# Mandrels \& <br> Accessories 

For Honing diameters
1.14 to 79.37 mm
(0.045-3.1251)

delapena
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Metal removal by honing is comparable with, often faster and more cost effective than, internal grinding machines. Efficient honing relies on obtaining an ideal balance between actual honing time and abrasive cost per component, therefore, choosing the correct grade of stone for each honing application is very important.

Honing differs from other methods of bore finishing in that there are a number of variable factors involved which all contribute to achieving the optimum honing operation and these are listed below:

## Determine choice of stone

1. Type of material
i) Hardness
ii) Special treatments such as anodising
2. Prehone bore condition
i) Taper
ii) Ovality
iii) Surface roughness
3. Bore characterictics
i) Diameter to length ratio
ii) Annular grooves
iii) Cross holes
iv) keyways

## Affect performance of stone

1. Surface speed of honing stone
2. Surface area of the honing stone
3. Stone pressure
4. Reciprocation speed
5. Type of honing fluid

These variable factors are mentioned to highlight the problems involved in recommending the ideal honing stone for any situation.

## Examples:-

1. A long bore component will require a softer grade of stone than a short bore of the same material
2. A bore containing cross holes will require a harder grade of stone than a plain bore of the same material

Delapena has compiled a comprehensive selection chart based on average results achieved for various material groups. See page. 5

The deburring stone is the hardest available and is suitable for most materials. This prevents damage to the roughing or finishing stone, reduces stone wear and reduces production times thus costs.

Common engineering materials can be seperated into five groups:

| Cast Irons | - Spun, malleable, meehanite, S.G. etc |
| :--- | :--- |
| Soft Steels | - Alloy steels below HRC 55, CDS, etc |
| Stainless Steels | - Martensitic, austenitic |
| Hard Steels | - Alloy steels above HRC 55, hard <br> stainless, hard chrome. |
| Non Ferrous | - Brass, bronze, copper, aluminium |

The stones recommended in each group are based on average results. Changes in rotation and reciprocation speeds will affect the stock removal and stone wear rates and so full use of the infinitely variable rotation and reciprocation speeds to achieve optimum performance.

Stones suitable for rough, finish and polishing are shown for each material. Rotation and reciprocation speed will affect the surface finish achieved with each stone.
If the rotation speed is increased and the reciprocation speed decreased the resulting cross hatch angle is very shallow producing a smoother, finer surface finish.
If the rotation speed is decreased and the reciprocation speed increased the resulting cross hatch angle is much steeper producing a coarser finish.
It can be seen that the rotation speed should be higher for polishing than for roughing and finishing.

Rotation speed can also be used to affect the hardness of any stone.
If stone wear is excessive, increasing the rotation speed will make the stone act harder slowing down the stone wear rate AND the stock removal rate.
If stock removal rate is low, decreasing the rotation speed will make the stone act soft, increasing the stone wear AND the stock removal rate.
This is a general rule and may not necessarily work in every situation. Consideration must also be given to other conditions affecting the honing stones performance.
Refer to the "Trouble Shooting " on page. 27

Abrasive manufacturers use a variety of code numbers to identify the abrasive type, grit size, bond structure and treatments of their individual products. It is not practical to identify the various stones and so Delapena use a coding system that is common for all stone sizes

- See "Stone grades chart" on page 5.


## Conventional Abrasives

Three types of conventional abrasive grit are commonly used in honing

## F Silicon Carbide

A jagged, splinter like type of free cutting abrasive grit. Used on soft materials such as brass, bronze, aluminium and cast iron. Can also be used on very hard materials such as carbon, ceramic and hardened steels.

## R Aluminium Oxide

A regular, chunky shaped grit used for deburring all materials and stock removal in most soft steels up to HRC 50.

## C Bauxilite

A special purified form of aluminium oxide having a cool cutting action. Used on wear resistant materials such as hard chrome and heat treated steels above HRC 50.

## Treatments

## IS Sulphur impregnation

Stones that are suffixed "s" are sulphur treated. An extreme pressure lubricant that helps to reduce heat, reduces clogging and loading of the stone surface and reduces pick up in softer materials.

## Other Materials

## SF Graphite

A range of polishing stones that will produce a high degree of surface finish on most materials.

## OCO Cork

A cork stick impregnated with fine abrasive grit used for polishing especially stainless steels.

## C6Y Cork

A cork stick used mainly for plateau honing of cylinder bores.

## Grit Size

Delapena honing stones are available in grit sizes from 60-500 and for ease of identification the following coding is used:

| Delapena Code | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grit Size | 60 | 80 | 120 | 180 | 220 | 320 | 500 |

The grit sizes shown above are the most common stone grades in use. Other grades of abrasives, not listed, are available if satisfactory results cannot be obtained by selection from the chart. Please contact Delapena for more details.

## Bond Hardness

Hardness or softness of grade is a measure of the tenacity with which the bonding material holds the abrasive particles together. The choice of grade depends on the material being honed. On a hard material a soft grade should be used allowing the abrasive particles to be released as soon as their sharp cutting points have been worn away. A hard grade is used on soft materials since the cutting points of the abrasive paricles will wear away more slowly and need to be held together for a longer period before being

The Delapena hardness code is a sfollows, ranging from A which is soft, to J which is very hard.

| Very Soft | A - B |
| :---: | :---: |
| Soft | .................C - D |
| Medium | E-F |
| Hard | H-J |



## STANDARD ABRASIVE SELECTION CHART

The stone selection chart lists the most common stone grades in use. Other grades of abrasives, not listed, are available if satisfactory results cannot be obtained by selection from the chart. Contact Delapena for details.
Where a choice of stones is given for a material group, the stone in column (a) is harder than the stone if column (b) and would be used for bore containing cross holes, annular grooves, short bores, etc.
While the softer stone would be used for plain bores and long bores.

| Diameter Range <br> mm <br> inch | Deburr All Materials | Operation | Material Groups |  |  |  |  | Delapena Stoneholder Types | Approx <br> Speed <br> Range <br> (rpm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cast Iron | Soft Steel <br> (a) <br> (b) | Stainless Steel <br> (a) <br> (b) | Hard Steel <br> (a) <br> (b) | Non Ferrous <br> (a) <br> (b) |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1.14-3.05 \\ 0.045-0.120 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | vailable (SE | SUPER ABRA | ES ON PAG |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3.05-3.81 \\ 0.120-0.150 \end{array}$ | R6J | F <br> P | F6F <br> F8F | R6F <br> F8F | R6F R6C <br> F8F | R6F R6C <br> F8F | F6F <br> F8F | Y Z | 2500 |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3.81-4.70 \\ 0.150-0.185 \end{array}$ | R6J | F P | F6F <br> F8F | R6F <br> F8F | R6F R6C <br> F8F | R6F R6C <br> F8F | F6F <br> F8F | AA NBB | 2500 |
| 4.70-6.23 | R6J | R | F4F | R4F R4E | R4F R4C | R4E R4C | F3F F3C | SH WW | 2500 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F | R6F C6C | R6F R6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.185-0.245 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C |  |  |
| 6.23-9.27 | R3HS | R | F3F | R4F R4E | R4F R4C | R4E R4C | F3F F3C | NA NG NEE K1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \\ & 1700 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F | R6F C6C | R6F R6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.245-0.365 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C |  |  |
| 9.27-12.45 | R3HS | R | F3F | R4F R4E | R3E/S R4C | R4C C3C | F3F F3C | NB NL <br> K2 K3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1700 \\ & 1300 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.365-0.490 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C |  |  |
| 12.45-15.62 | R3HS | R | F3F | R4F R4E | R3E/S R4C | R4C C3C | F3F F3C | SD NC | 1300 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.490-0.615 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C | K4 K5 | 1000 |
| 15.62-19.56 | R3HS | R | F3F | R4F R4E | R3E/S R4C | R4C C3C | F3F F3C | ND GG | 1000 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.615-0.770 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C | K6 K7 | 800 |
| 19.56-25.91 | R3HS | R | F3F | R4F R4E | R3E/S C3C | R4C C3C | F3F F3C | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { ND GG } \\ \text { K8 } \\ \text { K9 K10 } \end{gathered}$ | 800 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 0.770-1.020 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C |  | 600 |
| 25.4-50.8 | R3HS | R | F2F | R4F R4E | R3E/S C3C | R4C C3C | F2F F3C | F1 F2 <br> K11 K12 <br> K13  | 600 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 1.00-2.00 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C |  | 300 |
| 50.8-79.37 | R3HS | R | F2F | R4F R4E | R3E/S C3C | R4C C3C | F2F F3C | F1 F2 | 300 |
|  |  | F | F6F | R6F R6C | R6F C6C | R6C C6C | F6F F6C |  |  |
| 2.00-3.00 |  | P | F8F | F8F | F8F C8C | F8F | F8F F8C | K14 K15 | 200 |

Operation:

> R = Roughing
$F=$ Finshing
$P=$ Polishing

## SPEED RANGE

For polishing operations the spindle speed should be increased by $20 \%$ from the speed selected for roughing or finishing.
If specified stone is acting too hard i.e. glazing and not cutting, the rotational speed should be reduced.
If the specified stone is acting too soft and stone wear is excessive the rotational speed should be increased.

## Diamond Hones

Diamond honing stones in metallic and resinoid bond have been used successfully for many years.
These hones can be subjected to higher working pressures and surface speeds than conventional abrasives.

The main field of application has been honing tungsten carbide and ceramics where, because of the material hardness, conventional vitrified abrasives are unsuccessful. In certain other areas the use of diamond hones can result in a reduction in honing costs. Examples of applications in these areas are:

1. Cast Iron
2. Hardened steels above HRC 63
3. Components having interrupted bores

Three types of bonding materials are used to determine the hardness of the diamond hone.

## M Cobalt Iron Bond

A hard bond used for tungsten carbide with cobolt content above $25 \%$. Also used for cast iron, glass, ceramic etc.

## MB Bronze Bond

A medium bond used for tungsten carbide with cobalt content $11 \%-25 \%$ and also used on most heat treated steels above HRC63.

## S4 Resinoid Bond

A soft bond used for tungsten carbide with a cobalt content of $>11 \%$ and also used for other extremely hard materials.

## CBN "Borazon" Hones

Two types of bonding materials are used to determine the hardness of the CBN hone. The harder stone should be used for interrupted bores, short bores or when the pre hone finish is poor.

## BR Resinoid Bond

A soft bond used for tough hardened steels including titanium up to HRC63. Also suited to sintered materials such as Alnico and special alloys like Inconel.
Generally used at higher speeds and lower pressure than diamonds or standard abrasives. Always use the lowest pressure that will give a good cutting action.
Increasing the pressure beyond this point ill result in increased stone wear with very little increase in stock removal.

## BB Bronze Bond

A medium bond used for components having interrupted bores (cross holes, annular grooves, etc) or when the surface finish prior to honing is very poor.
Because the bonding material is harder, it can be used at higher pressures than the resinoid stone and can therefore be used if satifacory results cannot be achieved with the "BR" bond.

## Layer Depth

The overall height of the Diamond / CBN stone determines the abrasive depth (layer depth).
Typically Delapena metal bonded ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{MB}$ and BB ) hones have a layer depth of $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(0.060$ ") for hones with a height greater than this. On smaller hones the layer depth will be approximately $90 \%$ of the height.
Resinoid (S4 and BR) have 100\% layer depth.

## Grit Size

Delapena diamond and CBN honing stones are available as standard in grit sizes from 100-600 and for ease of identification the following coding is used:

| Delapena Code | 10 | 15 | 22 | 32 | 40 | 60 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grit Size | 100 | 150 | 220 | 320 | 400 | 600 |

The grit sizes shown above are the most common in use. Other grit sizes, are available to order. Contact Delapena for details.


## HONING OIL

It is essential that the correct type of properly filtered honing fluid is used if the optimum cutting conditions in any given material are to be achieved.

The functions of the honing fluid are:-

- to provide a lubricating film between the mandrel and bore surfaces.
- to keep the surface of the stone clean and open.
- to carry away the used abrasive grits and material swarf and cuttings
- to reduce and dissipate the heat generated in the honing stone and component

Delapena uses our 85 years of experience and dedication to the honing industry to continually work to exceed customer expectations. During the continuing improvement
 process we focus on a number of key factors to ensure the highest quality of oils are supplied at all times:

- Surface Finish
- Operator Health and Safety
- Oil Longevity

- Environmental Impact
- Lubricity
- Reduced Tool Wear


## Delapena Extra

Delapena Extra honing oil is formulated for use on standard applications that require high tolerances. Delapena Extra is light in colour to improve work piece visibility and improve consistency on smaller components such as: cylinders, gears, control bushes and injection pumps

In order to supply optimum oil we included two key additives:
Low misting additives to improve the health and safety standards for the operators using Delapena Extra oil

Anti wear technology is included to reduce tool wear and improved tool life
Delapena Extra also features better lubricity than lower viscosity oils which only have a flushing action. This improved lubricity provides reduced tool wear, better surface finishes and consistency for your components. Delapena Extra is the ideal honing oil for all materials.

## Delapena HD Heavy Duty

The Delapena HD heavy duty honing oil is formulated using modern additives and technology to reinvent the "old" heavy sulpherised and chlorinated oils. Delapena HD is classically dark in colour and ideal for heavy duty and large diameter applications, such as industrial cylinders and tube hones.

In order to supply the optimum oil we have included key additives:

- low misting additives to improve the health and safety standards for the operators using Delapena Extra
- anti wear technology is included to reduce tool wear and improved tool life
- anti pick up for stainless steel materials

Delapena HD also features excellent coverage and lubricity for larger diameter
 bores and tube hones.

## The Honing Assembly

A honing assembly comprises the adaptor(s), wedge, mandrel, stone and truing sleeve - details of which are listed in the mandrel selection charts (see pages 10-20).
For larger "permanent" type mandrels, shoes are also required in either brass or cast iron (see pages 15-17).


## Which Mandrel ?

Each page in this catalogue lists all available mandrels for a particular honing diameter.
Mandrels are available in various designs / materials (see page.9)
All mandrels above diameter 3.05 mm can also be modified for "Blind Hole" bores (see pages. 18 and 25)


Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length
3. When honing bores containing annular grooves, cross holes, cut outs etc, use keyway type mandrels. The extra stone width reduces the tendency for the stone to cut faster around these areas.

As well as the mandrel, you will require a truing sleeve, stone set and adaptor:
eg. diameter 6.7mm honed bore
Order - HS260/3NA MandreI, ST260 Truing Sleeve with a MA156/3 Adaptor


| Wedge Lift Angle | $10^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |

Stone reference is shown for each mandrel (see page 5 for list of grades)
Always true in each new stone before use. This operation takes only a few minutes but can save time and money especially in production honing. (see page 25)

Certain mandrels can be extended in length for special applications such as extrusion and shotgun barrels. (see page 22)

Standard mandrels listed in this catalogue cover the diameter range 1.14-79.4mm (0.045-3.125").

The mandrel design incorporates a single stone slot to locate the honing stone and the expansion wedge to provide movement of the honing stone. Unless otherwise stated all mandrels are supplied with an expansion wedge for open hole work and, unless otherwise stated, can be modified for blind hole work. (see pages 18 \& 25)

## CCS Type - Range Ø1.14-3.05mm

A tubular mandrel designed for use with the 1651 collet adaptor. The entire mandrel body is hard chrome plated for increased life. These mandrels are NOT supplied with wedges and these must be ordered separately. CCS mandrels are NOT suitable for blind hole work. Note; only "super abrasives" can be used on CCS type mandrels

HS Type - Range Ø3.05-25.91mm.
A range of hardened steel mandrels, available in a choice of short and long series working lengths, for general honing use and essential for honing abrasive and hard materials. Mandrels up to $\varnothing 6.22 \mathrm{~mm}$ have a fully circular workhead. Above this diameter the unique three point workhead design eliminates chatter and ensures rapid correction in errors of roundness.

SS Type - Range Ø6.22-15.62mm.
A range of soft steel mandrels incorporating the same design features as the HS type. These mandrels are used for honing pick up prone materials and are particularly suitable for super finishing of most materials.

B Type - Range Ø3.05-15.62mm.
A range of bronze mandrels incorporating the same design features as the HS type. These mandrels are used for honing pick-up prone materials and are particularly suitable for super finishing of most materials.

PT Type - Range Ø15.62-79.4mm
A range of mandrels incorporating the unique three point workhead design and consisting of a permanent mandrel body fitted with a replaceable guide shoe. When the shoe is worn out it is simply removed and a new shoe fitted.
Used for similar applications to the B type and for all holes above Ø 25.4 mm .
Avaialble in short, long and extra long series.
If mandrels above Ø 25.4 mm are required for blind hole work this must be stated at the time of ordering.

HSK Type - Range Ø6.22-25.91mm
A range of hardened steel mandrels designed specifically for honing bores containing standard ISO keyway slots. Based on the HS type design but with two or more abrasive sticks mounted side by side on the stone holder giving an overall stone width of approximately twice that of the keyway.
These mandrels are available in short series working length only and are NOT suitable for blind hole work.

## PTK Type - Range Ø15.62-66.68mm

A range of permanent type mandrel bodies incorporating the same design features as the HSK type, and fitted with replaceable cast iron shoes that must be machined to the specific diameter to be honed.
These mandrels are available in short, long and extra long series working lengths and are NOT suitable for blind hole work.

## PLEASE NOTE

Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
When honing long bores which require straightness or correction of curvature use the mandrel with the longest stone length.
In certain instances Keyway mandrels have proved superior to standard types on bores having annular grooves, cross holes, cut outs etc in that the extra width reduces the tendency for the stone to cut faster around these areas.
!! REMEMBER - ALWAYS TRUE IN EACH NEW STONE BEFORE USE
!!

## Special Mandrels

In addition to the mandrels listed in this catalogue you can order mandrels to suit your specific application based on the standard mandrels.
i.e. extended, diamond or chrome coated.

Please contact Delapena with your requirements.
See page 22 for further details


A


| Short Series | Mandrel Length A | Stone Length B |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| CCS045 - CCS055 | $28 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.10{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $11 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.437{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| CCS060 - CCS090 | $40 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.57{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $11 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.437{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| CCS095 - CCS115 | $53 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.08{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $12.7 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.5{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Diameter Range |  | Mandrel (excludes <br> Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve | Stone Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available Note; only "super abrasives" can be used on CCS type mandrels

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


| Short Series | $\mathbf{Y}$ | AA | Long Series | Z | NBB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $42 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.65^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | Mandrel length A | $50 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.97{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $55 \mathrm{~mm}(2.16 ")$ |
| Stone length B | $14.5 \mathrm{~mm}(0.56 ")$ | $17.5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.69{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | Stone length B | $25.4 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.0^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $31.7 \mathrm{~mm}(1.25 ")$ |


| Diameter Range |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |
| $3.05-3.17$ | $0.120-0.125$ |
| $3.17-3.30$ | $0.125-0.130$ |
| $3.30-3.43$ | $0.130-0.135$ |
| $3.43-3.56$ | $0.135-0.140$ |
| $3.56-3.68$ | $0.140-0.145$ |
| $3.68-3.81$ | $0.145-0.150$ |
| Adaptor |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |
| $\mathrm{HS} 120 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 120 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{HS} 125 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 125 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{HS} 130 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 130 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{HS} 135 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 135 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{HS} 140 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 140 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{HS} 145 / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathrm{B} 145 / \mathrm{Y}$ |
| $\mathrm{MA} 156 / 22$ |  |
| Y |  |
| 10905 |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |  |
| HS120/Z | B120/Z | ST120 |
| HS125/Z | $\mathrm{B} 125 / \mathrm{Z}$ | ST125 |
| $\mathrm{HS} 130 / \mathrm{Z}$ | $\mathrm{B} 130 / \mathrm{Z}$ | ST130 |
| HS135/Z | $\mathrm{B} 135 / \mathrm{Z}$ | ST135 |
| HS140/Z | B140/Z | ST140 |
| HS145/Z | B145/Z | ST145 |
| MA156/22 |  |  |
| Z |  |  |


| Diameter Range |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Metric | Inch |
| $3.81-3.94$ | $0.150-0.155$ |
| $3.94-4.06$ | $0.155-0.160$ |
| $4.06-4.19$ | $0.160-0.165$ |
| $4.19-4.32$ | $0.165-0.170$ |
| $4.32-4.45$ | $0.170-0.175$ |
| $4.45-4.57$ | $0.175-0.180$ |
| $4.57-4.70$ | $0.180-0.185$ |
| Adaptor |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |
| HS150/AA | B150/AA |
| HS155/AA | B155/AA |
| HS160/AA | B160/AA |
| HS165/AA | B165/AA |
| HS170/AA | B170/AA |
| HS175/AA | B175/AA |
| HS180/AA | B180/AA |
| MA156/22 |  |
| $\mathbf{\| c \|}$ |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |  |
| HS150/NBB | B150/NBB | ST150 |
| HS155/NBB | B155/NBB | ST155 |
| HS160/NBB | B160.NBB | ST160 |
| HS165/NBB | B165/NBB | ST165 |
| HS170/NBB | B170/NBB | ST170 |
| HS175/NBB | B175/NBB | ST175 |
| HS180/NBB | B180/NBB | ST180 |
| MA156/22 |  |  |
| NBB |  |  |
| 10908 |  |  |

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


A


| Short Series | SH |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $53 \mathrm{~mm}(2.08 ")$ |
| Stone length B | $19 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.75^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Long Series | WW |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $82 \mathrm{~mm}(3.23$ ") |
| Stone length B | $35 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.37{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Diameter Range |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |
| $4.70-4.83$ | $0.185-0.190$ |
| $4.83-4.95$ | $0.190-0.195$ |
| $4.95-5.08$ | $0.195-0.200$ |
| $5.08-5.21$ | $0.200-0.205$ |
| $5.21-5.33$ | $0.205-0.210$ |
| $5.33-5.46$ | $0.210-0.215$ |
| $5.46-5.59$ | $0.215-0.220$ |
| $5.59-5.72$ | $0.220-0.225$ |
| $5.72-5.84$ | $0.225-0.230$ |
| $5.84-5.97$ | $0.230-0.235$ |
| $5.97-6.10$ | $0.235-0.240$ |
| $6.10-6.22$ | $0.240-0.245$ |
| Adaptor |  |
| Replone Type |  |
|  |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |
| HS185/2SH | B185/2SH |
| HS190/2SH | B190/2SH |
| HS195/2SH | B195/2SH |
| HS200/2SH | B200/2SH |
| HS205/2SH | B205/2SH |
| HS210/2SH | B210/2SH |
| HS215/2SH | B215/2SH |
| HS220/2SH | B220/2SH |
| HS225/2SH | B225/2SH |
| HS230/2SH | B230/2SH |
| HS235/2SH | B235/2SH |
| HS240/2SH | B240/2SH |
| MA156/1 |  |
| SH |  |
| 10909 |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hard | Brass |  |
| HS185/WW | B185/WW | ST185 |
| HS190/WW | B190/WW | ST190 |
| HS195/WW | B195/WW | ST195 |
| HS200/WW | B200/WW | ST200 |
| HS205/WW | B205/WW | ST205 |
| HS210/WW | B210/WW | ST210 |
| HS215/WW | B215/WW | ST215 |
| HS220/WW | B220/WW | ST220 |
| HS225/WW | B225/WW | ST225 |
| HS230/WW | B230/WW | ST230 |
| HS235/WW | B235/WW | ST235 |
| HS240/WW | B240/WW | ST240 |
| MA156/36 |  |  |

Wedge Lift Angle
$10^{\circ}$

## Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length

B


| Short Series | NA / NG |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $80 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.15^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Stone length B | $31.7 \mathrm{~mm}(1.25 ")$ |


| Diameter Range |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch | Soft | Hard | Brass | Hard | Brass |  |
| 6.22-6.60 | 0.245-0.260 | SS245/3NA | HS245/3NA | B245/3NA | HS245/4NEE | B245/4NEE | ST245 |
| 6.60-6.99 | 0.260-0.275 | SS260/3NA | HS260/3NA | B260/3NA | HS260/4NEE | B260/4NEE | ST260 |
| 6.99-7.37 | 0.275-0.290 | SS275/3NA | HS275/3NA | B275/3NA | HS275/4NEE | B275/4NEE | ST275 |
| 7.37-7.75 | 0.290-0.305 | SS290/3NA | HS290/3NA | B290/3NA | HS290/4NEE | B290/4NEE | ST290 |
| 7.75-8.13 | 0.305-0.320 | SS305/3NG | HS305/3NG | B305/3NG | HS305/4NEE | B305/4NEE | ST305 |
| 7.90-8.40 | 0.311-0.331 |  | HS310/3NG |  |  |  | ST310 |
| 8.13-8.51 | 0.320-0.335 | SS320/3NG | HS320/3NG | B320/3NG | HS320/4NEE | B320/4NEE | ST320 |
| 8.51-8.89 | 0.335-0.350 | SS335/3NG | HS335/3NG | B335/3NG | HS335/4NEE | B335/4NEE | ST335 |
| 8.89-9.27 | 0.350-0.365 | SS350/3NG | HS350/3NG | B350/3NG | HS350/4NEE | B350/4NEE | ST350 |
| Adaptor |  | MA156/3 |  |  | MA156/45 |  |  |
| Stone Type |  | NA / NG |  |  | NEE |  |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  | 10911 |  |  | 10912 |  |  |


| Wedge Lift Angle | $10^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


| Short Series | NB | SD | Long Series | NL | NC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $93 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.66^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $110 \mathrm{~mm}\left(4.33^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | Mandrel length A | $158 \mathrm{~mm}(6.22 ")$ | $160 \mathrm{~mm}\left(6.30^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Stone length B | $44.4 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.75^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $57.1 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.25^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | Stone length B | $82.5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.25^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $85.7 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.37^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Diameter Range |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |
| $9.27-9.65$ | $0.365-0.380$ |
| $9.65-10.03$ | $0.380-0.395$ |
| $9.90-10.50$ | $0.390-0.413$ |
| $10.03-10.41$ | $0.395-0.410$ |
| $10.41-10.80$ | $0.410-0.425$ |
| $10.80-11.18$ | $0.425-0.440$ |
| $11.18-11.68$ | $0.440-0.460$ |
| $11.68-12.45$ | $0.460-0.490$ |
| $11.90-12.50$ | $0.468-0.492$ |
| Adaptor |  |
| Stone Type |  |
|  |  |


| Diameter Range |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Metric | Inch |
| $12.45-13.21$ | $0.490-0.520$ |
| $13.21-13.97$ | $0.520-0.550$ |
| $13.80-14.50$ | $0.543-0.571$ |
| $13.97-14.73$ | $0.550-0.580$ |
| $14.73-15.62$ | $0.580-0.615$ |
| Adaptor |  |
| Stone Type |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  |

Wedge Lift Angle

| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soft | Hard | Brass | Hard | Brass |  |  |
| SS365/3NB | HS365/3NB | B365/3NB | HS365/6NL | B365/6NL |  |  |
| SS380/3NB | HS380/3NB | B380/3NB | HS380/6NL | B380/6NL |  |  |
|  | HS390/3NB |  |  |  |  |  |
| SS395/3NB | HS395/3NB | B395/3NB | HS395/6NL | B395/6NL |  |  |
| SS410/3NB | HS410/3NB | B410/3NB | HS410/6NL | B410/6NL |  |  |
| SS425/3NB | HS425/3NB | B425/3NB | HS425/6NL | B425/6NL |  |  |
| SS440/3NB | HS440/3NB | B440/3NB | HS440/6NL | B440/6NL |  |  |
| SS460/3NB | HS460/3NB | B460/3NB | HS460/6NL | B460/6NL |  |  |
| MA156/4 |  |  |  | MA156/28 |  |  |
| NB |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10913 |  |  |  | NL |  |  |


| Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soft | Hard | Brass | Hard | Brass |
| SS490/4SD | HS490/4SD | B490/4SD | HS490/6NC | B490/6NC |
| SS520/4SD | HS520/4SD | B520/4SD | HS520/6NC | B520/6NC |
|  | HS543/4SD |  |  |  |
| SS550/4SD | HS550/4SD | B550/4SD | HS550/6NC | B550/6NC |
| SS580/4SD | HS580/4SD | B580/4SD | HS580/6NC | B580/6NC |
| MA156/5 |  |  | MA156/29 |  |
| SD |  |  | NC |  |
| 10916 |  |  |  |  |

$10^{\circ}$

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


| Short Series | ND |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $107 \mathrm{~mm}\left(4.21^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Stone length B | $57.1 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.25^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |$\quad$| Long Series | GG |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel length A | $237 \mathrm{~mm}\left(9.33^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Stone length B | $114.3 \mathrm{~mm}\left(4.50^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Diameter Range |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve | Shoe (PT only) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch | Hard | Permanent |  | Hard | Permanent |  | Brass | Cast Iron |
| 15.62-16.38 | 0.615-0.645 | HS615/4ND | PT615/4ND | ST 615 | HS615/8GG | PT615/8GG | STL 615 |  |  |
| 15.80-16.50 | 0.622-0.650 | HS622/4ND |  | ST 622 |  |  |  | L1057B | L1057C |
| 16.38-17.15 | 0.645-0.675 | HS645/4ND | PT645/4ND | ST 645 | HS645/8GG | PT645/8GG | STL 645 | (2-off each | (2-off each |
| 17.15-17.91 | 0.675-0.705 | HS675/4ND | PT675/4ND | ST 675 | HS675/8GG | PT675/8GG | STL 675 | for GG | for GG |
| 17.91-18.80 | 0.705-0.740 | HS705/4ND | PT705/4ND | ST 705 | HS705/8GG | PT705/8GG | STL 705 | mandrels) | mandrels) |
| 18.80-19.56 | 0.740-0.770 | HS740/4ND | PT740/4ND | ST 740 | HS740/8GG | PT740/8GG | STL 740 |  |  |
| Adaptor |  | MA156/6 |  |  | MA156/50 |  |  |  |  |
| Stone Type |  | ND |  |  | GG |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  | 10915 |  |  | 10917 |  |  |  |  |


| Diameter Range |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve | Mandrel (includes Wedge) |  | Truing Sleeve | Shoe (PT only) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metric | Inch | Hard | Permanent |  | Hard | Permanent |  | Brass | Cast Iron |
| 19.56-20.32 | 0.770-0.800 | HS770/4ND | PT770/4ND | ST 770 | HS770/8GG | PT770/8GG | STL 770 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L1058B } \\ & \text { (2-off each } \\ & \text { for GG } \\ & \text { mandrels) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L1058C } \\ & \text { (2-off each } \\ & \text { for GG } \\ & \text { mandrels) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 20.32-21.08 | 0.800-0.830 | HS800/4ND | PT800/4ND | ST 800 | HS800/8GG | PT800/8GG | STL 800 |  |  |
| 21.08-21.97 | 0.830-0.865 | HS830/4ND | PT830/4ND | ST 830 | HS830/8GG | PT830/8GG | STL 830 |  |  |
| 21.97-22.73 | 0.865-0.895 | HS865/4ND | PT865/4ND | ST 865 | HS865/8GG | PT865/8GG | STL 865 |  |  |
| 22.73-23.49 | 0.895-0.925 | HS895/4ND | PT895/4ND | ST 895 | HS895/8GG | PT895/8GG | STL 895 |  |  |
| 23.49-24.25 | 0.925-0.955 | HS925/4ND | PT925/4ND | ST 925 | HS925/8GG | PT925/8GG | STL 925 |  |  |
| 24.25-25.14 | 0.955-0.990 | HS955/4ND | PT955/4ND | ST 955 | HS955/8GG | PT955/8GG | STL 955 |  |  |
| 24.80-25.50 | 0.976-1.004 | HS976/4ND |  | ST 976 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25.14-25.91 | 0.990-1.020 | HS990/4ND | PT990/4ND | ST 990 | HS990/8GG | PT990/8GG | STL 990 |  |  |
| Adaptor |  | MA156/18 |  |  | MA156/51 |  |  |  |  |
| Stone Type |  | ND |  |  | GG |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  | 10915 |  |  | 10917 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wedge Lift Angle |  |  |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | $9{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |

## Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


| Range |  | Short Series | Long Series | Extra Long Series | Truing Sleeves | Shoes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |  |  |  |  | Brass | Cast Iron |
| 25.40-28.57 | 1.000-1.125 | PT1000/6 | PT1000/9 | PT1000/12 | ST1000 | L1059B | L1070C |
| 28.57-31.75 | 1.125-1.250 | PT1125/6 | PT1125/9 | PT1125/12 | ST1125 | L1060B | L1071C |
| 31.75-34.93 | 1.250-1.375 | PT1250/6 | PT1250/9 | PT1250/12 | ST1250 | L1061B | L1072C |
| 34.93-38.10 | 1.375-1.500 | PT1375/6 | PT1375/9 | PT1375/12 | ST1375 | L1062B | L1073C |
| 38.10-41.28 | 1.500-1.625 | PT1500/6 | PT1500/9 | PT1500/12 | ST1500 | L1063B | L1074C |
| 41.28-44.45 | 1.625-1.750 | PT1625/6 | PT1625/9 | PT1625/12 | ST1625 | L1064B | 10750 |
| 44.45-47.63 | 1.750-1.875 | PT1750/6 | PT1750/9 | PT1750/12 | ST1750 | 1064B | 1075 |
| Stone Type for Open Hole |  | F1 | F1 | F1 |  |  |  |
| Open Hole Replacement Wedge |  | 10931 | 10935 | 10939 |  |  |  |
| Stone Type for Blind Hole |  | F2 | F2 | F2 |  |  |  |
| Blind Hole Replacement Wedge |  | 10932 | 10936 | 10940 |  |  |  |


\left.| Range |  | Short Series | Long Series | Extra Long |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series |  |  |  |  |$\right)$


| Wedge Lift Angle | F1 $=11^{\circ}$ | F2 $=\mathbf{2 2}^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available
PT---/12 mandrels are supplied to order only
Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length


| Range |  | Mandrel (includes Wedge) | Truing Sleeves | Shoes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |  |  | Brass | Cast Iron |
| 66.68-69.85 | 2.625-2.750 | PT2625/12 | ST2625 | 1705101 | MT55630 |
| 69.85-73.03 | 2.750-2.875 | PT2750/12 | ST2750 |  |  |
| 73.03-76.20 | 2.875-3.000 | PT2875/12 | ST2875 |  |  |
| 76.20-79.37 | 3.000-3.125 | PT3000/12 | ST3000 |  |  |
| Stone Type for Open Hole |  | F1 |  |  |  |
| Open Hole Replacement Wedge |  | 10943 |  |  |  |
| Stone Type for Blind Hole |  | F2 |  |  |  |
| Blind Hole Replacement Wedge |  | 10944 |  |  |  |


| Wedge Lift Angle | F1 $=11^{\circ}$ | F2 $=22^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

IMPORTANT:
Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available
PT---/12 mandrels are supplied to order only
Shoes must be machined to the same diameter as the bore to be honed before use.

Where there is a choice of mandrels available for a specific diameter follow the following guidelines:

1. Always use the shortest mandrel commensurate with the bore length to be honed.
2. For bores that require straightness or correction of bend use mandrels with the longest stone length

|  |  | Blind Hole |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mandrel Type | Series | Length A | Stone B |
| Short (1 stone) | PT1000/6 - PT2500/6 | $180 \mathrm{~mm}(7.09 ")$ | $82.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3.25 ")$ |
| Long (1 stone) | PT1000/9 - PT2500/9 | $265 \mathrm{~mm}(10.44$ ") | $82.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3.25 ")$ |
| Extra Long (2 stones) | PT1000/12 - PT3000/12 | $350 \mathrm{~mm}(13.79 ")$ | $192 \mathrm{~mm}(7.56 ")$ |

for "Open Hole" configuration see pages 16/17

This range of mandrels can be converted for blind hole use as follows:

## PT /6 Series

Change the expansion wedge and stoneholder type and reposition the replaceable shoe, front and rear stops.

1. Use F2 type stoneholders instead of F1
2. Move guide shoe forwards flush with the end of the mandrel
3. Move front stop from the first hole to the second hole in the mandrel body
4. Move the rear stop to last hole in the mandrel body


PT /9 Series
Change the expansion wedge and stoneholder type and reposition the replaceable shoe, front and rear stops.

1. Use F2 type stoneholders instead of F1
2. Move first guide shoe forwards flush with the end of the mandrel
3. Remove the second guide shoe
4. Move front stop from the first hole to the second hole in the mandrel body
5. Move the rear stop to last hole in the mandrel body


PT /12 Series
Change the expansion wedge and stoneholder type and by repositioning the replaceable shoe and front and rear stops.

1. Use F2 type stoneholders instead of F1
2. Move first guide shoe forwards flush with the end of the mandrel
3. If one stone only is being used remove the remaining guide shoes, but if two stones are being used remove the last guide shoe only.
4. Move front stop from the first hole to the second hole in the mandrel body
5. Move the rear stop to last hole in the mandrel body


## HARD STEEL KEYWAY MANDRELS (HSK)

Diameter Range 6.22-25.91 (0.245-1.020")
Use for honing bores containing annular grooves, cross holes, cut outs etc, use keyway type mandrels. The extra stone width reduces the tendency for the stone to cut faster around these areas.



| Mandrel Type | Length A | Stone B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSK245/3 -HSK355/3 | $75 \mathrm{~mm}(2.95$ ") | $22.2 \mathrm{~mm}(.875 ")$ |
| HSK365/3 -HSK460/3 | $87 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3.42^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | $31.7 \mathrm{~mm}(1.25 ")$ |
| HSK490/4 -HSK990/4 | $101 \mathrm{~mm}(3.97$ ") | $44.4 \mathrm{~mm}(1.75 ")$ |



Note:
2 sticks per stoneholder

| Range |  | Short Series | Truing Sleeves | Stone Type | Replacement Wedge | Adaptor | ISO Keyway |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.22-6.60 | 0.245-0.260 | HSK245/3K1 | ST245 | K1 | 10919 | MA156/3 | 3.18 mm (0.125") |
| 6.60-6.99 | 0.260-0.275 | HSK260/3/K1 | ST260 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.99-7.37 | 0.275-0.290 | HSK275/3K1 | ST275 |  |  |  |  |
| 7.37-7.75 | 0.290-0.305 | HSK290/3K1 | ST290 |  |  |  |  |
| 7.75-8.26 | 0.305-0.325 | HSK305/3K1 | ST305 |  |  |  |  |
| 8.26-8.51 | 0.325-0.335 | HSK325/3K1 | ST325 |  |  |  |  |
| 8.51-9.017 | 0.335-0.355 | HSK335/3K1 | ST335 |  |  |  |  |
| 9.017-9.27 | 0.355-0.365 | HSK355/3K1 | ST355 |  |  |  |  |
| 9.27-9.65 | 0.365-0.380 | HSK365/3K2 | ST365 | K2 | 10920 | MA156/4 | 3.96 mm (0.156") |
| 9.65-10.03 | 0.380-0.395 | HSK380/3K3 | ST380 | K3 |  |  |  |
| 10.03-10.41 | 0.395-0.410 | HSK395/3K3 | ST395 |  |  |  |  |
| 10.41-10.80 | 0.410-0.425 | HSK410/3K3 | ST410 |  |  |  |  |
| 10.80-11.18 | 0.425-0.440 | HSK425/3K3 | ST425 |  |  |  |  |
| 11.18-11.68 | 0.440-0.460 | HSK440/3K3 | ST440 |  |  |  |  |
| 11.68-12.45 | 0.460-0.490 | HSK460/3K3 | ST460 |  |  |  |  |
| 12.45-13.21 | 0.490-0.520 | HSK490/4K4 | ST490 | K4 | 10921 | MA156/5 | $\begin{gathered} 4.76 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \left(0.1875{ }^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| 13.21-13.97 | 0.520-0.550 | HSK520/4K4 | ST520 |  |  |  |  |
| 13.97-14.73 | 0.550-0.580 | HSK550/4K5 | ST550 | K5 |  |  |  |
| 14.73-15.62 | 0.580-0.615 | HSK580/4K5 | ST580 |  |  |  |  |
| 15.62-16.38 | 0.615-0.645 | HSK615/4K6 | ST615 | K6 |  |  |  |
| 16.38-17.15 | 0.645-0.675 | HSK645/4K6 | ST645 |  |  | MA156/6 |  |
| 17.15-17.91 | 0.675-0.705 | HSK675/4K6 | ST675 |  |  |  |  |
| 17.91-18.80 | 0.705-0.740 | HSK705/4K7 | ST705 | K7 |  |  |  |
| 18.80-19.56 | 0.740-0.770 | HSK740/4K7 | ST740 |  |  |  |  |
| 19.56-20.32 | 0.770-0.800 | HSK770/4K8 | ST770 | K8 |  | MA156/18 | 6.35 mm (0.25") |
| 20.32-21.08 | 0.800-0.830 | HSK800/4K8 | ST800 |  |  |  |  |
| 21.08-21.97 | 0.830-0.865 | HSK830/4K9 | ST830 | K9 |  |  |  |
| 21.97-22.73 | 0.865-0.895 | HSK865/4K9 | ST865 |  |  |  |  |
| 22.73-23.49 | 0.895-0.925 | HSK895/4K9 | ST895 |  |  |  |  |
| 23.49-24.25 | 0.925-0.955 | HSK925/4K9 | ST925 |  |  |  |  |
| 24.25-25.14 | 0.955-0.990 | HSK955/4K9 | ST955 |  |  |  |  |
| 25.14-25.91 | 0.990-1.020 | HSK990/4K10 | ST990 | K10 |  |  |  |

Wedge Lift Angle

$$
K 1=5^{\circ}
$$

$$
\mathrm{K} 2-\mathrm{K} 10=18^{\circ}
$$

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available

Use for honing bores containing annular grooves, cross holes, cut outs etc, use keyway type mandrels. The extra stone width reduces the tendency for the stone to cut faster around these areas.


| Mandrel Type | Length A | Stone B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PTK1000/6 - PTK2500/6 | $152 \mathrm{~mm}(6 ")$ | $1 \times 82.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3.25 ")$ |
| PTK1000/9 - PTK2500/9 | $237 \mathrm{~mm}(9.34$ ") | $2 \times 82.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3.25 ")$ |
| PTK1000/12 - PTK2500/12 | $322 \mathrm{~mm}(12.69$ ") | $3 \times 82.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3.25 ")$ |

Note:
K11 $=2$ sticks per stoneholder K12 - K16 = 3 sticks per stoneholder

| Range |  | Short Series | Long Series | Extra Long Series | Truing Sleeves | Stone Type | Cast Iron Shoes | ISO Keyway |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | Inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25.40-28.57 | 1.000-1.125 | PTK1000/6 | PTK1000/9 | PTK1000/12 | ST1000 | K11 | L1070C | 10 mm |
| 28.57-31.75 | 1.125-1.250 | PTK1125/6 | PTK1125/9 | PTK1125/12 | ST1125 |  | L1071C |  |
| 31.75-34.93 | 1.250-1.375 | PTK1250/6 | PTK1250/9 | PTK1250/12 | ST1250 |  | L1072C |  |
| 34.93-38.10 | 1.375-1.500 | PTK1375/6 | PTK1375/9 | PTK1375/12 | ST1375 |  | L1073C |  |
| 38.10-41.28 | 1.500-1.625 | PTK1500/6 | PTK1500/9 | PTK1500/12 | ST1500 | K12 | L1074C | 12 mm |
| 41.28-44.45 | 1.625-1.750 | PTK1625/6 | PTK1625/9 | PTK1625/12 | ST1625 |  | L1075C |  |
| 44.45-47.63 | 1.750-1.875 | PTK1750/6 | PTK1750/9 | PTK1750/12 | ST1750 |  |  |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  | 1094500 | 1094600 | 1094700 |  |  |  |  |


| Range |  | Short Series | Long Series | Extra Long Series | Truing Sleeves | Stone Type | Cast Iron Shoes | ISO Keyway |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metric | Inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47.63-50.80 | 1.875-2.000 | PTK1875/6 | PTK1875/9 | PTK1875/12 | ST1875 | K13 | L1076C | 14mm |
| 50.80-53.98 | 2.000-2.125 | PTK2000/6 | PTK2000/9 | PTK2000/12 | ST2000 | K14 |  | 16mm |
| 53.98-57.15 | 2.125-2.250 | PTK2125/6 | PTK2125/9 | PTK2125/12 | ST2125 |  |  |  |
| 57.15-60.33 | 2.250-2.375 | PTK2250/6 | PTK2250/9 | PTK2250/12 | ST2250 |  | L1077C |  |
| 60.33-63.50 | 2.375-2.500 | PTK2375/6 | PTK2375/9 | PTK2375/12 | ST2375 | K15 |  | 18mm |
| 63.50-66.68 | 2.500-2.625 | PTK2500/6 | PTK2500/9 | PTK2500/12 | ST2500 |  |  |  |
| Replacement Wedge |  | 1094800 | 1094900 | 1095000 |  |  |  |  |


| Wedge Lift Angle | $11^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :---: |

Stone Selection - see page 5 for full range of abrasive types available
PTK---/12 mandrels are supplied to order only

IMPORTANT:
Shoes must be machined to the same diameter as the bore to be honed before use.

Delapena vertical tooling heads have been adapted to be used on horizontal honing machines. This gives the user an alternative honing option on smaller diameters $(25-79 \mathrm{~mm})$ and capability to hone bores above the range of the Delapena mandrel tooling ( $>79 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
Tool heads use standard vertical tooling stones sets (see Vertical Tooling Catalogue).


## Midget - GHA-281

Diameter Range 25.4-38.1mm (1.00-1.50")
Head locates in the spindle nose and the linear feed mechanism expands the stones.

Stone types (see Delapena vertical tooling catalogue);
$26 \quad \varnothing 25.4-31.7 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.00-1.25{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$
$27 \quad$ Ø31.7-38.1mm (1.25-1.50")

## Minor - GHA-283

Diameter Range 38.1-55.8mm (1.50-2.20")
Head locates in the spindle nose and the linear feed mechanism expands the stones.

Stone types (see Delapena vertical tooling catalogue);

```
\(28 \quad \varnothing 38.1-44.4 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.50-1.75{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)\)
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$29 \quad \varnothing 44.4-50.8 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1.75-2.00{ }^{\prime}\right)$

## Junior - GHA-285

Diameter Range 50.8-68.3mm (2.00-2.69")
Head locates in the spindle nose and the linear feed mechanism expands the stones.

Stone types (see Delapena vertical tooling catalogue);
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{T} & Ø 50.8-55.8 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.00-2.20^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \mathbf{U} & \varnothing 55.8-60.9 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.20-2.40^{\prime \prime}\right)\end{array}$

## Standard - GHA-287

Diameter Range > 65.0mm - (>2.56") \#
Head locates in the spindle nose and the linear feed mechanism is converted via a helical adaptor to rotational feed movement in the hone head to expand the stones. When fitting new stone sets the square hone body must be removed from the assembly.

Stone types (see Delapena vertical tooling catalogue);
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { G } & \varnothing 65.0-99.0 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.56-3.90^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \text { M } & \varnothing 68.0-107.0 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2.68-4.21^{\prime \prime}\right)\end{array}$

## \# Please note that the maximum honing diameter will depend on the application. <br> Please contact Delpena for advice.

## SPECIAL DESIGN TOOLS

All mandrels in this catalogue can be supplied to suit individual customer requirements such as increased length and coatings. As well as mandrel variants, other types of tools can be supplied, such as multi stone tools. These can also be adapted to fit any honing system.
All special tools are made to order. Please contact Delapena for advice and details of your requirements.
Below are some examples of special tools:

## Chrome plated Mandrels

All HS type mandrels within the range $\varnothing 3.05-25.91 \mathrm{~mm}$ can be supplied with the workhead hard chrome plated for increased strength and wear resistanc.


## Carbide backed Mandrels

All HS type mandrels within the range $\varnothing 6.22-25.91 \mathrm{~mm}$ and bronze and cast iron mandrel guide shoes can be supplied with carbide guides for wear resistance.
The carbide strips are glued in position and ground to the appropriate diameter.


## Special Single Stone Mandrels

Designed for special applications such as correction of bend and when standard long series do not offer sufficient stone length. These tubular mandrels can be made for bores over $\varnothing 3.05 \mathrm{~mm}$, have limited stone expansion and the mandrel workhead is hard chrome plated or has carbide guides for wear resistance, depending on diameter.


## Expanding Diamond Hones

A range of cone expanded diamond honing tools available for bores within the range Ø $0.0-\# \# m m$
These tools can be used with any suitable power source in conjunction with the corresponding micrometer adjustment device and with Delapena honing machines with an appropriate adaptor.


Diamond plated Mandrels
All HS type mandrels within the range $\varnothing 3.05-25.91 \mathrm{~mm}$ can be supplied with the workhead diamond plated for increased strength and wear resistance.


## Diamond backed Mandrels

All HS type mandrels within the range Ø6.22-25.91mm and bronze and cast iron mandrel guide shoes can be supplied with diamond guides for wear resistance.
The diamond strips are glued in position and ground to the appropriate diameter.


## Extended length Mandrels

All mandrels within the range $\varnothing 10.0-25.91 \mathrm{~mm}$ can be supplied with extended lengths.
The extension is achieved by cutting and sleeving the mandrel shank to achieve the required length.
Typical applications include extruder barrel and gun barrel honing.


## Multi Stone Honing Tools

These cone expanded tools are designed for specific components are generally used for production honing. Available for bores from $\varnothing 4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$
these tools can be supplied with $3,4,5,6$ or 8 compact super abrasive hones (depending on diameter).
Tools can be designed to fit any honing chuck system and have "spring return" or "positive retract" cone systems.



## 1810 / 1821 Universal Fixtures

The universal fixture takes the linear thrust from the reciprocating carraige. It can accept cylindrical components up to 112 mm diameter and 190 mm length with bore diameters up to 63 mm . The component weight is supported entirely by the mandrel. This fixture is NOT recommended for automatic honing with mandrels below 3.05 mm diameter.

1810 - EA, EAS and E2000S
1821-E1000S

## 1826 Hinged Stroking Fixture

The hinged fixture is an alternative to the standard universal fixtures. It can accomodate components as the univesral fxitures but has a hinged plate for easy load / unload of parts. It allows the component to be removed whilst it is on the honing mandrel. Includes three pairs of fingers with longwearing, adjustable carbide pads, one pair mounted on an extension piece allowing the honing of two parts in line (not shown).

## 1813-1815 Loop Grip Holders

A range of heavy-duty holders used to prevent rotation of the Workpiece when using the above fixtures or honing manually. A webbing loop is placed around the component and held secure by tightening a thumb screw.

Available in three sizes
$1813=19 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
$1814=38 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
$1815=75 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide

## 1850-1858 Hone Grip Holders

A range of holders used to prevent rotation of the Workpiece when using the above fixtures or honing manually. A loop is placed around the component and held secure by tightening a thumb screw.

| $1850=$ No. $10-\varnothing 7.9-9.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $1855=$ No. $21-\varnothing 16.7-20.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1851=$ No. $12-\varnothing 9.3-11.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $1856=$ No. $22-\varnothing 18.7-22.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $1852=$ No. $14-\varnothing 10.0-13.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $1857=$ No. $25-\varnothing 22.0-23.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $1853=$ No.17-Ø12.5-16.2mm | $1858=$ No.27-Ø21.5-25.4mm |

$1854=$ No. $19-015.3-19.0 \mathrm{~mm}$

## 1840 Alignment Gauge Assembly

Unit used for ensuring the component runs concentrically when mounted on the honing mandrel. This is a requirement when using the Delapena multi plain chuck.


## SL29 Mandrel Rack

Designed to accommodate sixteen complete honing units for bores up to 25.4 mm the Delapena Mandrel Rack is an invaluable accessory enabling the operator to keep assembled honing units readily available.

## CG100 Mandrel Adaptor

A simple adaptor for use with any external power source such as portable drill, pillar drill, radial arm drill etc. The CG100 will accept all mandrels from $\varnothing 10-79 \mathrm{~mm}$ and is used when it is not practical to use the hand operated horizontal honing machine. The mandrel is expanded/retracted by turning the knurled knob.

## Ideal Stone Length

The relationship between the length of the bore, honing stone and stroke length have a direct effect on the parallelism of the honed hole.


If the bore length is $L$ then the stone length should not exceed $2 \mathrm{~L} / 3$. To produce a parallel hole the stone must pass out of each end of the bore by one third of its own length.
The tool offering the longest stone in accordance with this formula should always be used.

## Stack Honing

When the bore length is much shorter than the diameter (over square) then consideration should be given to stacking several parts together to create a suitable honing length.

## Stone Dressing (Truing)

Each new stone should be dressed parallel with the tool to prevent shape errors being introduced into the bore.
This operation should be performed DRY at relatively low speed and light pressure.
Ideally the truing sleeve should be the same diameter as the bore to be honed.
Never use a truing sleeve when its diameter exceeds the maximum range of the tool being dressed in.

## Wedge Wear

Because of the very nature of the honing process wedges are subject to wear which causes loss of accuracy and performance.
Wedges should be inspected prior to use and replaced when worn or damaged.

## Modifying Mandrels \& Stones

Sometimes it is necessary to shorten the stone length to achieve specific requirements.
Generally both the stone and the mandrel workhead should be shortened the same amount.

## Short Open Bores

When the bore length is short and stack honing is not possible the stone and mandrel workhead should be reduced at each end to leave a central section $11 / 2$ the bore length.


## Blind Bores

## The range of "CCS" mandrels are NOT suitable for blind hole use.

## SS, HS, B \& PT ~ ø3.05-25.4mm (0.12"-1.02")

The range of mandrels listed in this catalogue can be converted for blind hole use as follows;

1. Remove pilot end so that end of stone is flush with end of mandrel.
2. If necessary reduce the stone and mandrel workhead length to $2 / 3$ of the bore length and that at least $1 / 2$ the stone length is behind the front lift point to prevent tipping.

Note, when honing short blind bores, it may be necessary to modify the stoneholder as well as the mandrel to ensure that at least half the stone length is behind the front lift point.


PT ~ Ø25.4-79.37mm (1.0"-3.125")
For details on converting PT mandrels for "Blind Hole" use refer to page 15.

## Tandem Bores

When honing tandem bores the stone should be of sufficient length to ensure that the entire stone surface contacts one or other of the tandem bores during the honing stroke and to achieve this the stone length must be at least twice the center distance of the tandem bores.

If the stone is less than twice the tandem center distance then the center portion of the stone must be removed, the amount being equal to amount that the stone length is than twice the center distance of the tandem bores.


## Keyway Bores

It is essential that keyway tooling is dressed to the exact bore diameter to be honed.
Keyway mandrels must have a full form on both the stone and mandrel workhead to prevent the tool from jamming in the slot.
All PTK mandrels are fitted with cast iron shoes that must be machined to the correct diameter before use.
Special stone platforms for use with the 1208 Standard head can be made to hone bores from $\varnothing 75.00 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Replacement Shoes

All PT mandrels are fitted with bronze shoes as standard and are ready for immediate use.
PTK mandrels are fitted with cast iron shoes that must be machined to the correct diameter before use.
All mandrels above $\varnothing 28.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ are supplied with packing strips that should be placed between the mandrel body an the mandrel body and shoe if the diameter to be honed is in the upper half of the range of the mandrel.


## Oval Bores

Ensure the tool is the correct size for the bore to be honed.
Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter.
If the part to be honed is thin walled, reduce the cutting pressure. If the stone stops cutting at reduced pressure, use a softer stone. For bores containing cut outs, large cross holes etc. use keyway type tooling.

## Bellmouthed Bores

Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter. Reduce the stroke length and use tool with shorter stone length if available.
If the bore length is less than $50 \%$ of the stone length reduce the stone length to $11 / 2$ times the bore length. If bell mouth persists continue to shorten stone or use a softer stone. Over correction will cause barreling.

## Barrelled Bores

Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter. Increase stroke length and use tool with longer stone length if available. If barreling persists shorten stone at both ends. Over correction will cause bell mouthing.

## Combined Bellmouthed / Barrel Bores

Typical in bores containing many cross holes, e.g. valve spool. Shorten stone length AND increase stroke length. If problem persists use softer stone

## Rainbow Bores (\& Waviness)

Use long series tooling. Stone length should be at least $11 / 2$ times the bore length. Correction of bent bores may result in bellmouthing. When bend has been corrected any bellmouthing can be corrected as described above.

## Tapered Bores

Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter. When honing manually reverse the component frequently.
When honing automatically adjust stroke position to allow more stone to pass through the tight end of the bore.

## Taper in Blind Bores

Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter and reduce the stone length to $2 / 3$ bore length.
If the bore has insufficient or no relief at the blind end use short stone first to hone bottom of the bore. Use stone with hard tip.
Ensure adequate supply of honing to blind bore.

## Bent Bores

Use longest stone length available. Stone length should be at least $11 / 2$ times bore length.
Correction of bent bores may result in bell mouthing. When bend has been corrected any bell mouth can be corrected as described above.

## Taper in Blind Bores

Thoroughly true in the stones, preferably to the exact bore diameter and reduce the stone length to $2 / 3$ bore length.
If the bore has insufficient or no relief at the blind end use short stone first to hone bottom of the bore. Use stone with hard tip.
Ensure adequate supply of honing to blind bore.

## Stone Glazed

Stone does not cut
Open surface of stone with dressing stick
Increase stroking speed
Reduce rotation speed
Increase pressure
Use softer stone

## Slow Stock Removal

If slow stock removal is not the result of stone glazed or loaded
Increase rotation speed
Increase pressure
Use softer stone
Use coarser stone

## Pick Up

Reduce pressure
Reduce rotation speed
Use softer stone
Use finer stone
Change HS type mandrel to bronze or PT type
Ensure good flow of honing fluid
Check quality of honing fluid

## Finish Too Fine

Open surface of stone with dressing stick
Increase stroking speed
Reduce rotation speed
Increase pressure
Use coarser stone
Use softer stone

## Stone Loaded

Stone surface becomes clogged with material
Clean stone surface with dressing stick
Increase stroking speed
Use softer stone
Use coarser stone

## Excessive Stone Wear

Reduce pressure
Increase rotation speed
Use harder stone
Use finer stone
Finish Too Rough
Thoroughly dress stone and shoe preferably to exact bore diameter
Increase rotation speed
Reduce pressure
Use finer stone
Change HS type mandrel to bronze or PT type
Check quality of honing fluid

