

Lapping and Polishing Characteristics of Soft Material Tool Use

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Lapping with a 6.6 nylon lap and a cast iron lap was applied to workpieces of nonelectrolytic nickel-plated film and aluminum alloy with SiC #2000 abrasives. Nonelectrolytic nickel-plated workpieces with nylon lap reached $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ R_{max} in surface roughness and were covered with fine scratches from the main operation of held abrasives on the lap surface. However, when a cast iron lap was used, the surface roughness was $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ R_{max} and rough irregular ups and downs appeared owing to the rolling behavior of abrasives. Nylon lap has a large lapping ratio for both workpieces of nonelectrolytic nickel-plated film and aluminum alloy, although it shows a smaller stock removal than hard cast iron lap. On the other hand, the lapping ratio of cast iron lap is large for aluminum alloy workpieces, but decreases drastically to 1/10 for nonelectrolytic nickel-plated workpieces. Silicon crystal, quartz glass and heat-treated maraging steel were lapped with MC nylon lap, hard polyurethane foam sheet, fluorocarbon foam sheet and cast iron lap, with Al_2O_3 #1000 abrasives. Each workpiece was finished to nearly mirrorlike surfaces with only these soft plastic laps. In particular, stock removal of silicon workpieces yielded a small value by the light action of held abrasives on lap surface in soft tool lapping, while cast iron lapping yielded a large value owing to cracking and cleavage. In polishing, the surface roughness of quartz glass workpieces, measured by the stylus method, was 0.8 nm R_{max} with pitch polisher and $0.3\text{--}0.5 \text{ nm}$ R_{max} with soft fluorocarbon foam polisher, with exactly the same polishing conditions. Use of a soft tool in lapping and polishing seems to contribute to the improvement of the work surface quality and realization of ultraprecision machining.