

TEXTURED CVD DIAMOND HONING STONES

Cylindrical crankshafts of combustion engines are honed in the final machining stage. In this process honing stones are pressed against the surface and moved with a combined rotary and lift motion. Thus, the internal cylinder surface is machined and the typical crosshatch honing grooves are created, which are necessary for the tribological characteristics in contact with the piston ring as counter-body. In a funded project at the Fraunhofer IST in cooperation with the Institute for Machine Tools and Production Engineering (Institut für Werkzeugmaschinen und Fertigungstechnik IWF) of the Braunschweig University of Technology, innovative CVD diamond honing stones have been developed and successfully tested, which show several advantages relative to conventional honing stones.

The solution approach

Honing stones that have been hitherto used consist of bonded diamond grains. The disadvantage in this regard is that in most cases a three to four-stage process chain is necessary to achieve the desired result. Moreover, a comparatively large amount of lubricant is required. On the other hand these newly-developed honing stones have a combination of geometrically-defined cutting edges – the pyramid structure (see Fig. 1) – and geometrically-undefined cutting edges – the crystal tips of the microcrystalline CVD diamond film (see Fig. 2). Thus, significantly greater freedom is obtained in the design of the tool and thus in the characteristic of the surface topography of the processed material. Where applicable this permits shortening of the process chain and it also means that lubricants can be dispensed with to a great extent or even completely.

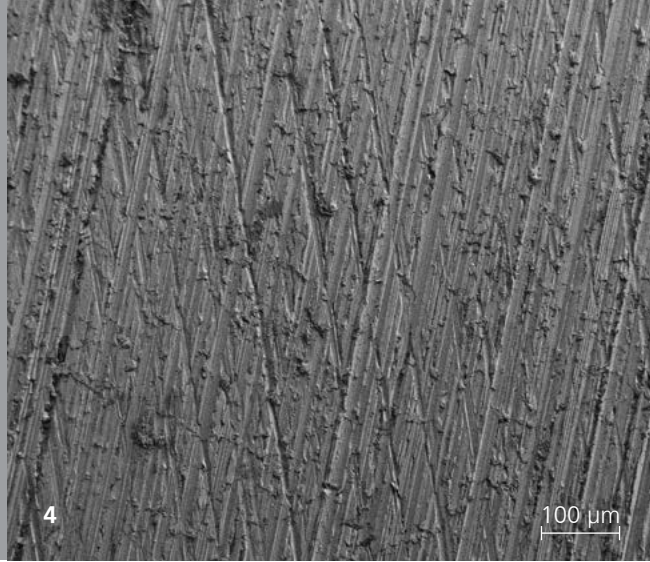
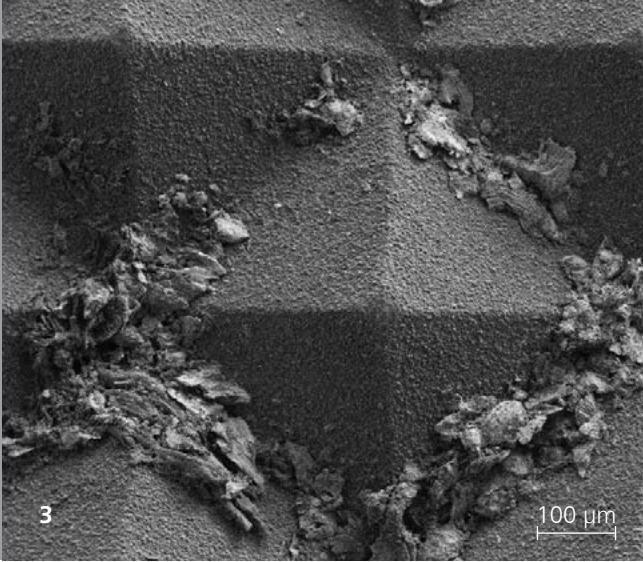
The results

In the first step, the manufacturing technology for grinding various pyramid textures in the base body of the ceramic honing stone was developed at the IWF. In parallel, at the Fraunhofer IST scientists worked on a coating technology for precisely-contouring and highly-adhesive CVD diamond thin-films that are 12 to 24 μm in thickness and have variable

crystallite sizes (see adjacent graphic). The prototype tools were tested at the IWF by honing gray cast iron and a thermal sprayed ferrous coating. It was shown that machining via external cylindrical honing, as well as internal cylindrical honing, was easily possible. In a long-term test over 17 hours only minimal wear occurred without the end of service life having been reached. There was no chip congestion or clogging; the chips remaining in the texture valleys (see Fig. 3) could be easily removed. In addition, with an identical honing pattern the same material removal rate and workpiece roughness (Fig. 4) were achieved as with conventional honing stones. Furthermore, with the new tools, for the first time it was possible to hone material with minimum quantity lubrication and even a complete dry honing process was possible.

Outlook

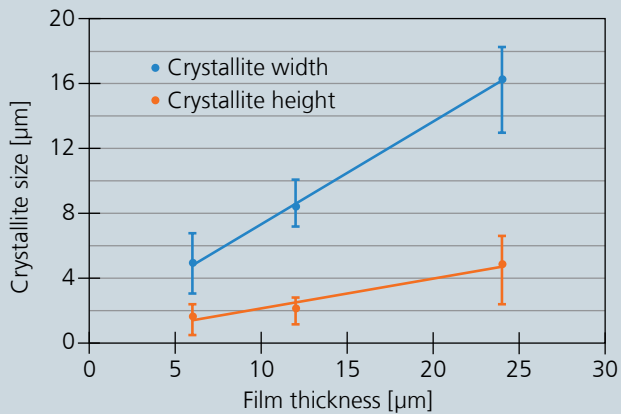
In the future the very successful work on this innovative tool concept will be carried forward. In this regard, among other things, the objective is to generate additional honing stone textures and to test their influence on the honing patterns of the workpiece. Moreover, manufacturing effort should be further reduced in order to make the new tool concept more economical.



The project

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Dependency of the crystallite tip size on the layer thickness.



1 Innovative textured honing stone of silicon nitride ceramic, coated with CVD diamond.

2 SEM micrograph of an apex of a pyramid, layer thickness 24 μm.

3 SEM micrograph of the hone tool surface after honing gray cast iron.

4 SEM micrograph of the honed gray cast-iron surface.

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