# WINTER

Stationary diamond dressers



SAINT-GOBAIN ABRASIVES



# WINTER **Stationary** diamond dressers



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Contents Introduction					
Notes on tool	selection, Questionnaire	4-5			
WINTER mult	i-point dressing tools				
	Diamond Fliese®	6-11			
	lgel®	12-13			
	pro-dress <sup>®</sup>	14-15			
	Rondist	16-12			
WINTER single-point dressing tools					
	Profile diamonds	18-19			
	Profile diamonds Single-point diamond dressers	18-19 20-21			
	Profile diamonds Single-point diamond dressers Disposable diamond dressers	18-19 20-21 20-21			
	Profile diamonds Single-point diamond dressers Disposable diamond dressers	18-19 20-21 20-21			
Other products Hand and made	Profile diamonds Single-point diamond dressers Disposable diamond dressers	18-19 20-21 20-21 22-23			
Other products Hand and mad Technical note	Profile diamonds Single-point diamond dressers Disposable diamond dressers shine holders for diamond dressers	18-19 20-21 20-21 22-23 24-32			



### Introduction

WINTER diamond dressing tools have a high reputation throughout the world for quality and economics in modern grinding and dressing technology.

WINTER's many decades of experience in cooperation with industry has produced constant improvements in diamond dressers, keeping pace with the higher quality requirements for grinding and dressing today.

This catalogue gives an update of our range of stationary diamond dressing tools. It also gives guidance in selection of the most suitable diamond dressing tools for your specific operations, together with recommendations and guidelines for application.

If you have further technical questions on the use of diamond dressers, we are happy to provide advice and demonstrations of our tools at your premises.

We can also help you in the optimization of existing applications.

Contact us for all matters concerning diamond dressing tools.

Notes on tool selection						
Tool group		Selection notes	Page			
Multi-point dresse	ers					
	Diamond Fliese®	A modern universal dressing tool for profiling and straight dressing. Diamond Fliese <sup>®</sup> tools feature constant operating behaviour throughout their service life. They may be used in place of single-point dressers or profile diamonds.	6			
	lgel®	A robust tool for straight dressing of peripheral and flat surfaces. Igel <sup>®</sup> dressers are simple to use and highly economical in operation. They can replace the single-point dresser in many applications. One of their main advantages is their higher dressing feed rates.	12			
	pro- dress®	The design of the pro-dress <sup>®</sup> is similar to that of the Igel <sup>®</sup> . It is used for straight dressing of peripheral and flat surfaces with fine and very fine wheel grits. The low cutting pressure of this dresser makes it highly suitable for ID grinding wheels and sharp-profile wheels.	14			
	Rondist	A cost-effective multi-point dresser with the functional behaviour of a single-point dresser. It comprises a large number of individual diamonds, which can be used one after another. Simply rotate the used diamond point and use the next diamond. There are different versions available for profile dressing and straight dressing.	16			
Single-point dres	sers					
	Profile diamond	Profile diamonds are tools for very high performance requirements. They are used to meet extremely high profile accuracy requirements.	18			
	Single- point dressers Disposable dressers	Single-point dressers are suitable for straight grinding wheels and simple profiles. Depending on their quality, the diamonds have several usable points, which can be used in turn by resetting the diamond. Resetting is not possible with disposable diamonds which have only one working point.	20			
The variety of dressi	na annlicati	ons sometimes means that expert consultation is necessar	v Woaro			

The variety of dressing applications sometimes means that expert consultation is necessary. We are happy to provide such advice – to enable us to provide the best possible advice, please fill in the attached questionnaire (page 5) as completely as possible.



Questionnaire on application of stationary diamond dressers						
Company:		Technical advice □				
		Quotation				
		Order 🗆				
1. Workpiece	1.1 Workpiece description	1				
	1.2 Workpiece material					
	1.3 Required surface quality	$R_a, R_t, R_z$				
2. Machine	2.1 Manufacturer					
	2.2 Design/type					
	2.3 Grinding process	inford D				
	2.4 Cutting fluid					
	2.4 Cutting huid (Type, flow	rate, supply method)				
3. Grinding wheel	3.1 Dimensions	mm				
	(Outer dian	neter x width)				
	(Abrasive, ;	grit size, hardness, structure, bond)				
	3.3 Manufacturer					
4. Diamond dresser	4.1 Description					
in operation	4.2 Dimensions	mm				
	(Shank / Ho	older dimensions)				
	4.3 Specification					
5. Dressing method	5.1 Straight dressing on periphery □ on face					
	5.2 Copy / Profile dressing					
6. Present dressing parameters	6.1 Grinding wheel peripheral speed for dressing	v <sub>sd</sub> = m/s				
	6.2 Dressing infeed / stroke	a <sub>ed</sub> = mm				
	6.3 Dressing transverse feed (see p. 25)	f <sub>ad</sub> = mm				
		v <sub>fad</sub> = mm/min				
7. Requirement/ Problem						



### WINTER diamond Fliese tools

Tool specification in four steps



### 7

## XINTER stationary diamond dressers

### WINTER diamond Fliese tools

High-performance grit and needle Fliese for mounting directly in machine holder



Needle Fliese (FA, FB, FC, FD) Bond T645, Core E.

FRS 75-5-12-28-D501-T645 E / 55802720 FD 180-10-12-28-N1000-T645 E / 89801813

### Order data

Order example:

## Swivel holders for WINTER diamond Fliese tools

Order data



Order data

## Holders for WINTER diamond Fliese tools



### WINTER diamond Fliese tools

Special designs

	WINTER dia	amond	Fliese		Remarks		
Examples:	Shape	W	х	X <sub>1</sub>	Grit size	Bond and core	
	9T FB180	10	15	33	N800	T625 J	Needle Fliese for specially high requirements for active width $(b_n)$ and
×	1T FB180	10	15	33	N1000	T645 J	constant wear behaviour. MatNr.
	8T FA180	20	15	33	N900	T625 J	9T FB $b_D = 0.8$ 89802850         1T FB $b_D = 1.0$ 89802826         8T FA $b_D = 0.9$ 89802842
8T FA180	11T FB180	10	15	33	N1000	T645 E	Like 1T FB 180, but in steel core E
	13T FB180	10	15	33	N800	T645 E	Like 9T FB, but in steel core E
× × ×							11T FB $b_{D} = 1.0$ 13T FB $b_{D} = 0.8$
5	6T FD180	10	12	22	N800	T645J	Single-row needle Fliese for specially
11T FB180	2T FD180	10	12	22	N800	T645J	high requirements for profile accuracy and constant wear. Mat. No. 6T ED = 2 needles 82113519
w E	10T FD180	10	12	28	N800	T645J	2T FD = 3 needles 89802818 10T FD = 4 needles 82094298
	1T FC180	20	10	28	N800	T645J	1T FC = 5 needles 82094296
	4SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N801	M625 E	Single row needle Fliese with synthetic diamonds (N801= 0.8 x 0.8 x 5 mm)
Depending on drawing:	1SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N801	M625 E	For specially high requirements for constant wear behaviour. Diagonal diamond arrangement
e.g. 21 FD with 3 needles	SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N801	M625 E	b <sub>d</sub> = 1.15 mm <b>Mat. No.</b> 4SN-FB = 2 needles <b>82156846</b>
	1SN-FA180	20,5	15	33	N801	M625 E	1SN-FB         = 3 needles         82148119           SN-FB         = 4 needles         82148036           1SN-FA         = 5 needles         82147933
	5SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N601	M625 E	Single row needle Fliese with synthetic
	3SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N601	M625 E	For specially high requirements for constant wear behaviour.
5	2SN-FB180	10,5	15	33	N601	M625 E	$b_d = 0.8 \text{ mm}$ Mat. No. 5SN-FB = 2 needles 82157681
	SN-FA180	20,5	15	33	N601	M625 E	3SN-FB         = 3 needles         82156081           2SN-FB         = 4 needles         82151139           SN-FA         = 5 needles         82158735
	Other dimer Order exan	nsions nple:	and sp	ecifica	ations on	request.	nla without halder) 90903919

**2T FD180**-10-12-22 / N800 / T645J (example without holder) **89802818 3SN-FB180**-10.5-15-32 / N601 / M601 E **82156081** 

10

### Order data

Order data

### WINTER diamond Fliese tools

Special versions

	WINTER diamond Fliese						Remarks
Examples:	Shape	W	Х	Х <sub>1</sub>	Grit size	Bond	
3T FAS115	3T FAS115	20	15	33	D1001	T645J	Dressing double-sided profiles, e.g. crankshaft bearings. Diamond plate centrally arranged, special core material. Constant active width ( $b_p$ ) 3T FAS $b_p = 1.15 \stackrel{+0.05}{-0}$ mm Mat. No. 89801432
9T FAS115	9T FAS115	20	15	33	D1001	T645J	Dressing double-sided profiles, e.g. crankshaft bearings. Diamond plate centrally arranged, special core material and restricted core tolerance. Constant active width. 9T FAS $b_p = 1.15 \stackrel{+0}{_{-0.05}} \text{ mm}$ Tolerance of parallelism from diamond plate to core within 0.02mm. <b>Mat. No. 89802242</b>
	5T FAS115	20	15	36	D1001	T645J	Dressing double-sided profiles, e.g. crankshaft bearings. Diamond plate centrally arranged, special core material and restricted core tolerance. Constant active width. 5T FAS $b_p = 1.15 \pm 0.02$ mmx2=2.3mm <b>Mat. No. 89801902</b> The high diamond content permits accurate dressing even of large grinding wheel volumes.
	1T FAS90	20	15	35	D711	T645J	Diamond twin Fliese with cooling duct, coolant supply necessary. For especially
	1T FAS115	20	15	35	D1001	T645J	high demands, e.g. centerless grinding, high-speed grinding.
	1T FAS140	20	15	35	D1181	T645J	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
1T FAS115 ×	1T FDS90	10	12	45	D711	T645 E	DIAFORM Fliese for cost-effective rough profiling with DIAFORM unit. Saves the profile diamond from
≥ X1							premature wear. 1T FDS90 b <sub>D</sub> = 0.7 - 55802883
1T FDS90	Other dimensions and specifications on request.         Order examples:         3T FAS115-20-15-33 / D1001 / T645J (example without holder)         89801432         5T FAS115-20-15-36 / D1001 / T645J (example without holder)         89801902						

### WINTER diamond Igel

### Tool specification in four steps



### 13

# stationary diamond dressers

Order data

## WINTER diamond Igel

Full diamond and set version



### WINTER pro-dress

### Tool specification in four steps



### WINTER pro-dress

### Order data





### WINTER Rondist

## Tool specification in two steps

Step 1	Select appropriate type					
Ro 2096	For straight dressing cylindrical wheels, for diameter < 600mm and/or grit size 46-80.					
Ro 5096	For straight dressing cylindrical wheels, for diameter > 600mm and/or grit size 36-60.					
Ro 1008	For profile-truing of wheels, universal application for wheel grits from 46-100.					
Ro 15/5	For straight dressing cylindrical wheels, for diameters from 5-40mm, e.g. for ID grinding.					
Step 2	Selection of clamping holder (multiple use)					
MK1	Specify depending on machine type, e.g. MK1 or MK0. Shank designs: see pages 8 and 22.					
Example	Ro 2096 - MK1					
	Step 1 Step 2 Clamping holder, see p.8					

Order clamping holder if needed.

Order data

## **WINTER Rondist**

Set version, electroplated layer

WINTER Rondist

Examples:	Туре	Carat	s Diar	nond grade	Material No.	
	Ro 2096	2	Needl	e diamonds	89900058	
	Ro 5096	5	Needl	e diamonds	89900074	
Ro 2096	Ro 1008	1	N	laccles	89900017	
• 50 • 50	Ro 15/5	-	electro	D501 plated bond	89900041	
Ro 5096						
4.9-0.2						
	Please order clamping holder separately					
	Holder	L <sub>1</sub> mm	Rondist	L <sub>2</sub> mm		
	MK0 MK1	25.5	Ro2096	24 + 1.5		
Ro 1008	MICI	-0.0	Ro5096			
	shortened	e.g. 19	Ro1008	31 + 1.5		
× / ~ 15	Cyl. mount	ecified				
	Square	pe sp				
₽ <b>-</b> <i>L → 1</i> <sup>1</sup> ~ <i>T</i> <sub>25</sub> Ro 15/5	or to drwg.	to	Ro15/5	18		
	Special ho	older or	request (d	rawing requir	ed)	
	Order exa	ample:	Ro 209 Clamp	96 ing mount N	/K1-19 / M6	
			Ro 15/ Clamp	5 ing mount N	ИКО	

# stationary diamond dressers





## WINTER profile dressing diamonds, ground

Tool specification in three steps

Step 1	Select appropriate tool type for machine									
PD 410- types.	The machine manufacturers have defined typical designs for the various machine The appropriate tool for each type of machine is given in the overview on page 19. Example: SCHAUDT machine = shape PD 410 DIAFORM unit = shape PD 414. Other variants on request.									
Step 2	Select carat weight									
Carat-	The carat weight of the rough diamond to be used should be appropriate for the desired angle and radius. We normally use diamonds weighing approximately 1 carat. For DIAFORM diamonds: approx. 0.33 carats.On request, we can also manufacture types with other carat weights.Quality: WINTER uses only first-class maccles, to meet the highest standards.									
Step 3	Select angle $\alpha$ and radius R									
55°- R = 0.2	If not determined by machine type, angle and radius should be specified as large as possible, taking account of the required wheel profile.									
Example	PD 410 - 1.0 - 55° - 0.2 - Holder									
	Step 1         Step 2         Step 3         Is defined by           Carat weight         Angle         Radius         designation 410									



### WINTER profile dressing diamonds, ground

with holder

## Order data

(standard examples)



### VINTER stationary diamond dressers

# WINTER single-point diamond dressers

### Tool specification in three steps

with natural points



Order data







### Diamond holders to DIN 228

and to WINTER standard



Order data

## Other products

Hand dressers, hand holders, loose diamond grit

	Article	Selection options
Igel-P Igel-T	Hand dresser	Igel-P 1.25 carats Mat. No. 82178489 Igel-T 1.25 carats Mat. No. 82178488
No. 445	Hand holder for mounted dressers	No. 445 for MK1 or MK0 Hexagon with wooden handle MK1 = Mat. No. 55900113 MK0 = Mat. No. 55900143 No. 440 for MK0 Cylindrical holder Ø 12 x 200 mm MK0 = Mat. No. 55900110
No. 435 No. 430	Machine holders for mounted dressers	No. 435 for MK1 or MK0 Square 18 x 18 200 mm MK1 = Mat. No. 55900168 MK0 = Mat. No. 55900135 No. 430 for MK1 or MK0 Hexagon Width a/f 20 x 200 mm MK1 = Mat. No. 55900151 MK0 = Mat. No. 55900110



### 1. History and benefits of multi-point dressers

Up to the end of the fifties, single-point diamond dressers were practically the only type of dressing tool; after that the first multi-point diamond tools were made with small diamonds, and were used with great success for straight dressing of grinding wheels. Thus WINTER produced the lgel<sup>®</sup> dresser. Later the range was expanded to include pro-dress<sup>®</sup> with fine grit sizes for dressing fine-grained wheels.

Cylindrical multi-point dressers cannot be used for profile dressing, so the next development step was to sinter a flat plate instead of the cylindrical Igel shape. The was a precursor of the WINTER Fliese. The diamond Fliese® combines the benefits of the multi-point diamond dresser with those of the single-point diamond dresser. It is appropriate for universal dressing, of straight wheels and profiled wheels. The technical and commercial benefits of multi-point dressers:

- Igel®, pro-dress® and diamond Fliese® tools can be used universally for straight dressing.
- Diamond Fliese® tools are also universally capable of use for profile dressing.
- These tools can be used up completely without any requirement for maintenance, and are rugged in operation.
- There is less change in active width b<sub>D</sub> compared with single-point diamond dressers, giving more constant dressing results and more constant behaviour of the grinding wheel, i.e. more precision in grinding.
- Multi-point dressers are available in different grit sizes, diamond qualities and concentrations, and as diamond needles; this permits versatile adaptation to the special requirements of a dressing and grinding operation.
- The diamond material used in multi-point tools is much lower-priced and thus more economical compared with the same carat weight in single-point dressers.
- Alongside the single-point dressers, there is also the Rondist programme, with a number of diamonds per tool that are used one after the other.
- Rotary diamond dressers, e.g. diamond profile and copy roller dressers. A separate catalogue is available for these tools. We will be glad to make recommendations for dressing diamond and CBN wheels on request.

### 2. Dressing with stationary diamond dressers

An optimal grinding process can only be achieved by proper preparation of the wheel by dressing (also known as conditioning). This means not only creating or restoring true running and the correct profile of the wheel, but above all generating the free cutting capability of the wheel which is needed for the grinding process. Thus the term "dressing" covers trueing and/or sharpening of the wheel.

The wheel topography can be controlled over a wide range by varying the dressing parameters. This has considerable effects on the characteristics of the wheel in the grinding process, and on the results of the grinding operation.

Diamond dressing tools may be classified as follows:

- "Stationary diamond dressers", e.g. single-point and multi-point dressers, and
- "Rotary diamond dressers", e.g. diamond profile and form dressers.

The dressing techniques used for stationary diamond dressers are considered in this catalogue.

There is a separate catalogue available for WINTER diamond roller dressers. We will be glad to send you this catalogue on request. We will also be pleased to give you recommendations for dressing diamond and CBN wheels.

The result of dressing is determined by the parameters feed  $v_{id}$ , infeed  $a_{ed}$  and the type of dresser used. One important parameter is the active width  $b_{p}$ , i.e. the shape of the diamond as apparent in the surface of the wheel to be dressed. These parameters are summarized in Fig. 1.

All dressing tools are subject to wear, dependent on the parameters set, on cooling, on the wheel volume dressed  $V_{sd}$  and on wear resistance. If a single-point diamond dresser is used, the active width  $b_{d}$  increases with increasing duration of operation, i.e. the original point is progressively used up, and the active width  $b_{d}$  changes at the same time, with a corresponding change in the dressing result. Multi-point dressers have much more consistent wear behaviour.





Fig. 1: Mode of operation of a diamond Fliese® and formation of active roughness depth R<sub>ts</sub> as a function of b<sub>p</sub> and f<sub>ad</sub>.

The overlap factor  $U_d$  provides a link between the parameters feed  $v_{td}$ , active width  $b_p$  and wheel spindle speed  $n_{sd}$  during dressing. This overlap factor  $U_d$  influences the number of cutting points on the grinding wheel surface. In practice, the overlap factor  $U_d$  is between 2 and 8. The figures 2 to 8 characterize the surface topography, i.e. 2 = coarse, 8 = extremely fine. It is important to note that with coarse dressing (e.g.  $U_d = 2$ ), the wheel topography is comparable, regardless of the wheel grain. With finer wheels, there are more cutting points involved in the cutting process, and this means higher cutting forces. However, the finer wheel topography causes greater wear resistance, i.e. higher removal ratios ( $v_{wd}/v_{sd}$ ) can be achieved at higher overlap factors.  $U_d$  factors of more than 8 are uneconomical, as no change can be achieved in process behaviour, and there is no improvement in surface quality.

The following overlap factors U<sub>d</sub> are recommended as a function of grinding wheel grain size:

Wheel grain size	60:	$U_{dmax} = 4$
	80:	$U_{dmax} = 6$
	120:	$U_{dmax}^{max} = 8$
Or simplified:		U <sub>dmax</sub> = (US mesh : 15)

### 3. Ways of improving results

The possible ways of improving a specific working result are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The block diagram (Fig. 2) shows the settings that can be adjusted to improve the result. The left-hand block shows symbolically the grinding wheel to be dressed; the middle sections show the parameters that can be adjusted to achieve a specific result, i.e. machine, dressing tool and operating parameters.

These three possibilities can and must be used to achieve the desired topography on the grinding wheel, as shown symbolically in the righthand block. Fig. 3 supplements Fig. 2 by a systematic overview of the possible ways of influencing the dressing parameters. In individual cases, the decision must be made on the basis of the capabilities of the specific machine with the dressing tool and the setting parameters.

Practical mounting and operating recommendations are given in Section 4. Section 5 shows how to cost an operation, which may permit savings. Section 6 gives a series of test results with true figures, for comparison of results and to help specify operating parameters.





Influencing variables	$F = f(U_{d}, V_{w})$	$G = f(U_d, V_w)$	$R_{z} = f(U_{d}, V_{w})$
Overlap factor $U_{d} = \frac{b_{D} \cdot n_{sd}}{v_{fad}} = \frac{b_{D}}{f_{ad}}$	F Ud	G Ud	R <sub>Z</sub> ud
Specific material removal rate V' <sub>w</sub> (cm³/mm)	F V'w	G V'w	R <sub>z</sub>

Fig. 3: Systematic diagram showing the influence of technical grinding result as a function of dressing parameters and specific material removal volume V'<sub>w</sub> (cm<sup>3</sup>/mm) of grinding wheel in the grinding process (acc. to Messer)



### 4. Mounting and operating recommendations (overview see pages 28-29)

### 5. Cost-effectiveness calculation

For comparison between different dressing tools, it is necessary to look not only at the technical dressing result, but also to make a cost comparison.

Total dressing cost  $\mathbf{K}_{_{dtot}}$  is calculated from two blocks of cost:

- 1. Costs related to the service life of the dressing tool, calculated from:
  - Cost of dressing tool K
  - Life (no. of dressings)
  - of dressing tool i<sub>d</sub>, i.e.
- 2. Costs related to the dressing operation  $K_{zd}$ , calculated from:
  - Machine rate K<sub>M</sub> (incl. labour and ancillary labour cost)
  - Dressing duration t<sub>d</sub>, i.e.

 $K_{zd} = K_M : t_d$  (DM : no. of dressings)

 $K_{wd} = K_w : i_d$  (DM : no. of dressings)

Thus the total dressing cost  $K_{dtot}$  can be calculated from the two blocks (1 and 2), as follows:

 $K_{dtot} = K_{wd} + K_{zd}$  (DM : no. of dressings)

### 6. Test data and parameters

Practical data and research results are shown graphically on pages 30, 31 and 32 to help specify operating parameters and to enable comparison of results.

### 7. Recommended literature on dressing technology

I. Appun: Einfluß des Abrichtvorganges und der Kühlverfahren auf Verschleiß und Oberflächengüte beim Rundschleifen. Dissertation TH Braunschweig 1953.

D. M. Busch: Abrichten von Schleifscheiben mit Diamantwerkzeugen. MM Maschinenmarkt, Würzburg, Jahrgang 75 (1969) Nr. 82, Seiten 1807-1810.

H. Frank: Das Abrichten von Schleifscheiben mit Diamanten und der Einfluß auf das Schleifergebnis beim Außenrundeinstechschleifen. Dissertation RWTH Aachen, 1963.

R. Gauger: Diamantwerkzeuge zum Abrichten von Schleifscheiben. IDR 1 (1967) 3, Seiten 141-151.

W. König u. J. Messer: Einstellbedingungen beim Abrichten von Schleifscheiben. Schweizer Maschinenmarkt Nr.49/1991, Seiten 26-29.

W. König u. J. Messer: Abrichten von Korundschleifscheiben mit Stehenden Abrichtwerkzeugen. Jahrbuch Schleifen, Honen, Läppen und Polieren, Vulkan-Verlag Essen, 1982, 51. Ausgabe, Seiten 307-317.

J. Messer: Abrichten konventioneller Schleifscheiben mit Stehenden Werkzeugen. Dissertation RWTH Achen, 1983.

E. Salje: Abrichtverfahren mit unbewegten und rotierenden Abrichtwerkzeugen. Jahrbuch Schleifen, Honen, Läppen und Polieren, Vulkan-Verlag Essen, 1981, 50. Ausgabe, Seiten 284-298.

W. Thöing: Untersuchungen über das Abrichten von Schleifscheiben mit Diamantwerkzeugen. Dissertation TH Braunschweig, 1956.

R. Völler: Feinschleifen - heute und morgen. Trennkompendium, Band 1, 1978, ETF Bergisch-Gladbach, Seite 309.

R. Völler: Abnutzung von Abrichtwerkzeugen. Jahrbuch Schleifen, Honen, Läppen und Polieren. Vulkan-Verlag Essen, 1981, 50. Ausgabe, Seiten 249-266.



4. Installation and operating recommendations

Diamond	Working positions of diamond dressers							
tool	for straight mount	for <b>inclined</b> mount		for straight dress	sing			
Diamond Fliese®			Inclination is compensated by swivelling the Fliese in the swivel holder α = 030° or rigid brazed.		Vertical to β = 30°			
lgel®			▲o For inclined position of mount, please		Vertical			
pro-dress®			indicate inclination angle α° ≰°		Vertical			
Diamond Rondist 2096/5096			∝°		Vertical			
Diamond Rondist 1008			∝°		Vertical or $\alpha = 30^{\circ}$			
Single-point diamond dresser			<b>α</b> = 545°	R° 	Vertical or $\alpha = 15^{\circ}$ to main dressing direction			
Profile diamond dresser			α <b>ε°</b> α = 510°					



Dressing position for profile dressing	Active width b <sub>D</sub>	Overlap factor U <sub>d</sub> 1	Dressing infeed a <sub>ed</sub> mm	Dressing cross feed f <sub>ad</sub> mm/rev	Remarks	
β <sup>°</sup> β = 3045°	$\sim 0.8 \cdot d_{\kappa}$ $d_{\kappa} =$ theoretical diamond grit diameter	2-8 see page 25	0.01 to 0.03	0.05-0.5	For straight dressing, slight diagonal position possible = drag-cut effekt = finer surface quality	For <b>first</b> <b>operation</b> of dressing tool, do several dressing strokes with increased infeed if possible, so that the dresser can adjust to the grinding wheel radius.
			0.01 to 0.05	0.3-1.0	Due to large number of active diamonds during dressing, the dressing feed $f_{ad}$ and feed rate $v_{tad}$ must be correspondingly increased.	
			0.005 to 0.03	0.05-0.5		
	~ 0.8 · d <sub>k</sub> per active grit		0.01 to 0.05	0.3-1.0	Due to four active dressing feed f <sub>ad</sub> a must be correspo increased.	diamonds, the and feed rate v <sub>fad</sub> ndingly
β <sup>0</sup> β = 3045°	~ 0.8 · d <sub>k</sub>	2-8 see page 25	0.01 to 0.03	0.05-0.5		
	Corresponds to degree of wear	2-8 see page 25	0.01 to 0.03	0.05-0.15	When sharpness of diamond insert app own axis, remount not allow wear flats than approx. 1 mm St	decreases, turn brox. 60° around its in good time. Do s to become larger i <sup>2</sup> . op! Too late
β = 3045°	Corresponds to profile of diamond (angle/ radius)	2-8 see page 25	0.01 to 0.02	0.03-0.10	Please note instru and machine man	ctions of equipment ufacturer.











### WINTER MANUFACTURING PROGRAMME

Grinding	Diamond grinding wheels Diamond grinding pins Diamond hand laps
	Diamond pellets and pads for the optical industry Diamond grinding wheels for the optical industry, flat glass, crystal glass, ceramics and semi-conductor machining
	CBN grinding wheels CBN grinding pins
Files	Diamond files for hand and machine use
Sawing	Diamond and CBN sawblades -continuous rim and segmented cutting edge- Diamond bandsaws and wire saws Diamond ID sawblades
Honing	Diamond and CBN honing tools
Dressing and truing	Single point diamond dressers "Throw away" diamond dressers Diamond-Igel® (hand set multipoint diamond dressers) Diamond-Fliese® (blade type diamond dressers) pro-dress® (randomly set multipoint diamond dressers) WINTER Rondiste and other multi point dressers Ground profile and form diamonds Diamond form rollers Diamond profile rollers Diamond roller dressers and sets Diamond gear-type dressers
Polishing	WINTER-Diaplast <sup>®</sup> WINTER-Diaplast <sup>®</sup> -suspension Diamond and CBN micron powders
Other	Diamond grit Unprocessed diamonds Dressing units and sharpening sticks
Inquiries to:	SAINT-GOBAIN Diamantwerkzeuge GmbH & Co. KG Schützenwall 13-17, D-22844 Norderstedt, Tel. +49 40/5258-0, Fax +49 40/5258-381
	Stuttgart office: SAINT-GOBAIN Diamantwerkzeuge GmbH & Co. KG POB 30 12 69, D-70452 Stuttgart, Tel. +49 711/81009-0, Fax +49 711/8100940
Inquiries to:	Repair of mounted diamond dressers and ground profile diamonds SAINT-GOBAIN Diamantwerkzeuge GmbH & Co. KG Am Redder 1, 22941 Bargteheide, Telefon: +49 (0) 4532 40 40-0, Fax: +49 (0) 4532 40 40-65
Turning and milling:	Diamond lathe tools for external and internal machining with cutting edges made of: WINTER-Polybloc Typ 1 (polycrystalline) or natural diamond (monocrystalline)
Inquiries to:	SAINT-GOBAIN Diamantwerkzeuge GmbH & Co. KG Unstrutweg 1, D-07743 Jena, Tel. +49 3641/4531-0, Fax +49 3641/4531-25



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