

CBN- and diamond tools for precision machining

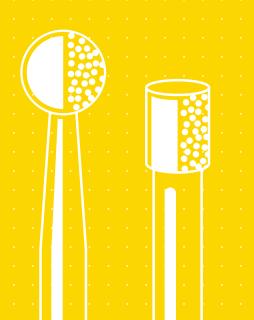
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Product line marking





Technical information

General

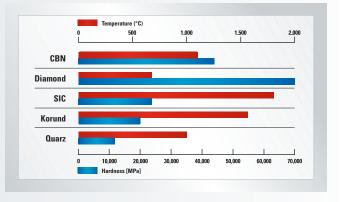
The product group which includes CBN and diamond tools for precision machining is of ever increasing importance in relation to tools consisting of the usual grain types i.e. aluminium oxide and silicon carbide and their further developments e.g. zirconia, mono-crystal and SOL-GEL (SG grain). These super hard grain types include natural and synthetic diamond in "D" and synthetic cubic boron nitride (CBN) "B".

Diamond is used for a wide range of hard materials (exept steel), eg, carbides, oxides, nitrides and even diamond itself. Various types of plastic and rubber can also be economically machined.

The ultrahard grain is considerably more expensive than conventional abrasive. Due to the extreme hardness, greater performance can be achieved when used in conjunction with modern manufacturing techniques; this can produce significant cost reductions.

Micro-Hardness - Temperature stability

The extreme differences in micro-hardness can be identified in the adjoining diagram.





Technical Information

Bond

The following bondings are used in the manufacture of LUKAS CBN and diamond tools:

Vitrified bond

Due to the substantial layer of usable abrasive, vitrified bonded wheels give long tool life. They can be easily dressed and require little grinding pressure. These tools are manufactured in a variety of dimensions and in different structures. They must be used with coolant. A fine surface finish can be achieved.

Electro-Plated

An electro-plated bond provides a low cost tool. Electro-plating allows the manufacture of a large variety of profiles. They can be used wet or dry; coolant improves tool life.

Types of grain

Basically, we must differentiate between mono and polycrystalline types of grain. In the case of diamond, it must also be decided whether to use natural or synthetic types. Many applications require a grain coating of nickel or titanium. The physical and chemical properties, including the shape of individual grit particles, are the decisive factors when selecting the most suitable grit type. LUKAS vitrified bonded CBN-/diamond tools are identified by a quality code which contains all data determining the specification. The customer also receives this basic information regarding grit size and CBN-/diamond concentration.

Based on ISO 6106 and the corresponding FEPA standard, the grit sizes have been categorized as stated below. Contrary to the grit size classification of conventional grain, cubic-boron nitride and diamond grain are specified based on the following: the smaller the number, the finer the grit - the larger the number, the coarser the grit.

The prefix "B" specifies CBN, the prefix "D" denotes Diamond; the US equivalents in Standard Mesh are also shown below.

Grit Size based on ISO 6106 resp. **FEPA and US-Standard**

CBN	Diamond	Grit size µm	US-Standard Mesh
B 46	D 46	38-45	325/400
B 54	D 54	45-53	270/325
B 64	D 64	53-63	230/270
B 76	D 76	63-75	200/230
B 91	D 91	75-90	170/200
B 107	D 107	90-106	140/170
B 126	D 126	106-125	120/140
B 151	D 151	125-150	100/120
B 181	D 181	150-180	80/100
B 213	D 213	180-212	70/80
B 251	D 251	212-250	60/70

When selecting the grit size, it must be remembered that ultrahard abrasive grain gives a coarser surface finish than conventional grit types; this is due to the extremely low wear rate. The most widely used grit sizes lie between 54 and 91 microns.



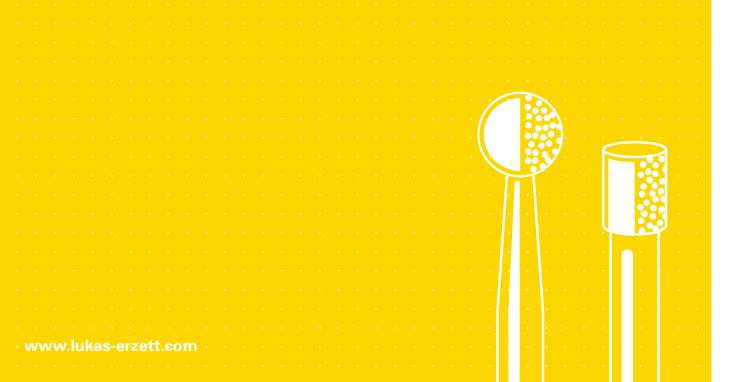


CBN-/Diamond Grinding Tools, vitrified bonded

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370	Selection of mounted point dimensions
370	Chart for tungsten carbide shanks
371	Selection of wheel dimensions



Product line marking





Technical Information

Shanks

The various types of CBN mounted points in a vitrified bond are, without exception, supplied with tungsten carbide shanks; carbide has a module of elasticity three times greater than steel.

The elasticity module denotes the extent to which a body deforms under pressure. Carbide has a high module of elasticity and therefore the deflection of the tools resulting from grinding pressure is kept to a minimum.

There are considerable advantages, eg:

- Reduction of spark-out time; this means a shorter grinding cycle
- Considerable improvement in tool life
- Reduction in tooling and setting costs
- Improvement in surface finish of the workpiece
- Improvement in workpiece geometry

The following table illustrates the rigidity of steel and tungsten carbide shank material in relation to diameter and overhang. A 3 mm diameter steel shank with an overhang of 40 mm is used as the base rigidity value of "1".

Dressing

There are two main reasons for dressing CBN/diamond tools:

- 1. To achieve geometrical accuracy.
- 2. To prevent dulling of the abrasive grain and to free the surface from loading, ie, to maintain a free-cutting tool.

These tools must be dressed wet with ample coolant!

Various dressing methods are used depending on the hardness of the tool. The softer wheel qualities can be dressed with either a single point diamond dresser, or a rotary silicon carbide/diamond wheel. Dressing infeeds are typically in the range of 0.2 mm.

The single point diamond dresser cannot be used for the "medium hard" qualities. Dressing infeed is in the range of $50 - 200 \, \mu m$. The harder specifications require dressing after only 50 – 500 workpieces depending on ginding parameters used. Dressing infeed is normaly very small, ie, in the range of 2 to 10 microns.

A rotary diamond wheel dresser is used. Very hard qualities which require heavy dressing, need an additional dressing operation to "sharpen" the tool; a soft silicon carbide rotary dresser is used. The cutting speed should not exceed 10 m/s.

Relative rigidity of steel/tungsten carbide shank

Steel shank 3 mm x 40 mm overhang represents the base rigidity value "1"

over- hang	3		6	sha S	INK {	3	1	0
mm	Steel	TC	Steel	TC	Steel	TC	Steel	TC
10	64	183	1024	2932	3237	9266	7900	22635
20	8	23	128	367	405	1159	988	2828
40	1	2,9	16	46	51	145	123	354





Technical Information

Selection of Qualities/CBN/Diamond abrasive tools, vitrified bonded

LUKAS vitrified bonded diamond tools are identified by a quality code which contains all data determining the specification. Please see below some typical specifications:

Quality code CBN	Size	Concentration	Characteristic
53.5*	B 46	C 175	medium
29*	B 54	C 150	universal
34.5	B 54	C 170	
71.1	B 54	C 185	
50.3*	B 64	C 200	very hard
70.7	B 76	C 190	hard
57.7*	B 76	C 175	fine
54.8*	B 91	C 140	medium
70.1	B 91	C 185	hard
46.3*	B 151	C 175	medium

Quality code Diamond	Size	Concentration	Characteristic
15 D	D 91	C 120	
15.4 D	D 91	C 165	hard
18 D*	D 151	C 120	

^{* =} widely used specifications

LFG-bond = Low Force Grinding

We can recommend a suitable quality following receipt of application details.

Special features of the vitrified bond

Concentration

The letter "C" in the specification represents the grit concentration; this can vary quite considerably depending on the application. The concentration denotes thevolume of ultrahard abrasive grain used in the tool; this determines the grinding effectiveness and the price.

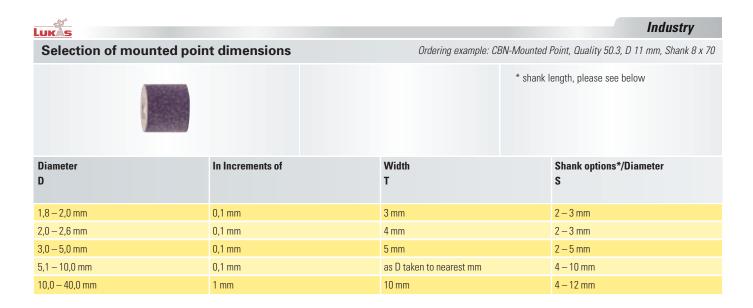
The opposite table illustrates the range of concentration; the most popular are shown in bold figures.

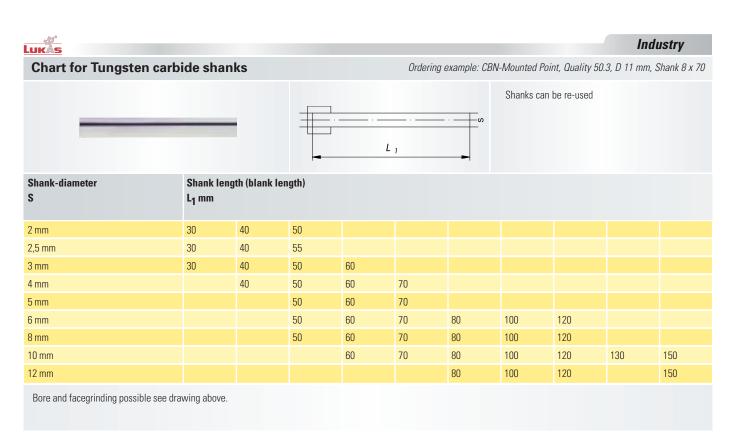
Range of concentration

С	40	60	100	120	160	200	220	
V*	100	150	250	300	400	500	550	
Vol%	10	15	25	30	40	50	55	

 $V^* = Vol\% \times 10$; this is also used to express concentration

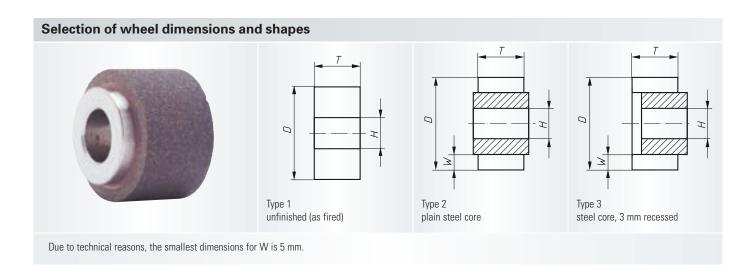












LuĸĀs				Industry	
Dimensions			Ordering example: CBN Wheel, Quality B 54 C 150 29, Type 3: D 35 x 10 mm, H 8 mm		
When ordering please specify bore size "H".			Minimur	n order quantity 10 pieces	
Dimension D	In increments of D	Width			
14 to 25 mm	1 mm	10 mm	12 mm	15 mm	
25 to 40 mm	5 mm	10 mm	12 mm	15 mm	





Notes	



CBN-/Diamond Mounted Points, electro-plated

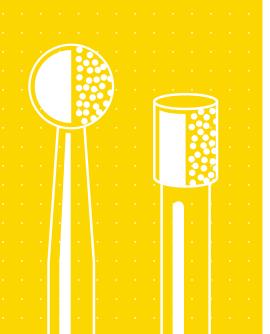
3/4	CBN-/Diamond points, cylindrical snape
375	Diamond points using solid carbide

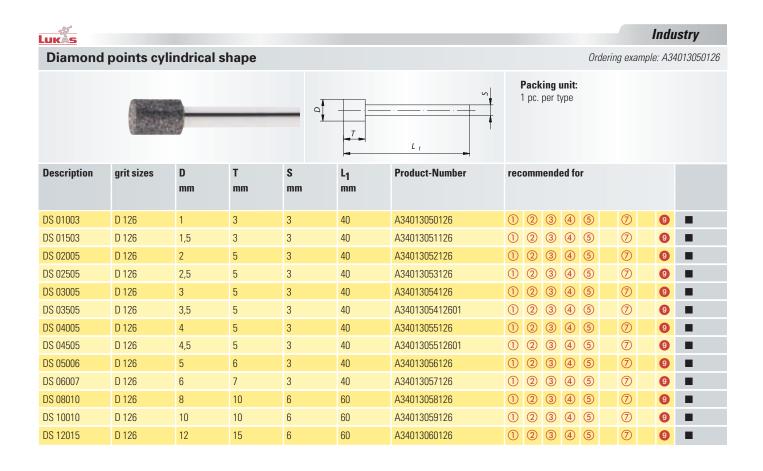
375 CBN-/Diamond points, spherical shape

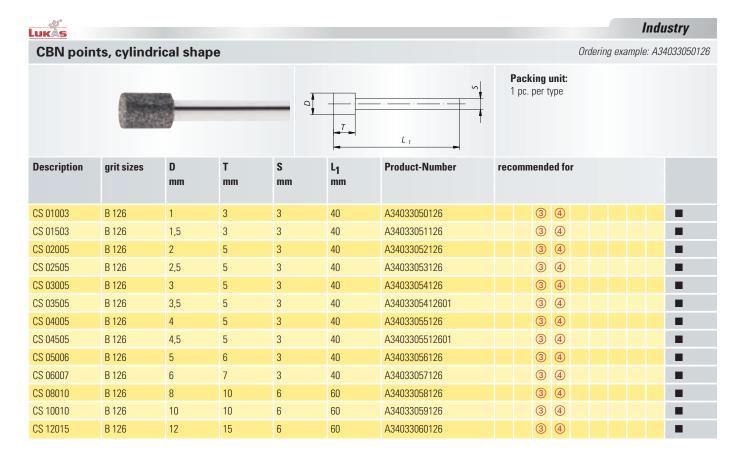
381 Power tool



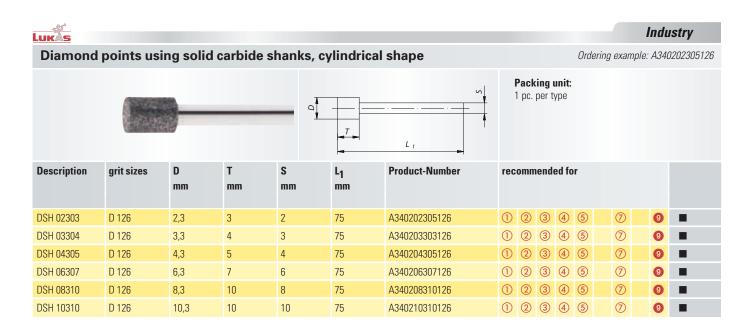
Product line marking

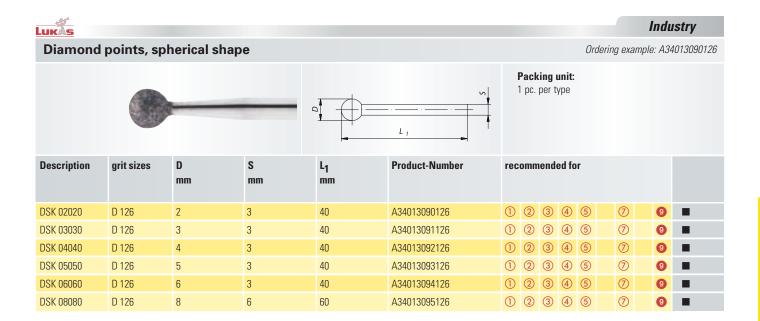




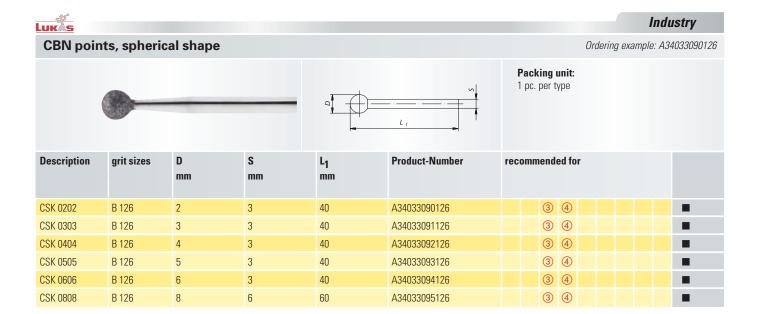
















Diamond Files, electro-plated

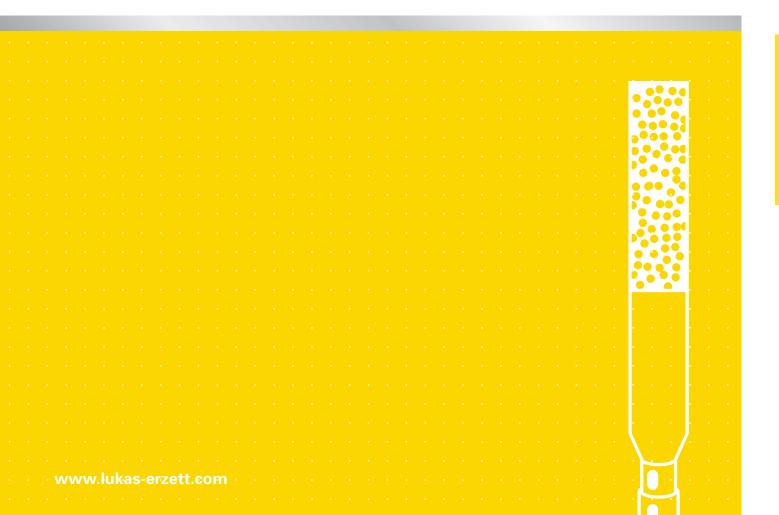
378 Diamond files for off-hand filing machines

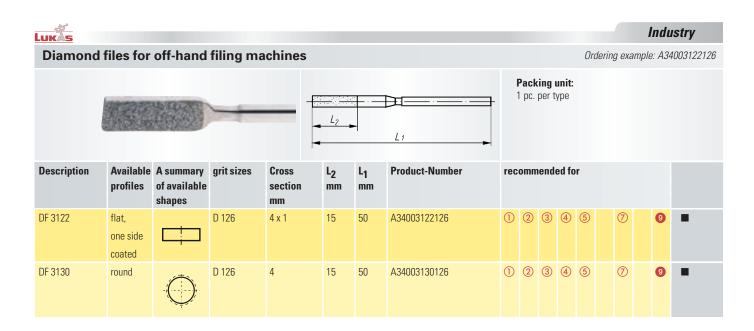
378 Diamond needle files

379 Diamonond riffler files



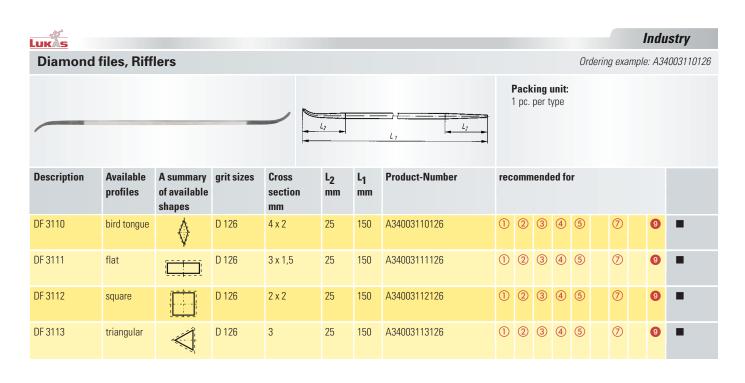
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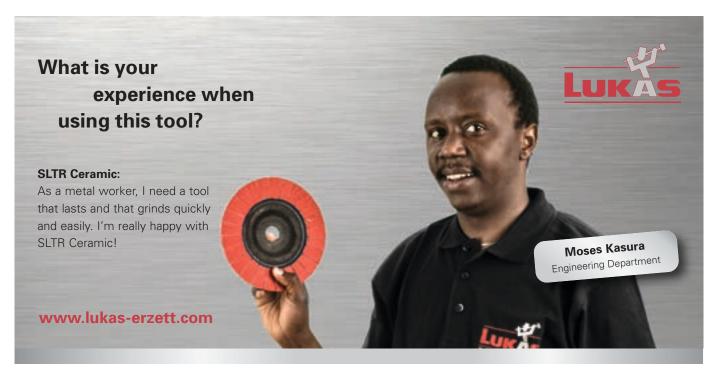














Material classification



- STEELS AND CAST STEELS
 - Rm up to 800 N/mm²
 - · common structural steels
 - · free cutting steels
 - · case hardened steels
 - · fine grained structural steels
 - extruded steels
 - · toughened structural steels
 - · boiler plate
 - · nitrided steels
 - · cast steels
 - · heat treated steels
 - · heat resistant structural steels
 - ALLOYED, TEMPERED STEELS
 - Rm 800 up to 1200 N/mm²
 - · case hardened steels
 - · spring steels
 - · fine grained structural steels
 - · nitrided steels
 - · heat treated steels
 - · wear resistant steels
 - · bearing steels
- TOOL STEELS Rm up to 1300 N/mm²
 - 60 65 HRC
 - · high-speed steels
 - non-alloyed tool steels
 - · cold working tool steels
 - · hot working tool steels
- **RUST, ACID AND HEAT RESISTANT** STEELS AND CAST STEELS
 - austenitic
 - · ferritic
 - ferritic-austenitic
 - heat-resistant
 - martensitic
 - · stainless, sulpherized

- 5 CAST IRON
- ALUMINIUM, MAGNESUIM AND **COPPER ALLOYS**
 - over 300 HB
 - 200-300 HB
 - up to 200 HB
 - over 15% Si
 - 10-15% Si
 - 0,5-10% Si
 - below 0,5% Si
- **TITANIUM AND NICKEL ALLOYS**
 - Rm 900 up to 1500 N/mm²
 - Rm up to 900 N/mm²
- PLASTICS, WOOD, RUBBER
- 9 GLASS / CARBIDES
- 10 STONE / TILES / GAS CEMENT
- **CONCRETE / REINFORCED CONCRETE**
- 12 CERAMIC / FLOOR TILES
- 13 MARBLE
- 14 GRANITE
- 15 FRESHLY POURED CONCRETE
- **ASPHALT**
- best suitable
- suitable
- delivery ex-stock
- delivery on request

Safety Symbols

(Depending on the product these symbols may vary)



Wear eve protection



protection



Wear a respirator



instructions



Wear gloves



Only permitted with a back-up pad



Not permitted for wet grinding



Not permitted for face grinding



damaged



for hand-held or manually-guided grinding