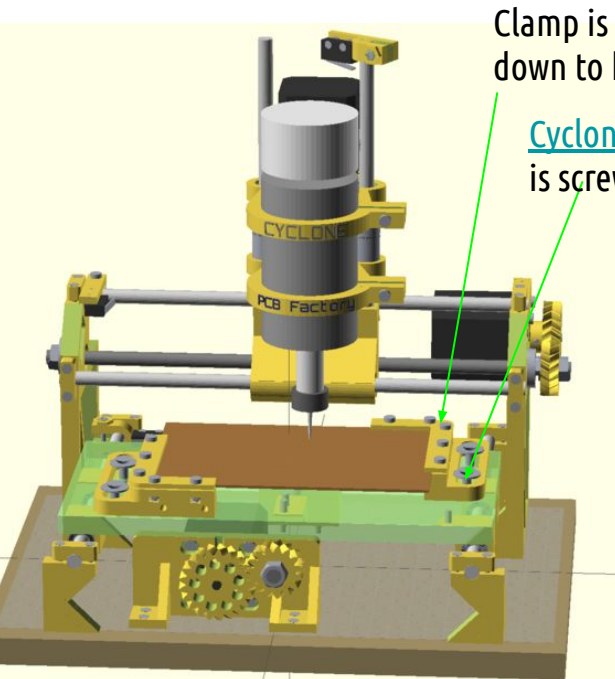
PCB Holder

General Procedure -

Download the simplified [x axis](#), and use it as is for x,y,z motion (it's already simp



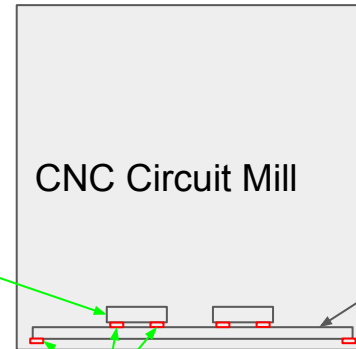
Holder STL for printing



Clamp is screwed down to hold PCB

[Cyclone PCB Mill](#) Holder is screwed down

D3D PCB Mill holder has magnets glued to it to attach magnetically to the steel plate. Thus, they are fully adjustable. Clamp is screwed down. 6 magnets per holder



CNC Circuit Mill

Magnets

1/4\"x8\"x16\" steel plate attached with 4 magnets on each side to CNC Mill frame



Design Process Step By Step

General Procedure -

Download the simplified [x axis](#), and use it as is for x,y,z motion (it's already simplified)

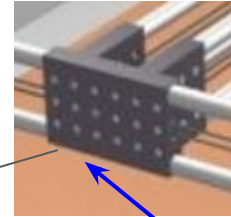
1. Use concept model of page 1 (recreate concept model page one using only X-axis)
2. Merge x axis and duplicate it 5 times
 - a. Do not add new parts unless absolutely necessary (instead use carriage of Universal-cnc axis (XY))
3. Draw the square frame 13" with 10" inside 3mm thick
4. Draw a simple file of motor with exact diameter, height should be accurate
5. Design a mount for the motor which connects to idler piece of Z axis
- 6.

More

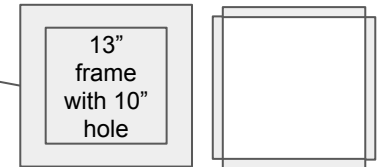
- [Universal-cnc axis](#) but assume magnetic connection

Basic Calculations -

- Should get down to 0.01mm based on 16 microstepping - assuming there is no backlash
- We can accept up to 4 microstepping (0.04 mm)



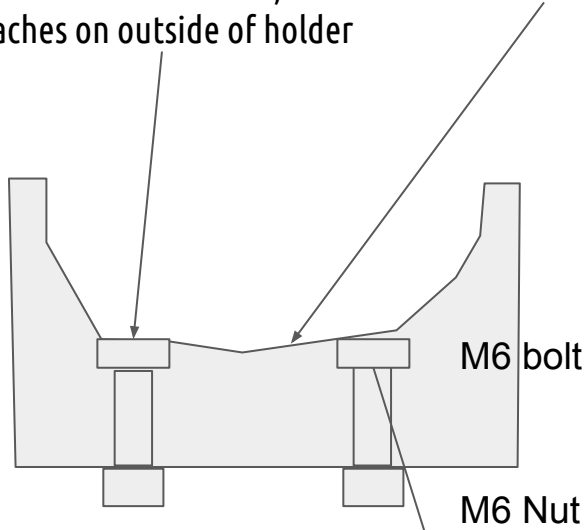
Instead of wide part, use 2 [Carriage Pieces](#)



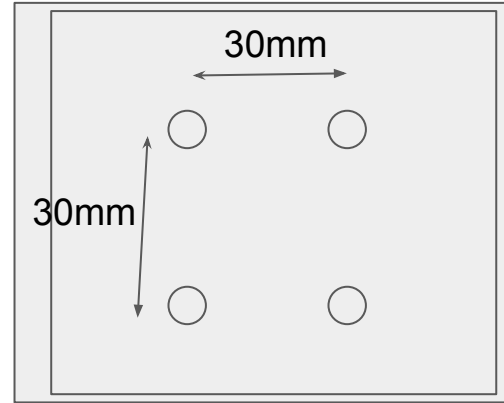
Motor Mount

M6 bolt (6.6 mm) hole with recessed bolt head hole; nut attaches on outside of holder

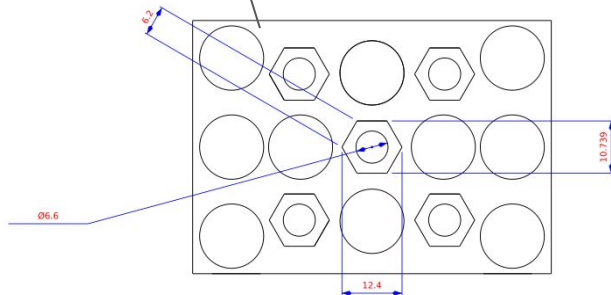
Matches motor diameter



Side view

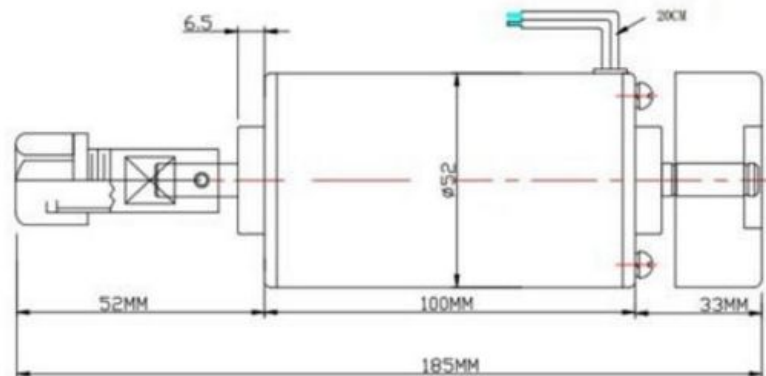
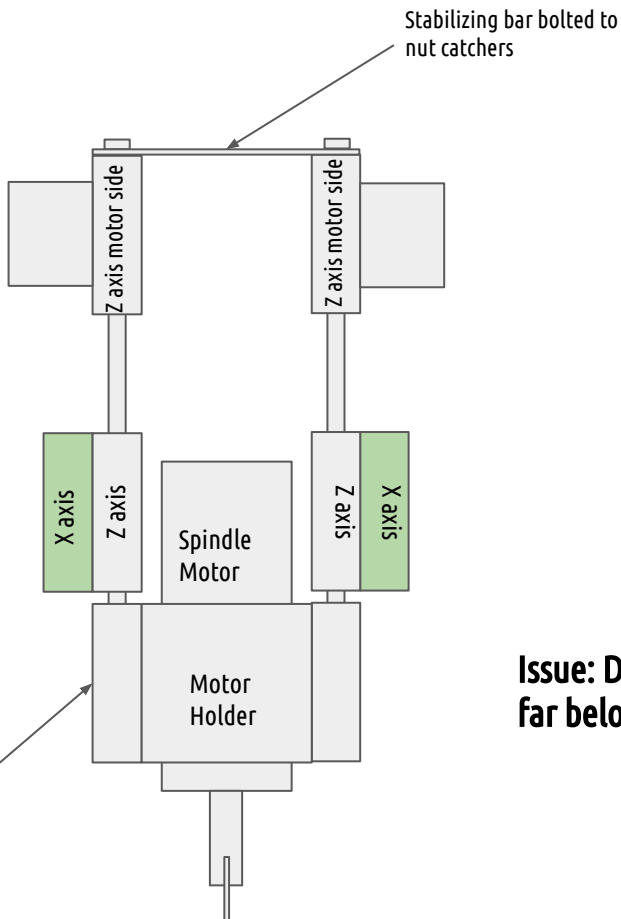


Top view



Motor Mount Initial Concept

Mount Concept:

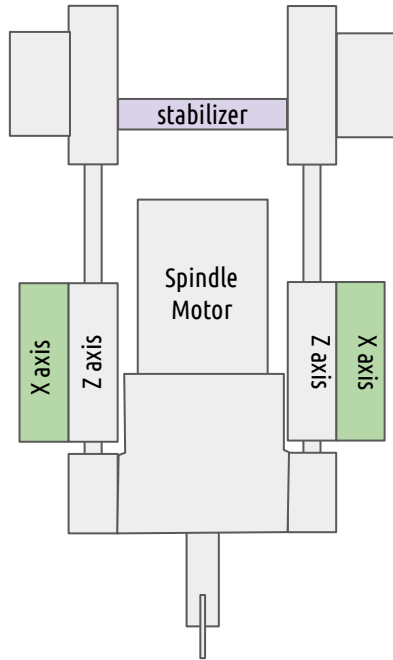


Motor Dimensions:

Issue: Don't want the spindle to be too far below the X axis.

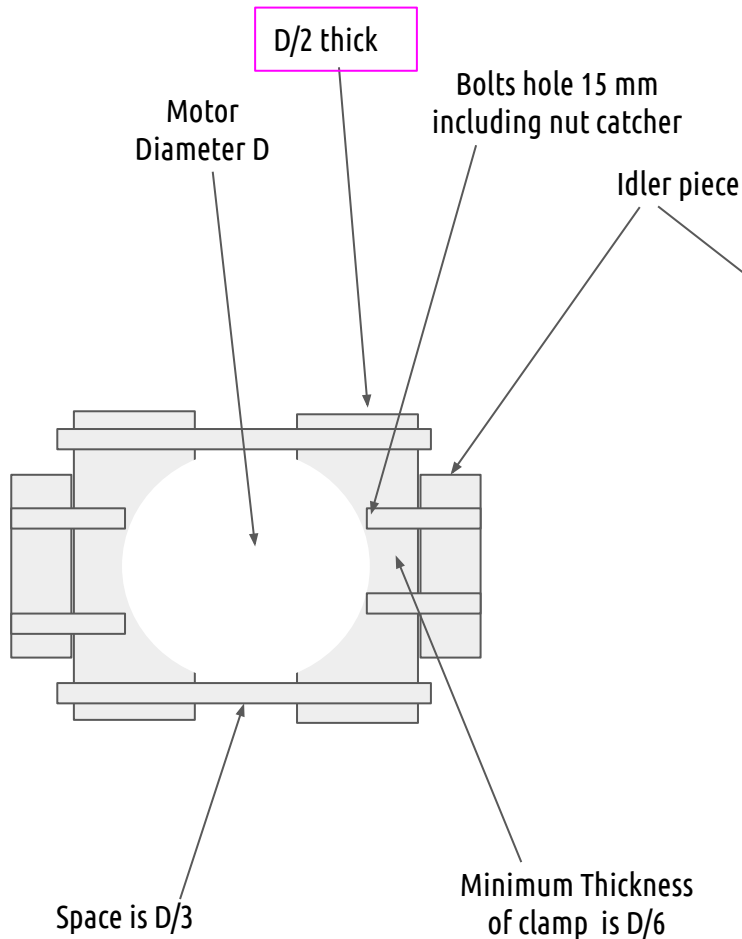
Idler Dimensions:
55x66 mm

Mount Concept 2

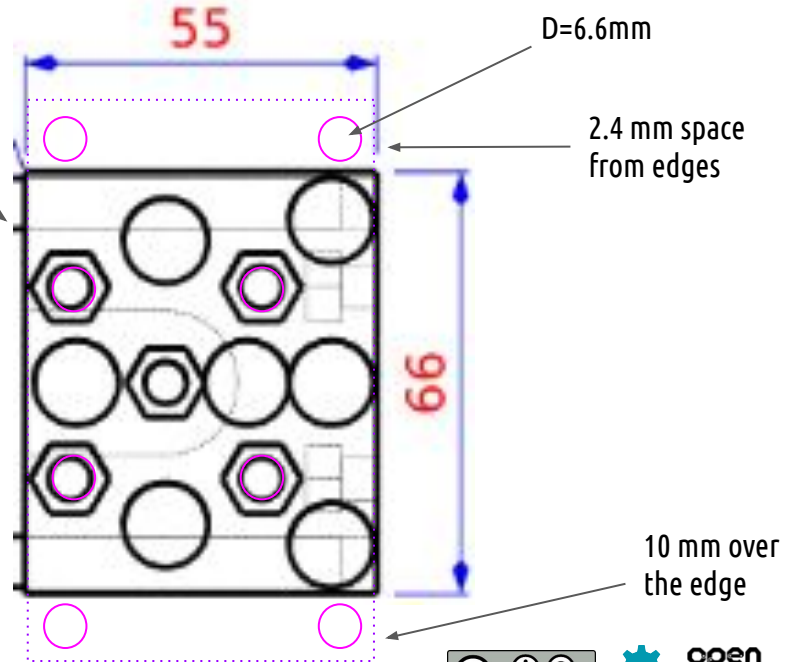


- **Mount spindle motor as high as possible to minimize cantilever of the tool tip**
- **If mounting stability is poor, add a stabilizer bolt between the stepper motors**
 - **Stabilizer could use existing bolt holes, and be fixed with nuts**

Mount Detail Top View



- [2] half clamps hold motor in place
- Clamps are attached to idler piece using [4] bolts
- [4] 6 mm or $\frac{1}{4}$ " bolts or threaded rods clamp motor between the clam shells
- To draw the motor clamp - modify the idler piece to build around bolt pattern

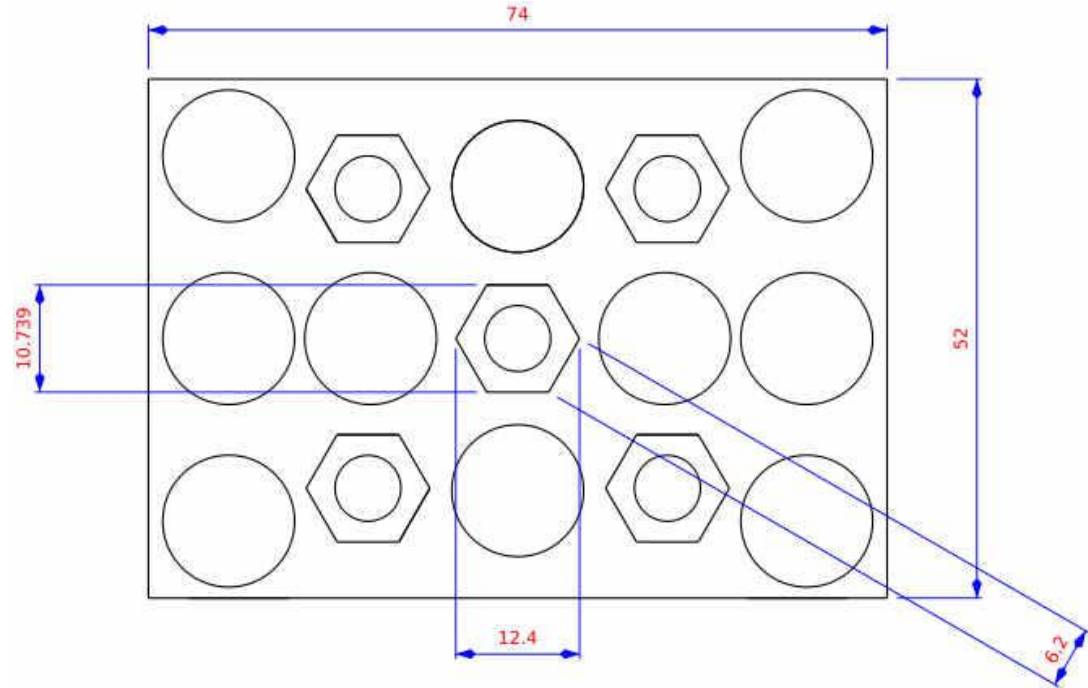


Additional design information

Need:

- spacing for motor
- Nut catcher size

Carriage Piece



D3D CNC Circuit Mill

General

- 5x5 milling area
- Enough z to simply lift spindle
 - Shank is 1" for most tools. Tool sticks out 1/2"
 - Need 1.5" z travel
- 5/16" rods - just like in 3D printer
- Use the 13" D3D frame for the CNC circuit mill

Feature Size Requirement - for current OS Power Meter

- Current - minimum cut is 0.2mm wide
 - That's the size of cut with endmill
 - Designed for 0.1mm
- Trace design width min = 0.5mm
- Plunge is 0.125 mm deep

Basic Calculations -

- 1/2" drive sprocket with GT2 belt
- 180 steps per revolution stepper, with 16 microstepping
- One revolution is $\pi * D = 3.14 * 12\text{mm} = \sim 38$
- One microstep = $38/180/16 = 0.013 \text{ mm}$
 - That is a factor of 10 higher positioning accuracy than required



Supplies



Bits

- [10 degree](#), 1/8" shank
- [30 degree](#), 1/8" shank
- [0.3-1.2mm Drills](#)
- [Endmills - 1mm](#)
- [1/8" Cutout Endmill](#)



Spindle, 12000 RPM

- [T-King 48V, \\$55](#)
- [12V Motor](#)
 - [1/8" to 5 mm coupler](#)



Power Supply

- 12V
- [48V, adjustable](#)
-

Copper Boards

- [Set of 20](#)



10 degree



30 degree



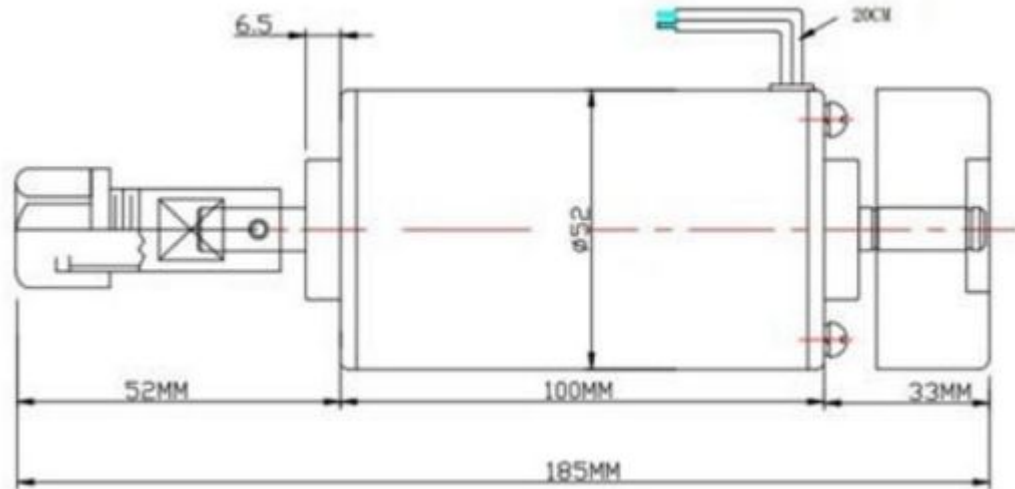
Spindle Motors

- [\\$19 - 12,000 RPM - 5mm shaft, 12V](#)
 - [Specs - TRS-775W](#)
- [Mabuchi RS-775WC - \\$18](#)



[1/8" to 5mm coupler](#)

- [T-King 48V, \\$55](#)



Spindle

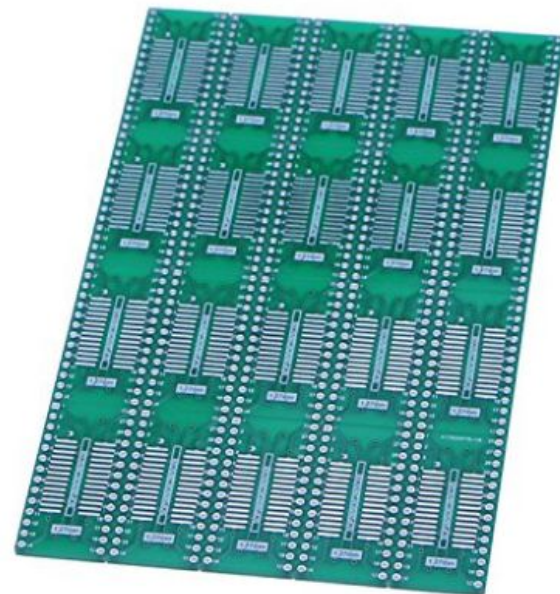
- [Dremel](#)
- [T-King](#), 48V, 12000 RPM
- [Spindle, 200W](#)
- [Spindle, 500W](#) -
- [John Stager Log](#) from 2013 shows the open source spindle.

Feature Size

- Worst case - using an interface circuit
- Objective: working circuit board mill

Existing Resolution - Lead Screw - on Shane's Mill

- 0.0076 mm step size (averaged over 1 mm)
- 0.127 mm backlash - correction is implemented on top of this
 - Anti-backlash nut is most of that



Calendar

Install OSPM	Shake down OSPM	Mill - Frame Build	Attach Axes-	Spindle mount	Bed install	Electronics
Software	Sample Runs - debugging backlash	Refining copper fixing	Plunge depth refinement	Automate calibration process		

Lead Screw/Ball Screw Sourcing (Shane)

- [Ball Screw + Rail \\$135](#)
-

Open Source Toolchain - Shane

- RAMPS/Marlin
- Kicad to Gerber file
- Gerber to Gcode for our mill
- Settings for our mill
- Fixing workpieces
- Calibrating height + level of workpiece
 - Touch-off calibration circuit -
 - Correct G-Code file
- Doing a cut



Literature Search -Shane

-

BOM

- Spreadsheet - Spindle + lead screw
- Design Lead screw drive system
- RAMPS + Marlin
 - 2D in Marlin for milling
 - Need backlash corrector code
- FlatCAM - open source. Takes Gerber File to Gcode



Calculations

Force Requirements

- ~5 lb plunge for milling
- ~5 lb for through-holes
- ~5 lb lateral for milling
- ~10 lb lateral x and y for cutting
- Spindle - about 2 lb, built in fan