



Equipment Type:	8 and 10-inch diameter Double Grinder / Polisher
Model:	NANO-2000S
Speed:	100 – 1000 rpm
Electrical Requirements:	110 / 220 Volts
Frequency:	50 / 60 Hz
Motor Power:	1 Hp (750 W) dynamic high torque servo motor
Manual Revision Date:	August 2, 2021

Please read this instruction manual carefully and follow all installation, operating and safety guidelines.



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4. ACCEPTANCE:

Customer shall inspect the Products promptly upon receipt of delivery. Unless customer objects in writing within thirty (30) business days thereafter, customer shall be deemed to have accepted the Products. All claims for damages, errors, or shortage in Products delivered shall be made by Customer in writing within such five (5) business day period. Failure to make any claim timely shall constitute acceptance of the Products.



5. PAYMENT:

Customer agrees to provide timely payment for the Products in accordance with the terms of payment set forth on the reverse side hereof or in any proposal submitted herewith. If any payment is not paid on or before its due date, Customer shall pay interest on such late payment from the due date until paid at the lesser of 12% per annum or the maximum rate allowed by law.

6. DEFAULT:

If Buyer is in default (including, but not limited to, the failure by Buyer to pay all amounts due and payable to Seller) under the work or purchase order or any other agreement between Buyer and Seller, Buyer's rights under the warranty shall be suspended during any period of such default and the original warranty period will not be extended beyond its original expiration date despite such suspension of warranty rights.

7. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS:

This agreement has been made in and shall be governed by the laws of the State of Arizona. These terms and conditions and the description of the Products on the reverse side hereof or in any proposal submitted herewith constitute the entire agreement and understanding of the parties with respect to this sale and supersede all prior and contemporaneous agreements or understandings, inducements or representations, expressed or implied, written or oral, between the parties with respect hereto. Any term or provision of this Agreement may be amended, and any observance of any term of this Agreement may be waived, only by a writing signed by the party to be bounds. The waiver by a party of any breach shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of any other breach. Should suit be brought on this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs of suit including costs and attorneys' fees incurred on appeal or in collection of any judgment.



1.0 Safety Guidelines

1.1 Warning Sign:



A large exclamation point is used to point out special safety features on the machine.

1.2 Safety Precautions

- ! Careful attention to this instruction manual and the recommended safety guidelines is essential for the safe operation of the **NANO-2000S**.
- ! Proper operator training is required for the operation of the **NANO-2000S**.
- ! Any unauthorized mechanical or electrical modifications made to the NANO 1000S, as well as improper operation, voids all warranty claims. All service issues need to be reported to the manufacturer or supplier.
- ! Operate unit as specified in this manual.
- ! Disconnect from power before opening the unit.
- ! Do not rest anything on the working wheel.
- ! Ensure that the air slots on the back panel remain unobstructed.
- ! Turn off the water when the machine is not in use.
- ! Hold all samples securely (using two hands is recommended).

1.3 Emergency Statement

The **NANO-2000S** polisher has been designed for polishing metallographic specimens up to a 2- inch diameter. **DO NOT GRIND OR POLISH** oversized samples (greater than 1/3 the diameter of the working wheel). Always follow proper operational guidelines and avoid contact with moving parts, lubricants, and abrasives. Seek immediate medical care for cutting injuries.



1.4 Safety Test

! Important: The following safety check of the emergency stop button is required to verify that the **NANO-2000S** is functioning properly and is ready to use.

Test:

- 1). Activate the main power switch to turn on the machine.
- 2). Start the motor.
- 3). Depress emergency stop button.

Correct Response:

The machine immediately powers down.

Malfunction:

The machine does not lose power.

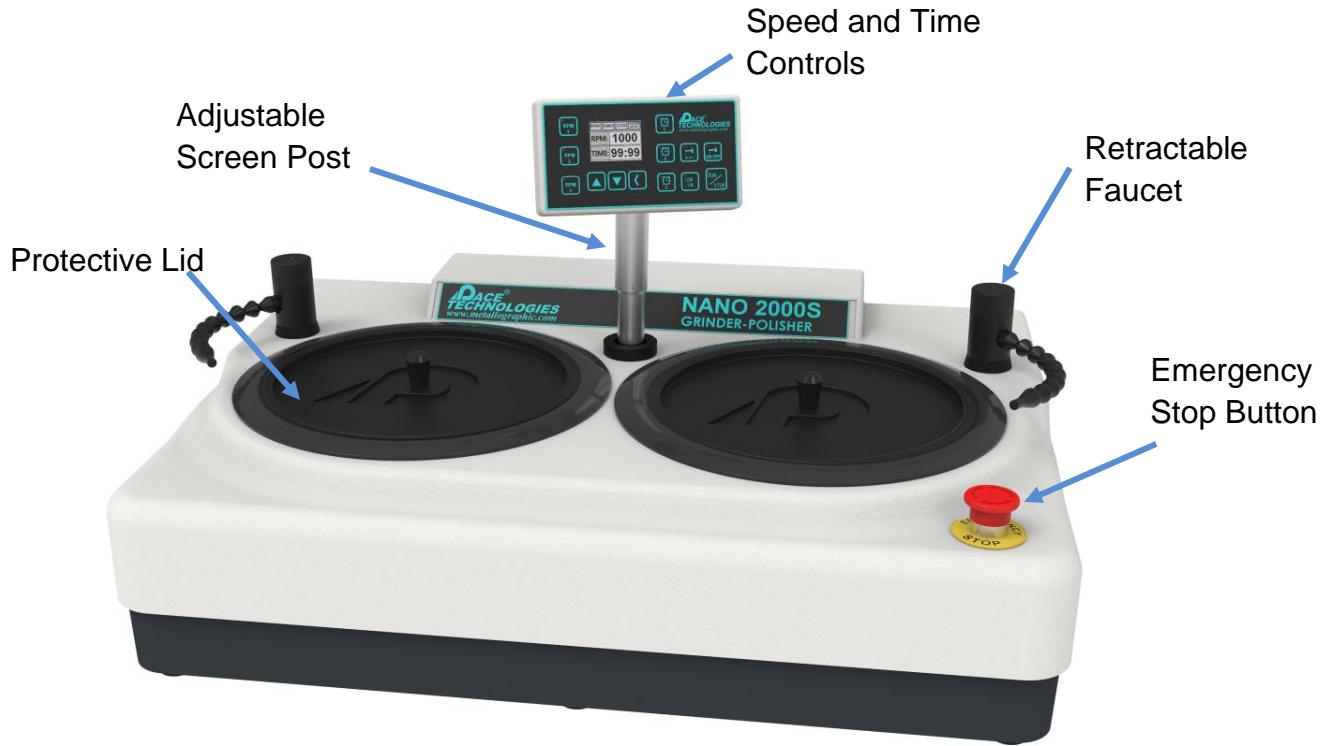
Corrective Measure:

If the system fails to lose power, disconnect the power supply cord, and call a service technician before continuing use.



2.0 Product Description

2.1 General Description



- The **NANO-2000S** is an 8 or 10-inch dual wheel grinding / polishing machine used for manual wet grinding or polishing of metallographic specimens.
- The **NANO-2000S** is a variable speed polisher (50-1000 rpm) with programmable speed and time settings.



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2.2 Technical Specifications

Electrical Specifications:	110 / 220 Volts (50 / 60 Hz)
Working Wheel Diameter:	8-inch (200 mm) 10-inch (250 mm)
Motor Power:	750 W (1 HP)
Polishing Base Speed:	100 - 1000 rpm variable speed Programmable speed settings
Weight:	Approx. 119-lbs (54-kg)
Dimensions (W x H x D):	Approx. 29.5 x 15.2 x 22.5 inches (751 x 385 x 571mm)
Working Temperature:	32° - 100°F (0 – 40°C)
Shipping Temperature:	32° - 130°F (0 – 54°C)
Storage Temperature:	32° - 100°F (0 – 40°C)
Maximum Sample Diameter:	1/3 diameter of the working wheel



EU Directives:

Machinery directive 2006/42/EC
RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU

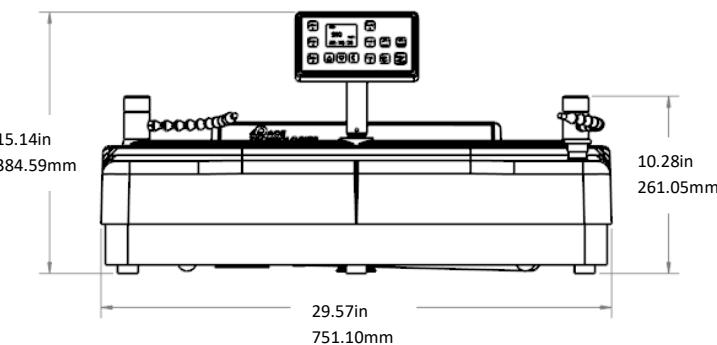
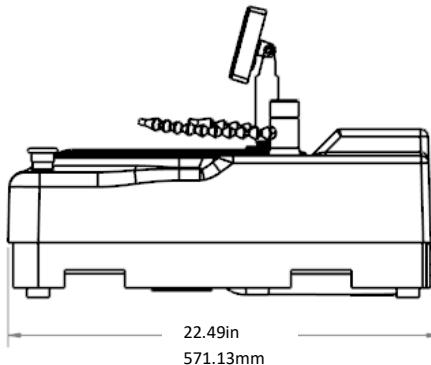
EU Harmonized Standards: EN ISO 1200:2010
EN 61010-1:2010
EN 61326-1:2006

2.3 Basic Size Dimensions

Note: Installation of the **NANO-2000S** should take place on a sturdy flat surface with access to water, drain, and electrical connections.

2.4 Features

- The **NANO-2000S** is equipped with a powerful 750W (1HP) servo motor for better torque over the entire rpm range.
- It also includes a full color LCD screen and easily programmable speed and time settings.
- A retractable faucet and flexible hose system allows for easy water access.





2.4 Features Continued

- The easy-to-view screen post features height, pivot, and rotational adjustments for maximum viewing angles.
- Included low-profile splash ring prevents excess water from escaping the bowl.
- A protective lid reduces the chance of contamination while storing.

3.0 Shipping, Unpacking and Installation

3.1 Shipping

- The **NANO-2000S** is shipped in a specially designed custom box. When unpacking, check that all parts are included and undamaged.

3.2 Unpacking

- When moving the box, lift from the bottom.
- It is recommended a minimum of two people assist when moving an object exceeding 40-lbs.

Measurements: Approx. 29.5 x 15.2 x 22.5 inches
(W x H x D) (419 x 216 x 381mm)

Weight: Approx. 119 lbs. (36-kg)

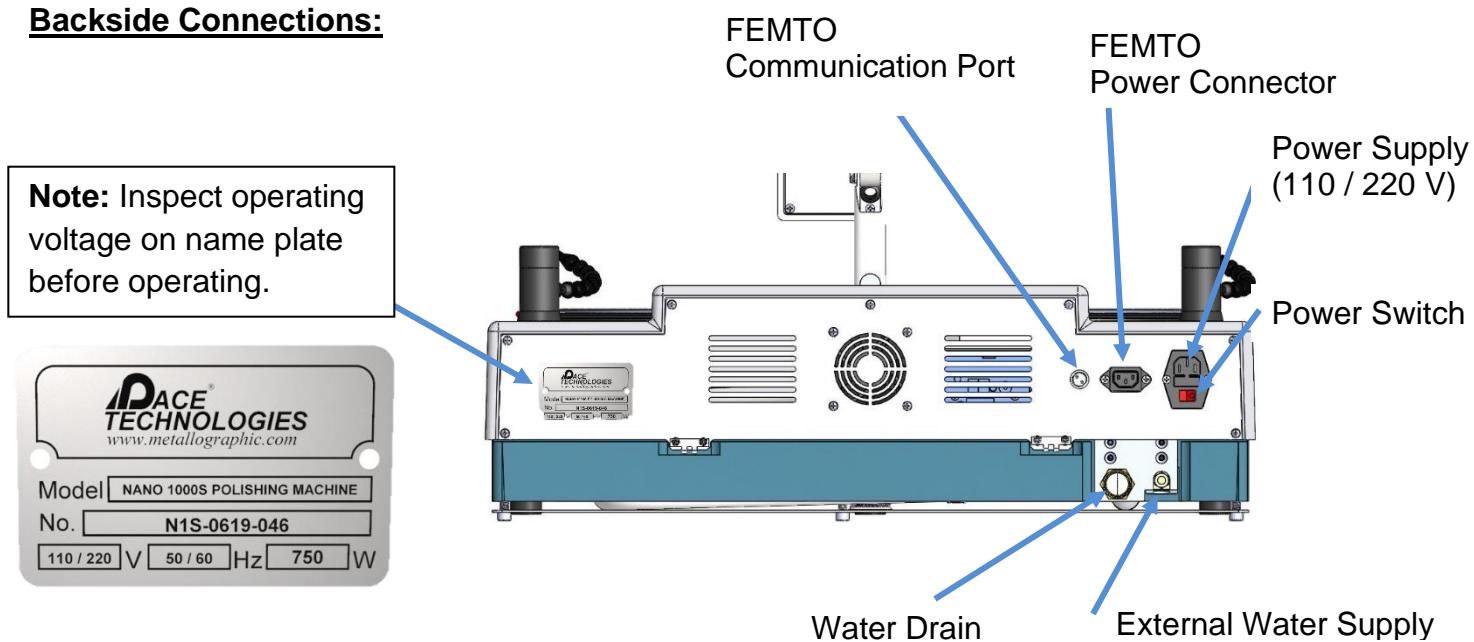
! Caution: Heavy equipment. Take care to avoid bodily injury.



3.3 Installation

- The **NANO-2000S** should be placed on a stable flat surface with access to water, drain, and electrical connections.
- After water, drain, and electrical connections are established, the system is ready for operation by activating the main power switch.

Backside Connections:



External Water Supply:

The water supply line requires a ¼-inch compression fitting. It is recommended that the water supply be turned off when the unit is not in use. Inlet water should be clean and contamination-free to extend the life and performance of the system.



Electrical Connection:

Connect electrical power cable to source.



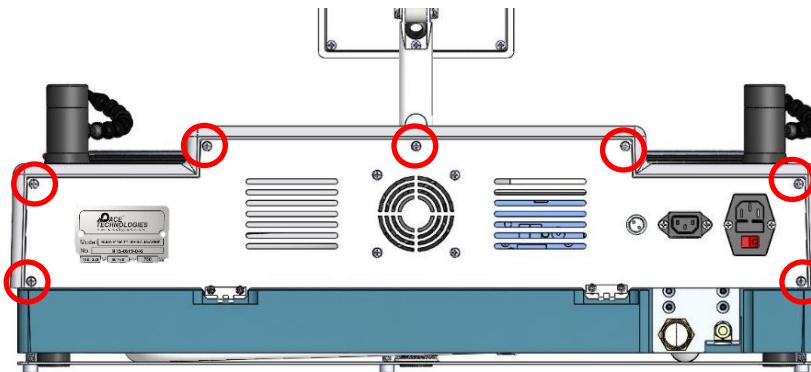
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3.4 Screen Post Installation

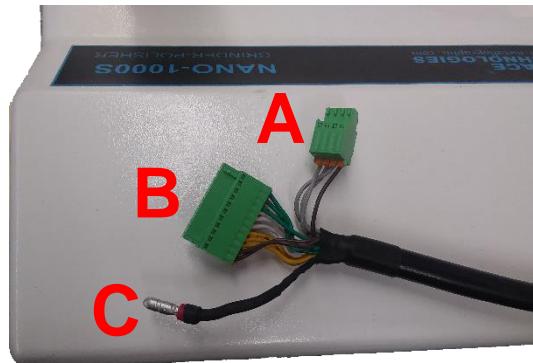
The **NANO-2000S** Polisher has a removable screen. Follow the below steps to install the screen. The steps can be completed in reverse if removing the screen in the instance that a FEMTO-S head is being installed.

3.4.1 Installation Steps:

1. Remove the screen post from the box.
2. Using a Phillips head screwdriver, unscrew the 7 screws from the back panel of the machine:



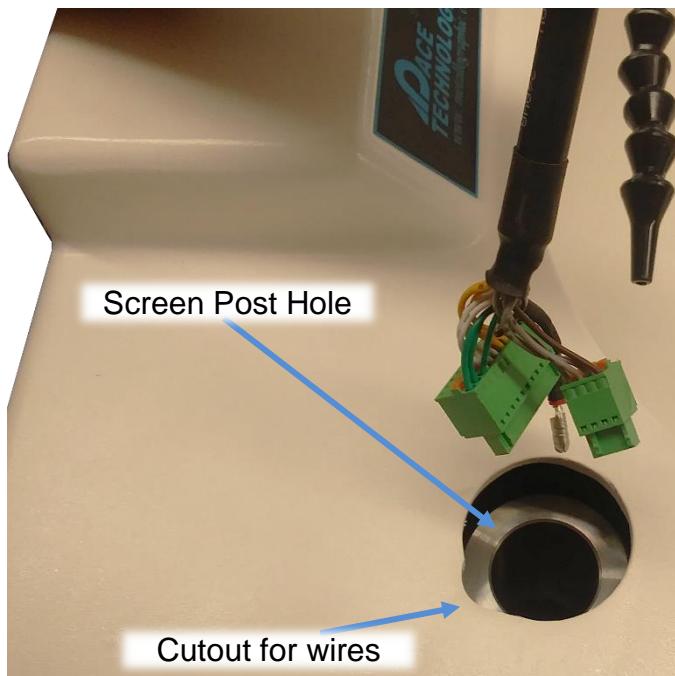
3. Look over the connectors labeled in the below image:



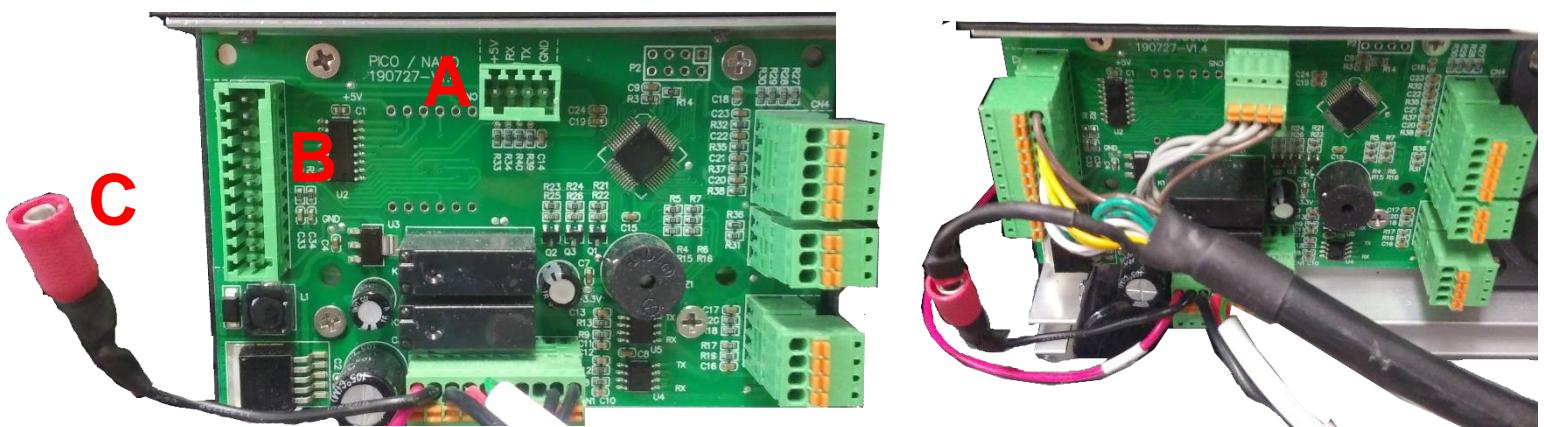
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4. Place the bottom end of the post through the Screen Post Hole located on the top of the machine cover. Feed the wires above the hole and towards the back of the machine. Use the small cutout to assist with routing the wires. DO NOT feed the wires into the Screen Post Hole.



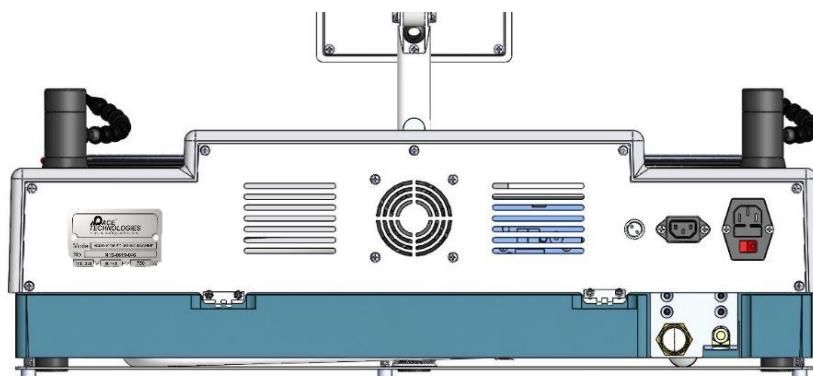
5. Connect the wires as follows:





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6. Replace the fasteners taken from the back panel and close the machine.



7. Position the screen's view to a comfortable orientation using the height, pivot, and rotational adjustment capabilities of the Screen Post.



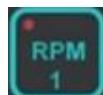
4.0 Start-up and Operation

4.1 General

The **NANO-2000S** is a manual grinding / polishing machine. By adding the FEMTO power head, semi-automated polishing can be achieved.



4.2 Control Panel



Rpm Selection:

Three programmable rpm settings.



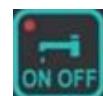
Directional Buttons:

Incrementally adjusts rpm and moves the number digit selector.



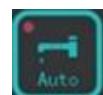
Time Selection:

Three programmable run time settings.



Water On / Off:

Stops and starts water.



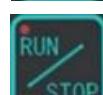
Water Auto:

Water automatically activates when the machine is running.



Wheel Direction:

Selects clockwise or counterclockwise wheel direction.



Run / Stop:

Runs and stops the wheel.

4.2.1 Manual Direction and Speed Controller

1. To select a wheel rotation direction, press the Wheel Direction button (as seen above) on the control panel.
2. Manually adjust speed by using the Directional Buttons:

- a.  Moves the digit selector to the desired spot.
- b.  Adjusts the number up and down.

4.2.2 Programming the rpm and Time Presets

1. Press and hold the button you would like to set until the screen changes to the number display.
2. Using the Directional Buttons, change the number to your desired preset.
3. Press the desired program button again to save the preset.
4. Now press the programmed button to set the machine to the programmed value.

4.3 Grinding and Polishing by Hand

1. Install the working wheel and attach the grinding surface/polishing cloths.
2. Switch on the machine in the back and set the direction, speed, and time (if required).
3. Position flexible waterspout over working wheel. During sample preparation, adjust water flow by turning the water control knob as needed.
4. Press RUN / STOP to start and stop the machine in manual mode.

Note: Initial operation of water valve may contain air in the lines. Turn water on slowly to purge air from the system.

Please read this instruction manual carefully and follow all installation, operating and safety guidelines. 13

4.4 Semi-automated Grinding / Polishing (Optional)



Metallographic semi-automated polishing machines are available with individual (single) specimen loading (FEMTO 1100S) or with fixed central and individual force (FEMTO 1500S) holders.

Semi-automated Polishing: Individual vs. Central Force

Individual Force: The force is applied to each sample individually. The main advantage for individual (or single) sample preparation is the elimination of the planar grinding steps resulting in fewer steps overall. The primary disadvantage is that the specimen plane is not fixed in a rigid position during grinding and can result in a loss of flatness across the sample.



Individual Force

Individual Force Advantages:

- Reduced number of preparation steps.
- Lower cost for consumables.
- Sample can be re-polished without having to re-planarize the specimen.

Individual Force Disadvantages:

- Can result in a loss of flatness across the specimen if heavy duty grinding is required.
- It is recommended that the grinding and polishing steps only be done at matching head and base speeds, with the rotation being in the same direction.

Central Force: For central force holders, the specimens are locked into a rigid position, or fixed plane, so that the specimens cannot rock during sample preparation. This is especially important for the planar grinding or coarser grinding steps.

FEMTO 1100S Auto Polishing Head



Central Fixed Force

Central Force Advantages:

- Locking the samples into a rigid position results in flatter specimens.
- Specimens can be polished in both the contra and complementary head and base directions.

Central Force Disadvantages:

- A minimum of 3 samples are required in the holder.
- Typically requires 1 – 3 additional coarser grinding steps to planarize all specimens.
- Additional grinding steps increase both consumable cost and total preparation time.
- Coarser grinding can result in more surface and subsurface damage to the specimen.
- Specimens need to be re-planarized if they are removed from the fixed holder.

FEMTO 1500S Auto Polishing Head



Interchangeable
Central Force Holders

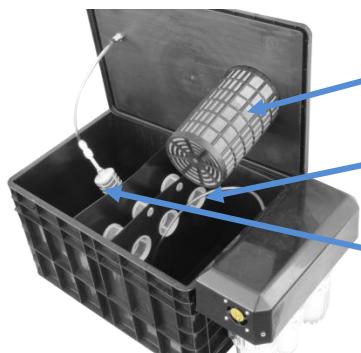


Individual vs. Central Force Preparation Requirements:

Step	Individual Force	Central Force
Planar Grinding	N/A	120, 240 Grit SiC
Rough Grinding	360, 600 Grit SiC	360, 600 Grit SiC
Fine Grinding	800, 1200 Grit SiC	800, 1200 Grit SiC
Intermediate Polishing	1-micron Polycrystalline Diamond on a Woven Pad	1-micron Polycrystalline Diamond on a Woven Pad
Final Polishing	0.05-micron NANOMETER Alumina on a Napped Pad	0.05-micron NANOMETER Alumina on a Napped Pad

4.5 Recirculating Filter System (Optional Attachment)

The recirculating-filter system allows for the polisher to be both mobile as well as to filter and remove polishing swarf and abrasives generated from PACE Technologies NANO series polishers. Utilizing a positive pressure pump, the recirculating filter system can provide clean water containing <0.1 µm particles, thus eliminating waste flow to the building drainage system.



- Stage 1:** Coarse straining filter
- Stage 2:** Intermediate straining filters (3 filters)
- Stage 3:** Supply filter



- Stages 4-6:** Exchangeable fine particulate cartridge filters (0.5, >0.1 and 0.1 µm)

Description		Recirculating-Filter System
Filtering		Coarse (2-straining filters) Fine Filters (0.5, >0.1 and 0.1 µm)
Electrical specification		110 / 220V (50/60 Hz)
Chambers		3-section chamber
Pump		24VDC Diaphragm Pump, 0.8 GPM
Dimensions (W x D x H)		31 x 16 x 19-inch (790 x 400 x 480 mm)
Volume of Tank		18 gallons (70 L)
Weight		30 lbs. (14 kg)
Part No.		RC-1000

4.6 Automated / Manual Dispensing Unit (Optional Attachment)

The ZETA-2000 dispensing unit allows for either manual or automated dispensing of the abrasive suspension. The ZETA-2000 has 4-fluid peristaltic dispensing pumps, auto priming, and a water flushing features.



Feature	ZETA 2000 Technical Specifications
Pumps:	4 (24V) Programmable Peristaltic pumps
Pump Control:	Frequency, Duration, Time
Flow Rates:	1.2~90 ml/minute
Dispenser:	Manual and Auto operation with priming and flushing
Controls:	7-inch touchscreen interface
Dispensing Arm:	Flexible for easy set-up
Water Supply:	Direct line water inlet
Electrical:	110/220V (50/60 Hz)
Dimensions (W x D x H):	10 x 11.3 x 12-inches (242 x 286 x 305 mm)
Weight:	12 lbs. (5.4 kg)

4.7 Metallographic Specimen Preparation Basics

A typical metallographic specimen preparation consists of the following basic steps:

Preparation Stage	Purpose
<u>Initial Documentation:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To document the initial condition of the sample.• To map the sample surface.• To highlight the area of interest.
<u>Sectioning / Cutting:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce the size of large samples.• To sample the specimen close to the area of interest.
<u>Rough, or Planar Grinding:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To obtain a planar surface.• To remove sectioning damage.• To approach the area of interest.
<u>Rough Polishing:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideally to remove all the subsurface and microstructural damage produced during cutting and rough grinding (Superficial scratches may still be present after this step).
<u>Final Polishing:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generally, more for cosmetic purposes than for removing microstructural damage. In most cases, this stage should be minimized to avoid over-polishing and distorting the microstructural features.
<u>Etching:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To enhance microstructural features such as grain boundaries, grain size, phase differences, etc.
<u>Examination:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A variety of examination techniques are used in metallography, including optical microscopy, electron microscopy, and hardness testing.



4.7.1 Rough / Planar Grinding

- Rough or planar grinding is required to produce flat specimens and to reduce the damage created by sectioning. The planar grinding step is accomplished by decreasing the abrasive grit particle size sequentially to obtain surface finishes that are ready for polishing. Care must be taken to avoid being too abrasive in this step and creating greater specimen damage than produced during cutting. This is especially true for very brittle materials such as ceramics and silicon.
- The machine parameters which affect the preparation of metallographic specimens include grinding/polishing pressure, grinding direction, and the relative velocity distribution between the specimen and the polishing wheel.

Grinding Pressure

- Grinding/polishing pressure is dependent upon the applied force (pounds or Newton's) and the area of the specimen and mounting material. Pressure is defined as the Force/Area (psi, N/m², or Pa). For specimens significantly harder than the mounting compound, pressure is better defined as the force divided by the specimen surface area. Thus, for larger hard specimens, higher grinding/polishing pressures increase stock removal rates. However, higher pressure also increases the amount of surface and subsurface damage produced in the specimen.

Note: Regarding SiC grinding papers, as the abrasive grains dull and cut rates decrease, increasing grinding pressures can extend the life of the SiC paper.

- Higher grinding/polishing pressures can also generate additional frictional heat which may be beneficial for the chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) of ceramics, minerals, and composites. Likewise, for extremely friable specimens (such as nodular cast iron), higher pressures and lower relative velocity distributions can aid in retaining inclusions and secondary phases.



Grinding Direction

- The orientation of the specimen can have a significant impact on the preparation results, especially for specimens with coatings. In general, when grinding and polishing materials with coatings, the brittle component should be kept in compression. In other words, for brittle coatings, the direction of the abrasive should be through the coating and into the substrate. Conversely, for brittle substrates with ductile coatings, the direction of the abrasive should be through the brittle substrate and into the ductile coating.

Manual Preparation

- To ensure that the previous rough grinding damage is removed when grinding by hand, the specimen should be rotated 90 degrees and continually ground until all the scratches from the previous grinding direction are removed. When necessary, the abrasive paper should be replaced with a newer paper to maintain cutting rates.

4.7.2 Rough Polishing

- The purpose of the rough polishing step is to remove the damage produced during cutting and planar grinding. Proper rough polishing will maintain specimen flatness and retain all inclusions or secondary phases. By eliminating the previous damage and maintaining the microstructural integrity of the specimen at this step, a minimal amount of time is required to remove the cosmetic damage at the final polishing step.
- Rough polishing is accomplished primarily with diamond abrasives ranging from 9-micron to 1-micron. Polycrystalline diamond (because of its multiple small cutting edges) produces high cut rates with minimal surface damage. Therefore, polycrystalline diamond abrasives are recommended for metallographic rough polishing on low-napped polishing cloths.



Rough Polishing Guidelines

Materials	Recommendation
Metals (Ferrous, Non-ferrous, Tool Steels, Superalloys, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough polishing usually requires two polishing steps • Example: a 6-micron diamond followed by a 1-micron diamond on low-napped polishing cloths.
Ceramics and Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-napped polishing pads using polycrystalline diamond, alternating with colloidal silica. • This provides a chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) effect which results in a damage-free surface.
Polymer Matrix Composites (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond-lapping films are recommended.
Biomaterials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-napped polishing pads with polycrystalline diamond, alternating with colloidal silica. • Alternatively, diamond-lapping films may work well.
Microelectronic Specimens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond-lapping films are recommended.
Plastics and Polymers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 and 1200 grit SiC abrasive paper is recommended.
Plasma Spray Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond-lapping films or low-napped polishing pads with alternating diamond and colloidal silica abrasives.



4.7.3 Final Polishing

The purpose of final polishing is to remove only the cosmetic surface damage. It should not be used to remove any damage remaining from cutting and planar grinding. If the damage from these steps is not completely removed, the rough polishing step should be repeated or continued.

Final Polishing Guidelines

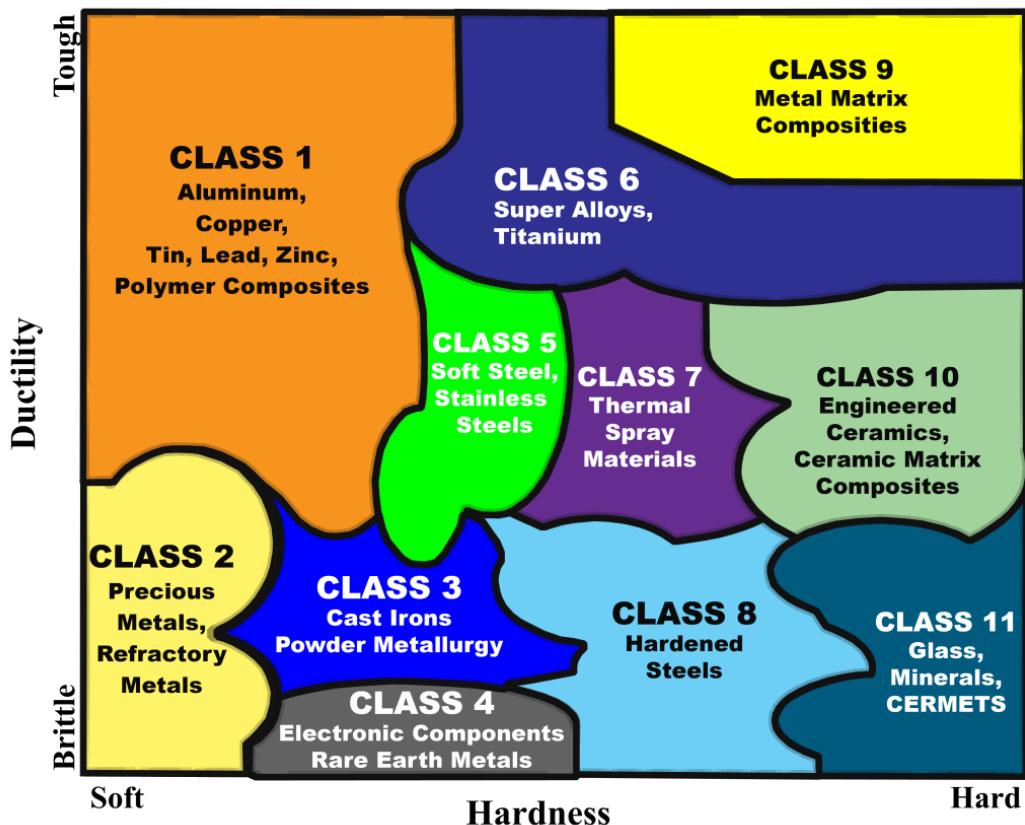
Material	Recommendation
Metals (Ferrous, Non-ferrous, Tool Steels, Superalloys, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-napped polishing pads with a nanometer alumina polishing abrasive. The polishing times should nominally be less than 30 seconds.
Ceramics and Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-napped polishing pads using 1- μm polycrystalline diamond, alternating with colloidal silica or colloidal silica alone.
Polymer Matrix Composites (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine abrasive diamond-lapping films, followed by a very light polish on a high-napped polishing pad.
Biomaterials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-napped polishing pads with polycrystalline diamond, alternating with colloidal silica.
Microelectronic Specimens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond-lapping films followed by a very light polish on a high-napped polishing pad.
Plastics and Polymers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light polish with alumina on a high-napped polishing pad.
Plasma Spray Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond-lapping films followed by a very light and short alumina or colloidal silica polish on a high-napped polishing pad.

4.8 Metallographic Preparation Guidelines

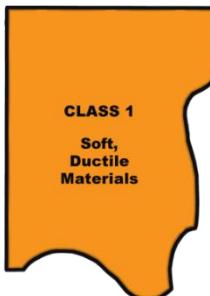
Metallographic specimen preparation requires knowledge of the specimen properties. The most important characteristics are the hardness and ductility of the specimen. Based on these material properties, the proper metallographic consumables and equipment parameters can be determined.

4.8.1 Metallographic Class Procedures – Chart

The following chart shows the hardness and ductility for most metallographic material classes that are analyzed by metallographic techniques. Specimen procedures are fundamentally derived from this metallographic applications chart.

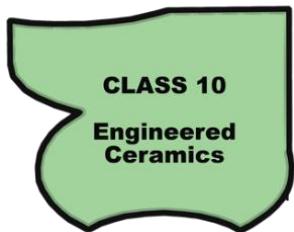


4.8.2 Metallographic Class Procedures – Icons

Class	Common Materials	Link to Online Procedures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aluminum • Copper • Lead • Tin • Zinc • Polymer Matrix Composites 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-1-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious Metals • Refractory Metals 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-2-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powder Metallurgy • Cast Irons 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-3-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powder Metallurgy • Cast Irons 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-4-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stainless Steels • Soft Steels 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-5-Description.html



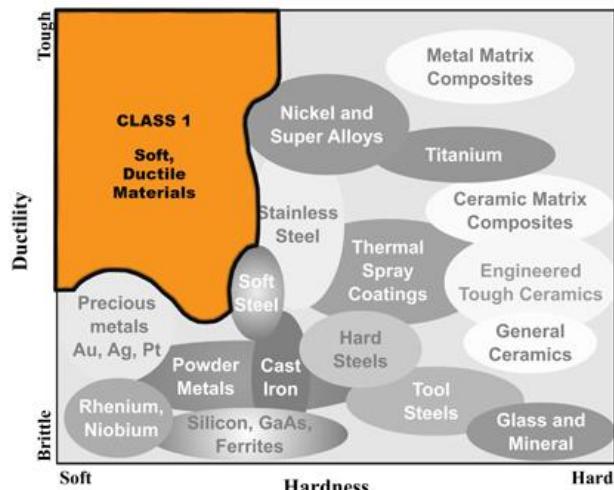
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Class	Common Materials	Link to Online Procedures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super Alloys • Titanium 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-6-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal Spray Coatings 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-7-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Steels 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-8-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal Matrix Composites 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-9-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Ceramics • Engineering Ceramics • Ceramic Matrix Composites 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-10-Description.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Minerals • CERMETS 	https://www.metallographic.com/Metallographic-Preparation-Procedures/Class-11-Description.html

4.8.3 Metallographic Class Procedures – Examples

4.8.3.1 Class 1: Soft Ductile Materials (Example: Aluminum)

The difficulty in preparing Class 1 materials arises from the fact that these materials contain oxide inclusions in their microstructures. Proper specimen preparation retains these oxides, eliminating scratching and smearing caused by these particles. If the specimen is not prepared properly, the microstructure will not be accurately represented.



Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive Blade (Cat. No. MAX-C or MAX-I series)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting with Phenolic, Epoxy, or Diallyl Phthalate compression mounting resins.

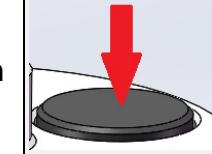
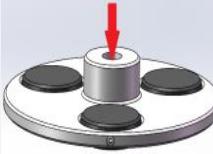
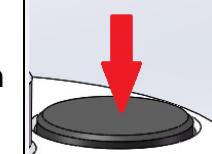
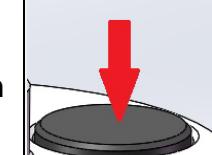
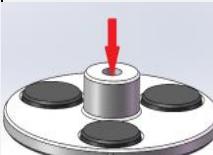
Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
P120 grit ALO paper* P220 grit ALO paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	

*Required for central polishing force



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Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
P500 grit ALO paper P1200 grit ALO paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	1-min		
1-µm DIAMAT Diamond on ATLANTIS polishing pad	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	2-min		
0.05-µm Nanometer Alumina on NAPPAD polishing pad	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	1-min		



**2024 Aluminum Alloy etched with Kellers Reagent
200X**

4.8.3.2 Class 2: Very Soft, Low Ductility Materials (Example: Rhenium)

Refractory materials such as Rhenium, Niobium, Tungsten and Molybdenum are very soft. Therefore, any loose or fractured abrasive particles can be easily embedded. This makes specimen preparation very difficult because it will gum up diamond grinding disks or become embedded with fractured SiC particles when ground with SiC papers. The key to preparation of this material is to use the tougher alumina abrasive and to chemically etch the specimen with each grinding step. The purpose of etching is to remove the embedded particles and not carry them over as contamination.

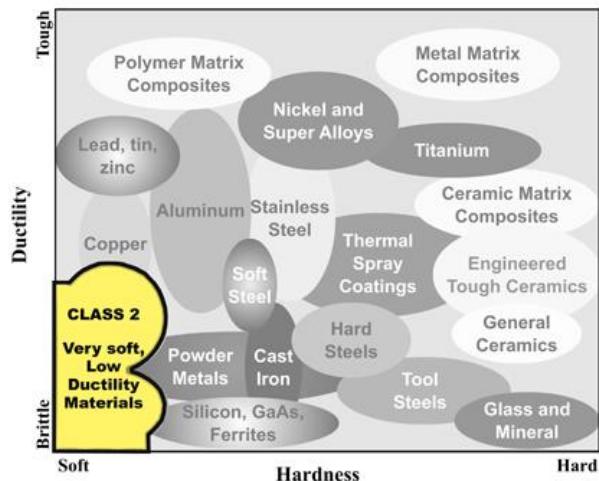
Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive Blade
(Cat. No. MAX-C or MAX-I series)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting with Phenolic, Epoxy or Diallyl Phthalate compression mounting resins

Polishing:



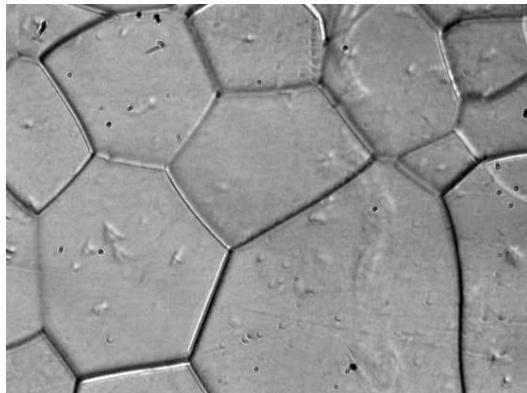
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
P120 grit ALO paper* P220 grit ALO paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	

*Required for central polishing force



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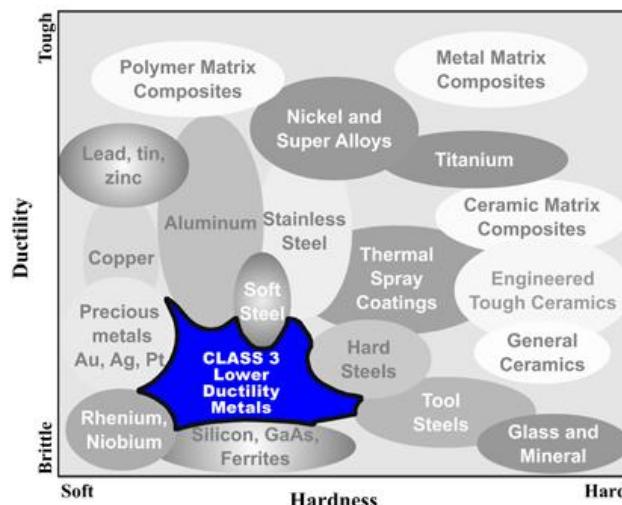
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
P500 grit ALO paper P1200 grit ALO paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	1-min		
1-µm DIAMAT Diamond on ATLANTIS polishing pad	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	2-min		
0.05-µm Nanometer Acid Alumina on a BLACKCHEM 2 pad	Polishing with 10% Diluted etchant below: Rhenium: 30-ml lactic acid, 30-ml HNO ₃ 1-ml HF	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	1-min		



Rhenium (BF) Etched

4.8.3.3 Class 3: Lower Ductility Materials (Example: Cast Iron)

Cast Irons are difficult materials to prepare properly because the graphite nodules (or graphite flakes) are easily pulled out during preparation. By minimizing the sectioning damage and by starting with a modest grit size SiC paper, retaining these difficulties can be accomplished.



Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive Blade (Cat. No. MAX-D or MAX-I series)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting with Phenolic, Epoxy or Diallyl Phthalate compression mounting resins.

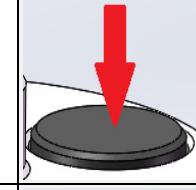
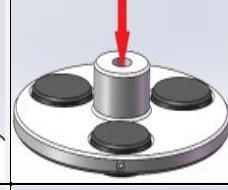
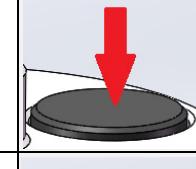
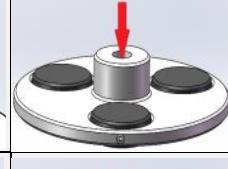
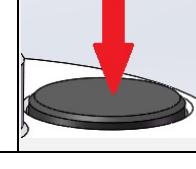
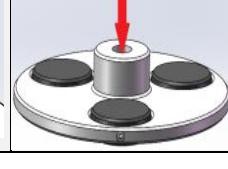
Polishing:

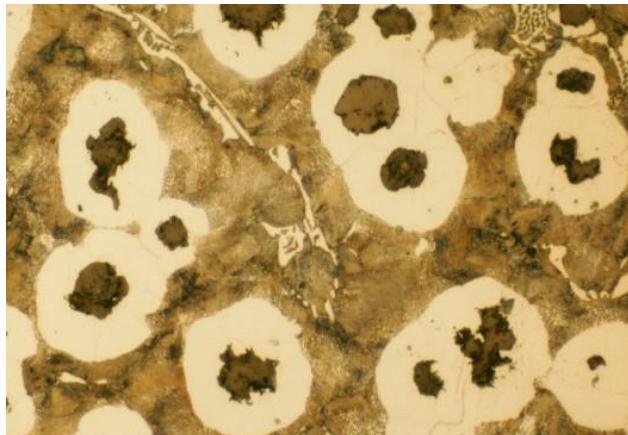
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
120 grit SiC paper 240 grit SiC paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	

*Required for central polishing force



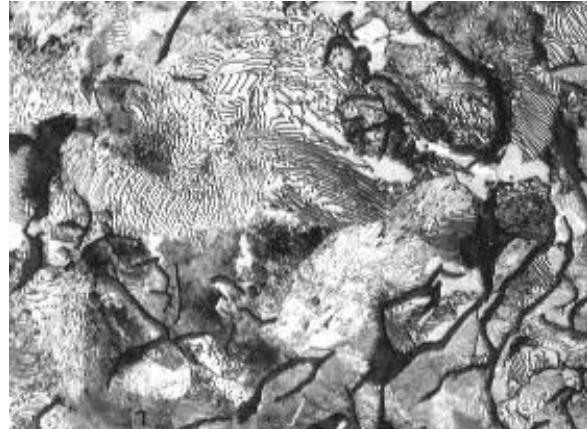
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Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
360 grit SiC paper 600 grit SiC paper 800 grit SiC paper 1200 grit SiC paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	1-min		
1-µm DIAMAT diamond on GOLDPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		
0.05-µm Nanometer Alumina on TRICOTE polishing pad	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	30-sec		



Cast Iron 2% Nital Etchant

100X (DIC)

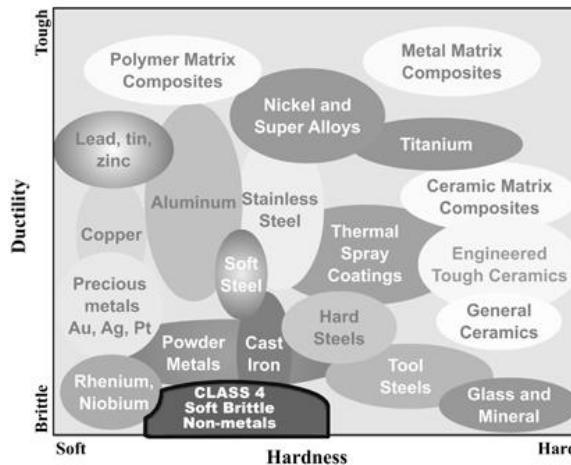


Graphite Cast Iron 2% Nital Etchant

500X

4.8.3.4 Class 4: Soft, Brittle, Non-Metals (Example: Silicon Substrate Electronic)

Specimen preparation of friable or brittle materials such as silicon offer a microstructural preparation challenge. Proper microstructural preparation of these materials must minimize fracturing the silicon structure. This is accomplished by first cutting or sectioning with fine grit / low concentration diamond blades. Oftentimes, microelectronic cross sections are not encapsulated and just mounted using a hot-melt tape. If the specimens are encapsulated, a castable mounting compound such as an acrylic or an epoxy is recommended. Initial grinding and polishing with diamond lapping films is required to prevent undue damage to the silicon during grinding. Rough polishing is accomplished on low-napped polishing cloths using diamond, with final polishing for a very short time on a high-napped cloth using colloidal silica.



Sectioning:

- Diamond Wafering Blade – Fine Grit / Low Concentration

Mounting:

- Hot melt tape or castable mounting with Epoxy or Acrylic resins.

Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
3-μm Diamond Lapping Film*	POLYLUBE Diamond Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar	N/A	

NANO-2000S Polisher

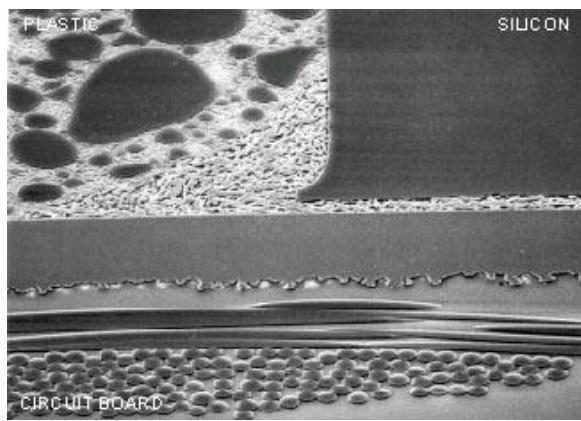


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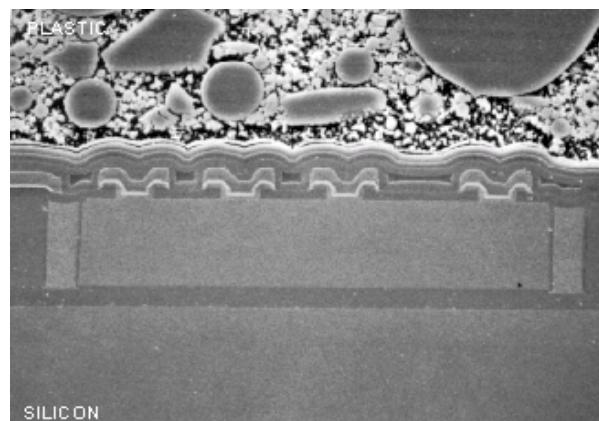
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Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
15-µm Diamond Lapping Film*	POLYLUBE Diamond Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	3-min		
9-µm Diamond Lapping Film*	POLYLUBE Diamond Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		
6-µm Diamond Lapping Film*	POLYLUBE Diamond Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		

*Required for central polishing force



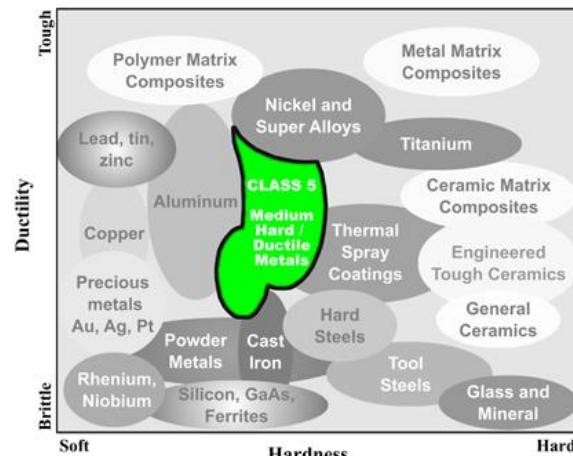
Electronic Package



Electronic Package

4.8.3.5 Class 5: Medium Hard, Ductile Metals (Example: Stainless Steel)

Stainless steels have high concentrations of chromium (>12%) and are generally relatively soft compared to heat treated steels. This makes stainless steel more susceptible to smearing. Preparation is relatively straight forward.



Sectioning:

- Diamond Wafering Blade – Fine Grit / Low Concentration

Mounting:

- Hot melt tape or castable mounting with Epoxy or Acrylic resins.

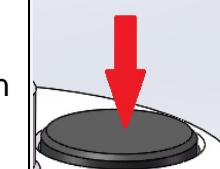
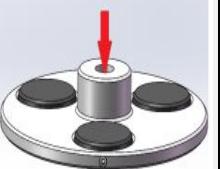
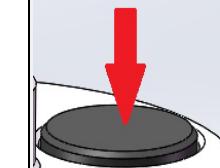
Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
120 grit SiC paper* 240 grit SiC paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	
360 grit SiC paper 600 grit SiC paper 800 grit SiC paper 1200 grit SiC paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	1-min		

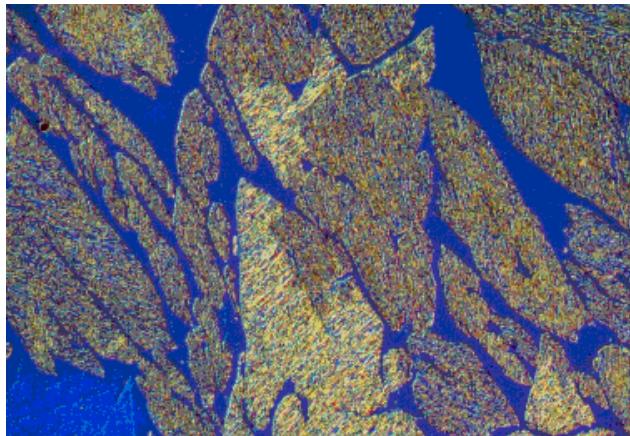
NANO-2000S Polisher

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Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
1-µm DIAMAT diamond on GOLDPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		
0.05-µm Nanometer Alumina on TRICOTE polishing pad	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	100 / 100 rpm	30-sec		

*Required for central polishing force



**431 Series Stainless Steel
etched with Modified Murakamis
400X**



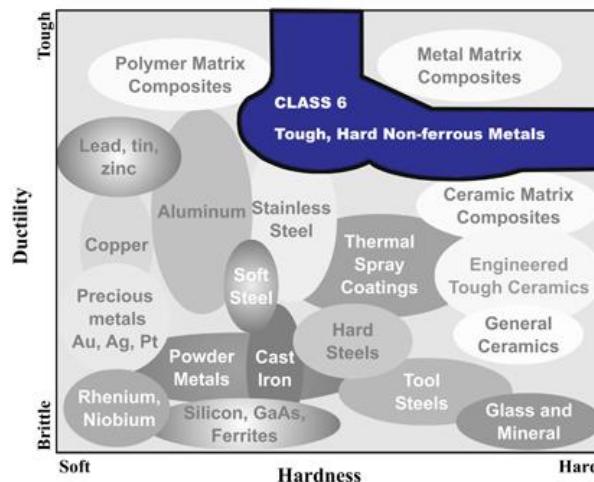
**300 Series Stainless Steel
etched with Oxalic Acid
200X (BF)**

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4.8.3.6 Class 6: Tough, Hard Non-Ferrous Metals (Example: Iron-Cobalt-Nickel Alloys)

Superalloys are high-performance alloys which exhibits excellent mechanical strength and creep resistance at high temperatures, good surface stability, and corrosion and oxidation resistance. The base elements in superalloys are nickel, cobalt, and nickel-iron.

Iron-cobalt-nickel alloys are relatively easy to polish by standard metallographic techniques. However, the results can be significantly improved by using finely graded nanometer alpha alumina polishing solutions.



Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive blade (Cat. No. MAX-C or MAX-I series)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting with Phenolic, Epoxy or Diallyl Phthalate compression mounting resins.

Polishing:

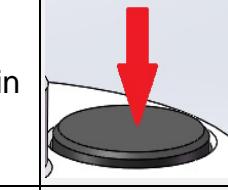
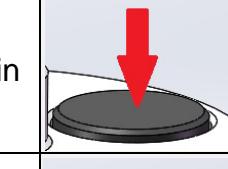
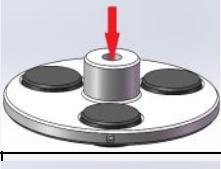
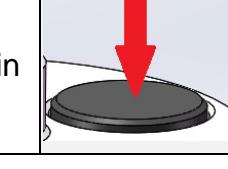
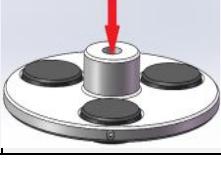
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
120 grit SiC paper* 240 grit SiC paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	

*Required for central polishing force

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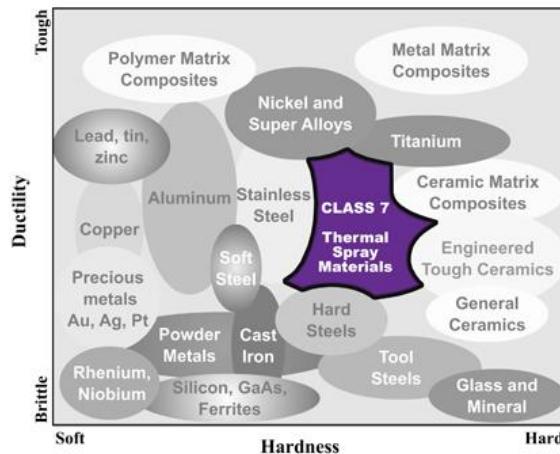
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
360 grit SiC paper 600 grit SiC paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	1-min		
9-µm DIAMAT diamond on POLYPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	3-min		
6-µm DIAMAT Diamond on TEXTPAN polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	3-min		



**Fe-Ni-Co-Al Alloy
400X (Polarized Light)**

4.8.3.7 Class 7: Thermal Spray Coating (Example: Nickel-Aluminum)

The metallographic specimen preparation of nickel-aluminum thermal spray coatings is relatively straight forward. Microstructural features of interest include porosity, flow, thickness, and inclusions. Since these materials can have inclusions and particles, vibratory polishing with NANOMETER alumina for several minutes can significantly clean up any remaining surface damage.



Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive blade (Cat. No. MAX-E or MAX-I series) (if required)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting fine EPOCOMP Epoxy compression mounting resins.

Polishing:

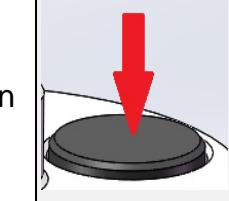
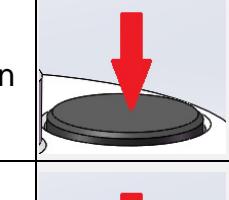
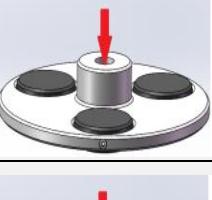
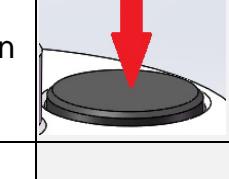
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
240 grit SiC paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar	N/A	

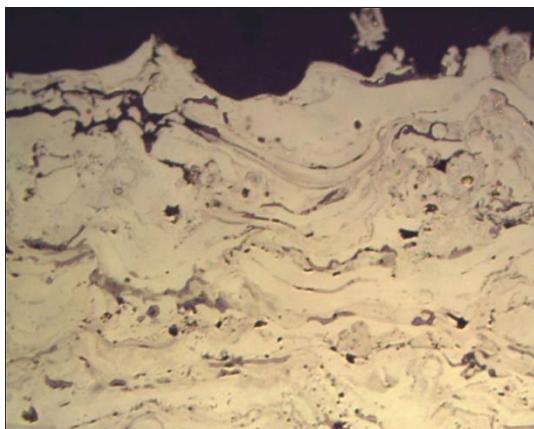
*Required for central polishing force

NANO-2000S Polisher

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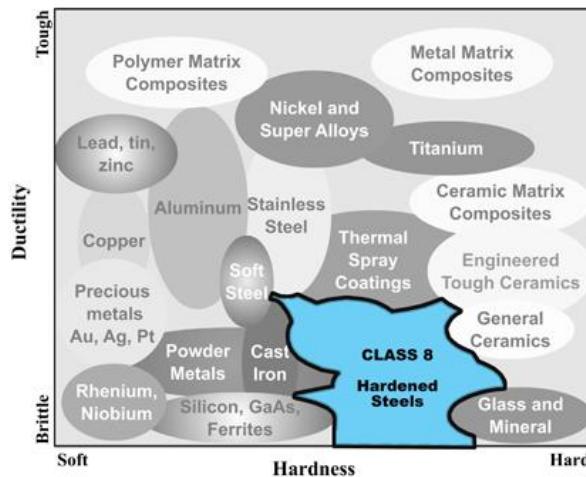
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
360 grit SiC paper 600 grit SiC paper 800 grit SiC paper 1200 grit SiC paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	1-min		
3-µm DIAMAT Diamond on GOLDPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		
1-µm DIAMAT Diamond on ATLANTIS polishing pad	SIAMAT Colloidal Silica	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	2-min		
0.05-µm NANOMETER Alumina on MICROPAD polishing pad	Vibratory Polishing			15-30 min	N/A	N/A



**Nickel-aluminum Thermal Spray Coating, as polished
500X (BF)**

4.8.3.8 Class 8: Hardened and Heat-Treated Steels (Example: Nitrided Steel)

Nitriding is a heat-treating process used for producing a very hard case (Vickers 1100) and is typically used to produce hard, strong, tough steels. The process involves heating the steel to 500-540°C (930-1000°F) in an atmosphere of ammonia gas for about 50 hours. No further quenching or heat treatment is required. The case depth is about 0.4-mm. Nitrided surfaces can also improve corrosion resistance.



Sectioning:

- MAXCUT Abrasive Blade (Cat. No. MAX-E or MAX-V series)

Mounting:

- Compression Mounting with Phenolic, Epoxy or Diallyl Phthalate compression mounting resins.

Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
120 grit SiC paper* 240 grit SiC paper*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar 1-min	N/A	
360 grit SiC paper 600 grit SiC paper	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	1-min		

*Required for central polishing force

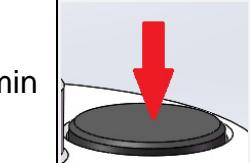
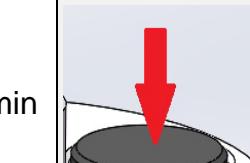
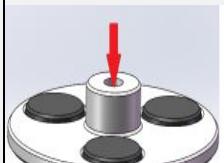
Please read this instruction manual carefully and follow all installation, operating and safety guidelines.

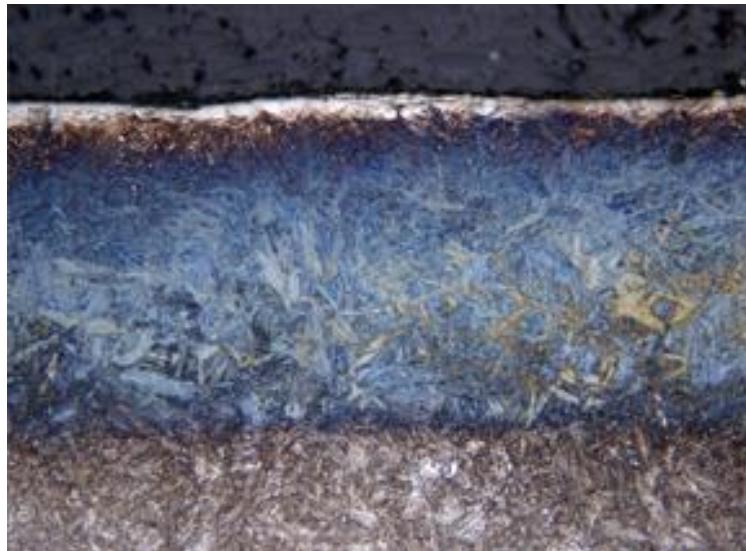
NANO-2000S Polisher



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
9-µm DIAMAT Diamond on POLYPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	3-min		
3-µm DIAMAT Diamond on TEXT PAN polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	3-min		



**Nitrided Steel, Picral Etchant
200X (BF)**

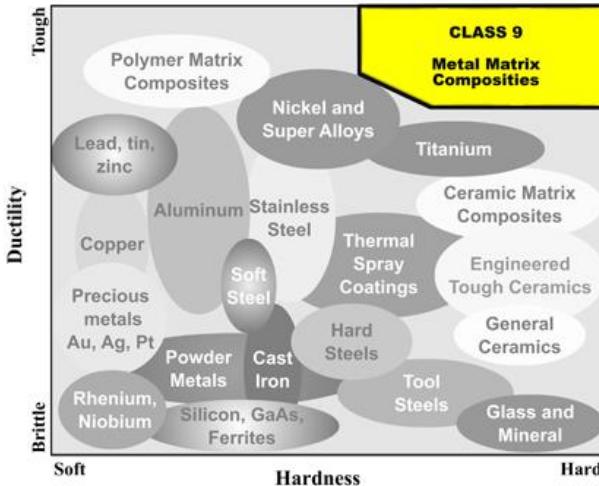
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4.8.3.9 Class 9: Metal Matrix Composites (MMCs)

(Example: SiC Particles in Aluminum Matrix)

- Hard particles in a metal matrix can be difficult to microstructurally prepare because of particle pull-out as well as excessive relief between the particles and the matrix. The key to preparation of metal matrix composites (MMCs) is to minimize damage at each preparation stage. This includes sectioning with the appropriate diamond wafering blade and using the finest practical abrasive for initial grinding.

Polishing with SIAMAT colloidal silica provides chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) action which is the most effective means for eliminating both surface and subsurface damage. The combination of SIAMAT colloidal silica with DIAMAT polycrystalline diamond also produces the required surfaces finishes in a minimal amount of time.



Sectioning:

- Diamond Wafering Blade - Medium Grit / Low Concentration

Mounting:

- Castable Mounting with Epoxy or Acrylic resins.

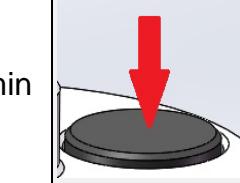
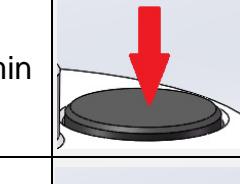
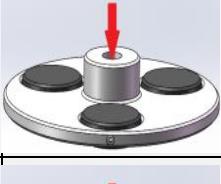
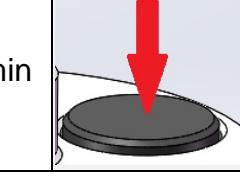
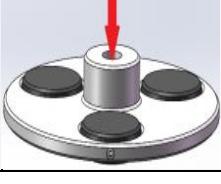
Polishing:

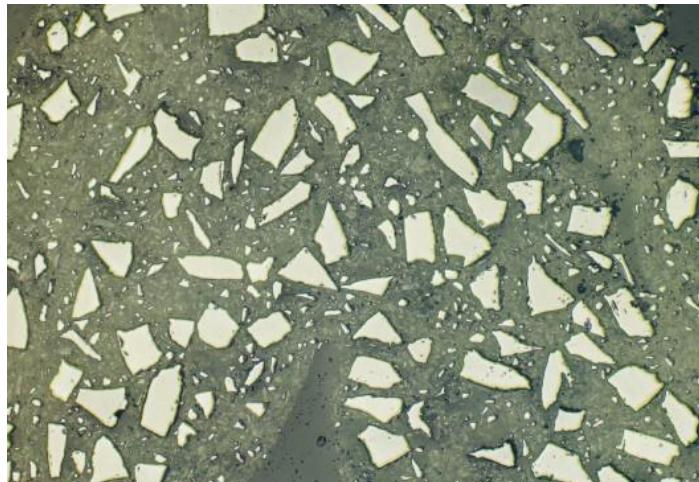
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
70-micron Diamond grinding disk	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar	N/A	

NANO-2000S Polisher

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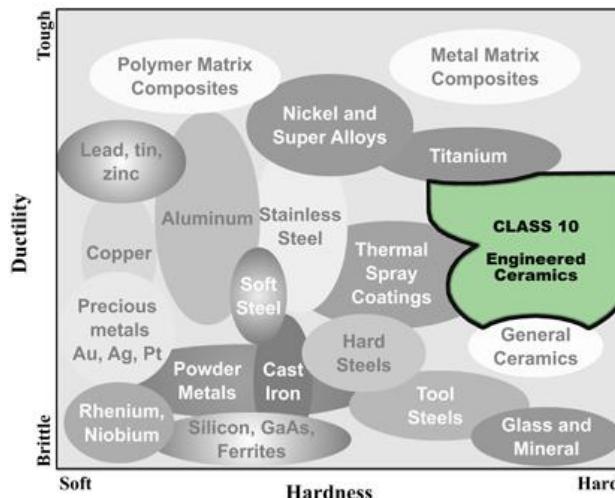
Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
30-µm DIAMAT Diamond Suspension on CERMESH Metal mesh cloth	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
9-µm DIAMAT diamond on POLYPAD polishing pad	DIALUBE Purple Extender	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
3-µm DIAMAT Diamond on GOLDPAD or ATLANTIS polishing pad	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		



SiC Particles in an Aluminum Matrix 400X (DIC)

4.8.3.10 Class 10: Engineered Ceramics (Example: Alumina and Sapphire Ceramic)

The preparation of hard / brittle / porous ceramic materials is not especially difficult with a few simple preparation tricks. First, to minimize grain pull-out (or fracturing in single crystals) which may be falsely characterized as porosity, sectioning damage must be minimized. This is accomplished by sectioning with the appropriate diamond wafering blade and using the finest practical abrasive for initial grinding. Planar grinding is best achieved with the use of as small a diamond abrasive as possible on a metal mesh cloth. Note: there is a trade-off between planar grinding time (abrasive size) and induced damage. In some cases, for ceramics, it is better to take more time and minimize damage at planar grinding in order to reduce overall polishing times. The use of SIAMAT colloidal silica also provides chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) action which is the most effective means for eliminating both surface and subsurface damage. The combination of SIAMAT colloidal silica with DIAMAT polycrystalline diamond also produces the required surfaces finishes.



Sectioning:

- Diamond Wafering Blade - Medium Grit / Low Concentration

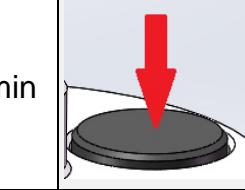
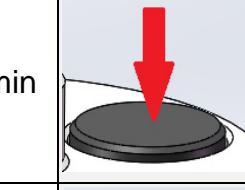
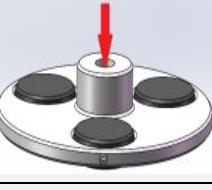
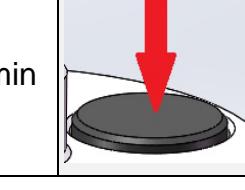
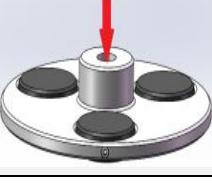
Mounting:

- Castable Mounting with Epoxy or Acrylic resins.



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Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
70-micron Diamond grinding disk*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar	N/A	
30-µm DIAMAT Diamond Suspension on CERMESH Metal mesh cloth	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
6-µm DIAMAT Diamond on TEXT PAN polishing pad	SIAMAT Colloidal Silica	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
1-µm DIAMAT Diamond on GOLDPAD or ATLANTIS polishing pad	SIAMAT Colloidal Silica	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		

*Required for central polishing force



99+% Alumina, Thermally Etched 5000X

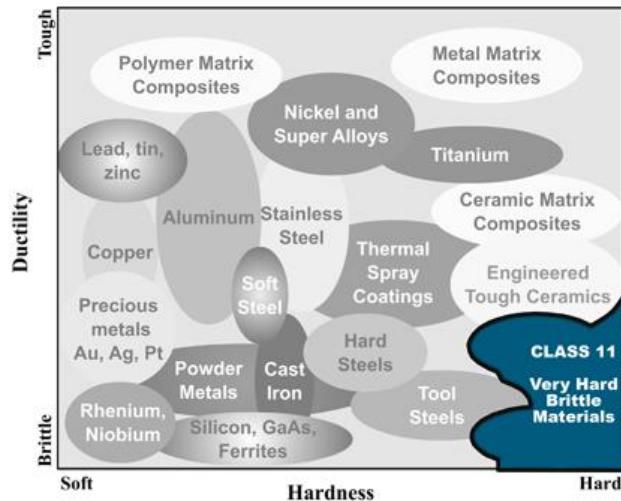
4.8.3.11 Class 11: Glass and Minerals (Example: Alumino-silicate Glass Ceramic)

Glass ceramics are unique materials that have very small crystalline structures.

The primary advantage of glass ceramics is that they produce very interesting thermochemical properties because they are impervious to thermal shock.

Proper microstructural preparation of these materials require minimizing damage during cutting or sectioning. Therefore, the most important step in the preparation of glass ceramics is sectioning. If the glass ceramic is chipped or excessively cracked during sectioning, it may be impossible to remove this damage. Wafer sectioning with a fine grit diamond wafering blade is essential.

Planar grinding is accomplished with diamond on a metal mesh cloth to minimize cracking and subsurface damage. For rough polishing, the use of a low-napped polishing pad with polycrystalline diamond and colloidal silica eliminates most of the surface and subsurface damage. Final polishing is accomplished with a resilient porous urethane polishing pad such as BLACKCHEM 2 using SIAMAT colloidal silica.



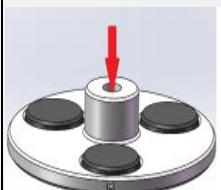
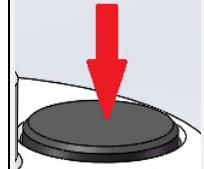
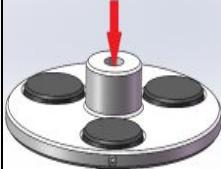
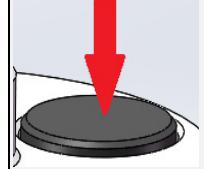
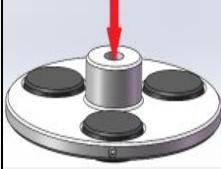
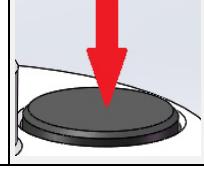
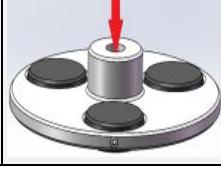
Sectioning:

- Diamond Wafering Blade - Medium Grit / Low Concentration

Mounting:

- Castable Mounting with Epoxy or Acrylic resins.

Polishing:

Abrasive / Surface	Lubricant	Force / Sample	Speed (Head / Base)	Time	Individual Force Mode	Central Force Mode
70-micron Diamond grinding disk*	Water	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	Planar	N/A	
30-µm DIAMAT Diamond Suspension on CERMESH Metal mesh cloth	N/A	5 – 10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
6-µm DIAMAT Diamond on TEXTUPAN polishing pad	SIAMAT Colloidal Silica	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		
1-µm DIAMAT Diamond on GOLDPAD or ATLANTIS polishing pad	SIAMAT Colloidal Silica	10 lbs.	200 / 200 rpm	5-min		

*Required for central polishing force



Alumino-silicate Glass Ceramic
400X (Polarized Light)

Educational Etchant Database online at:

<https://database.metallographic.com/pace-etchant.php>

Etchant Database

- Over 2200 etchants
- Search fields
 - 1) Material or metal type
 - 2) Specific alloys
 - 3) Etchant name
 - 4) Micro vs Macro etchant
 - 5) Keyword
- MSDS for etchant chemicals

- Material

Name: -

Specific Alloy: -

- Etchant

Etchant Name: -

Etchant Type: -

Micro/Macro: -

- Keyword Search

Enter a keyword

- Browse Product: 20 results.

Result 1

Primary Material: Aluminum
 Specific Alloy: 2xxx
 Micro/Macro: Micro
 Etchant Type: Chemical
 Etchant Name: Graff and Sargent
 Etchant Composition:
 84 ml Water 15.5 ml HNO₃ 0.5 ml HF 3 g CrO₃
 Condition:
 Immerse sample 20-60 seconds with mild agitation.
 Comments and Warning:
 For 2xxx, 3xxx, 6xxx and 7xxx wrought aluminum alloys.
 Reference:
 G. Vander Voort, Metallography Principles and Practice; McGraw-Hill, New York (1984), p. 611.

PRINT REPORT



5.0 Maintenance

5.1 Introduction

- The **NANO-2000S** requires very minimal maintenance. However, to increase the life of the polisher, it is suggested that the unit be rinsed after use.
- Periodic testing of the E-Stop is also recommended to ensure a safe working environment.

5.2 Cleaning Outside Cover

- The cover should be cleaned occasionally with a moistened cloth.
- Do not use any chemicals or cleaning abrasives.



6.0 Troubleshooting

More extensive troubleshooting, repair guides, videos, & parts list are provided online at <https://metallographic.com> and on the NANO-2000S service page.

Problem	Cause	Solution
No power or function	a. Unit is disconnected from the main electrical power supply	a. Verify the electrical source and connection
	b. Main power switch is off	b. Turn on the main power switch
	c. Blown fuse	c. Replace fuse
	d. Emergency stop is depressed	e. Twist emergency stop to deactivate
No water supply	a. Water valve is closed	a. Open water valve
	b. Water tube is bent	b. Straighten out water tube
Working wheel is not running flat	a. Dirt trapped (abrasive between working wheel and carrier wheel)	a. Clean or replace if necessary

Pry open fuse holder with a small flat-head screwdriver

Replace fuse (10 Amp Fast-blow)



7.0 Metallographic Consumables

- **7.0.1 SiC Grinding Papers**

Silicon Carbide Grinding papers are the most reliable and easy to use method for grinding most metals and alloys. SiC papers produce maximum efficiency (cut-rate, stock removal, and minimal damage) because new abrasive is exposed as the old abrasive breaks down.

- **7.0.2 Grinding Foils (Alternative to PSA backed adhesive papers)**

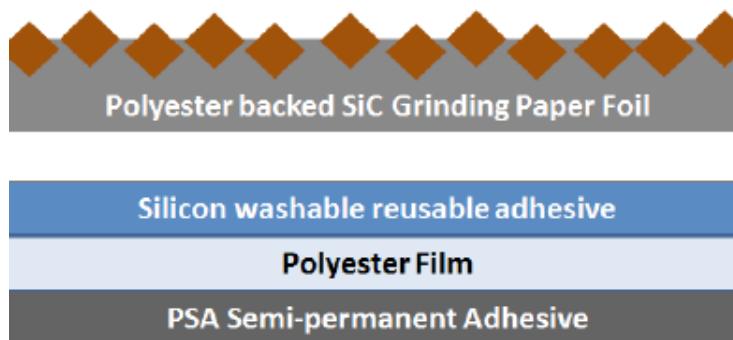
As an alternative to PSA (pressure-sensitive adhesive) backed silicon carbide papers, PACE Technologies offers non-PSA-backed abrasive grinding foils. Grinding foils utilize a polyester film backing which attaches to a reusable/washable silicon adhesive receiver disk. The grinding foils are a great lower-cost alternative to PSA-backed grinding papers.

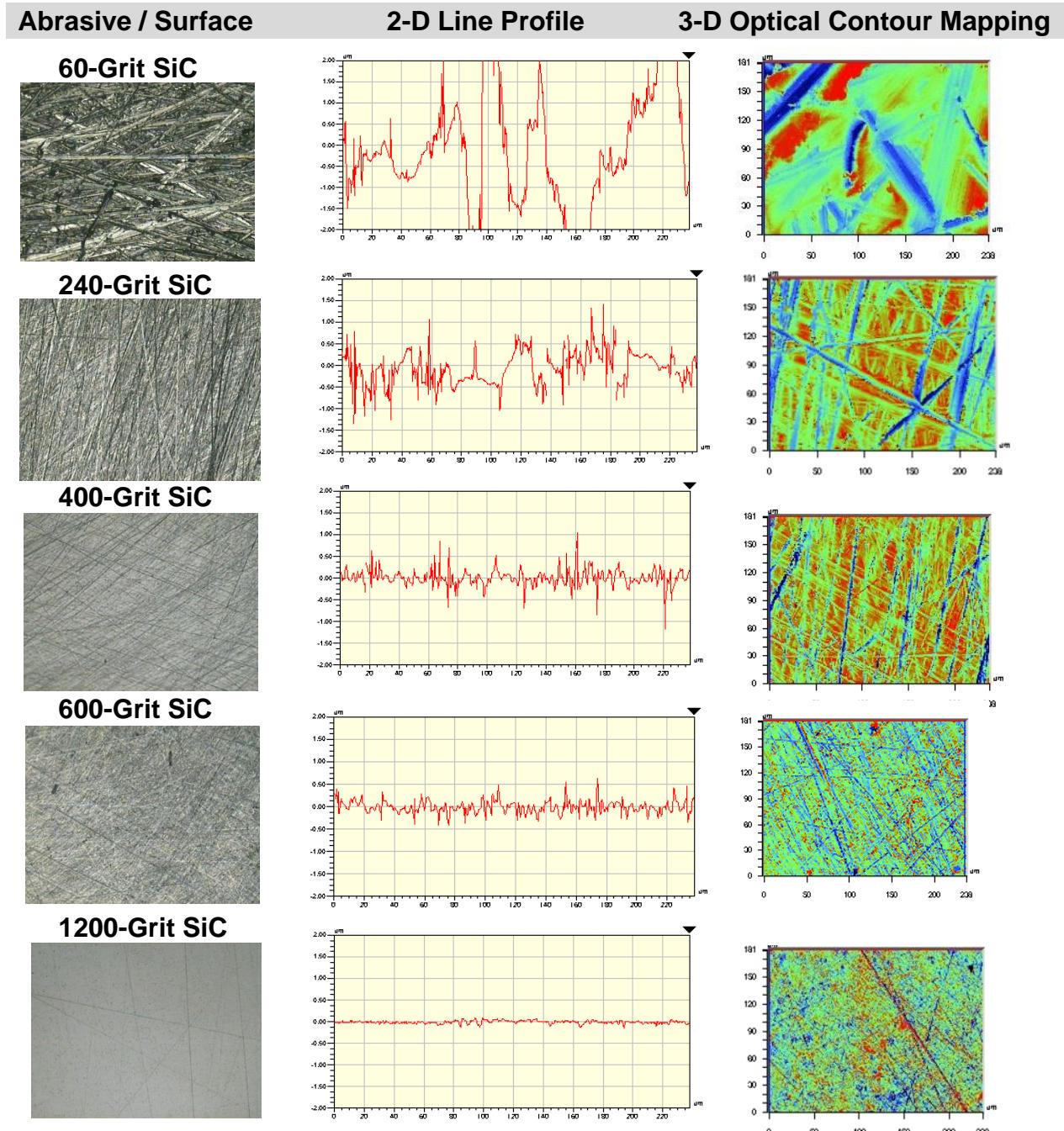
- **7.0.3 Diamond MD Grinding Disks**

Diamond Grinding Disks are commonly used for the initial grinding of many materials; however, they are particularly useful for initial grinding of ceramics and glass materials. With the additional MD (magnetic base) system, these surfaces are easily changed for fast and easy grinding.

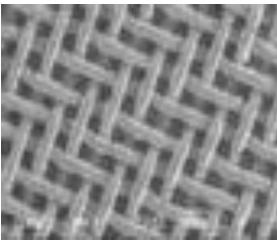
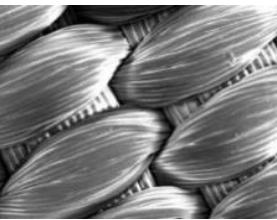
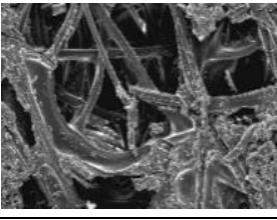
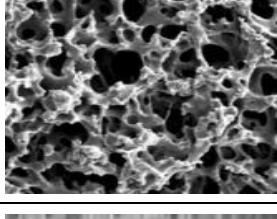
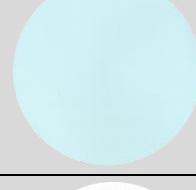
- **7.0.4 Composite Grinding Disks**

Composite grinding disks are an alternative to intermediate grinding and polishing on pads. These disks are reusable and are charged with a diamond slurry. Proper use of composite disks can result in superior edge flatness and reduced consumables cost.





7.3 Polishing Pads

SEM Photograph	Polishing Pad Abrasive Application	Macro Image
	CERMESH™ Metal Mesh Pad is a wire-mesh surface useful for coarse and intermediate lapping/polishing. The texture of this wire allows for the abrasive to become semi-fixed, thus offering the advantage of increased stock removal while minimizing damage.	
	POLYPAD™ Polishing Pad is a very tightly woven and rugged polishing pad for intermediate polishing which provides good removal and flatness.	
	TEXPAN™ Polishing Pad is commonly used as an intermediate polishing pad for metals and ceramics. It is low-napped for superior edge retention.	
	BLACK CHEM™ 2 Polishing Pad is a porometric polymer pad that has a consistency similar to a porous rubber type of pad. It has a low nap and is widely used for chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP).	
	DACRON® 2 Polishing Pad is a low-napped polishing pad for polishing primarily with 1 – 9 micron diamond abrasives. It is also a very effective pad for coarser alumina abrasives.	
	NYPAD™ Polishing Pad is a low-napped silk polishing pad for intermediate polishing primarily with mid-sized intermediate diamond abrasives.	

SEM Photograph	Polishing Pad Abrasive Application	Macro Image
	GOLD PAD Polishing Pad is a low-napped polishing pad for intermediate polishing primarily with 1 - 3 micron diamond abrasives.	
	ATLANTIS Polishing Pad is a low-napped intermediate polishing pad for most metals. It is a stacked pad for better contouring to the specimen surface with minimal relief.	
	MICROPAD™ Polishing Pad is the most common high-napped final polishing pad for metals and polymers. The high nap provides a very soft and gentle polishing action.	
	TRICOTE™ Polishing Pad is a tight high-napped final polishing pad for most metals. It has a tighter nap than the MICROPAD™ polishing pads.	
	NAPPAD™ Polishing Pad is another high-napped final polishing pad useful for most metals and polymers. It is especially useful for very soft materials such as aluminum and copper.	
	MOLTEC™ 2 Polishing Pad - is a natural (wool) pad used for final polishing.	
	FELT PAD - is a thick felt pad for polishing glass and large surface area parts (sapphire windows, etc.)	



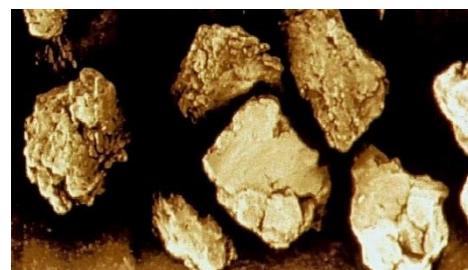
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7.4 Polycrystalline Diamond Abrasives

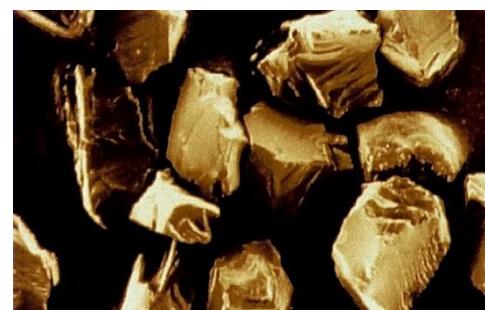
Polycrystalline diamond is a synthetic diamond which provides better surface finishes and higher removal rates than monocrystalline diamond. The following are advantages of polycrystalline diamond over monocrystalline diamond:

- Higher removal rates (self-sharpening abrasive)
- Very uniform surface finish
- More uniform particle size distribution
- Harder / tougher particles
- Blocky shaped particles
- Hexagonal microcrystallites (equally hard in all directions)
- Extremely rough surface (more cutting points)
- Surface area is 300% greater than with a microcrystalline diamond
- No abrasion-resistant directionality (abrasion is independent of particle orientation)

Diamond Size (μm)	Color Code
0.10	Charcoal
0.25	Gray
0.50	White
1.0	Blue
3.0	Green
6.0	Yellow
9.0	Red
15	Brown
30	Orange
45	Purple



Polycrystalline Multifaceted Diamond



Monocrystalline Blocky Diamond

7.5 Final Polishing Abrasives

Final polishing abrasives include fine diamond, alumina, and colloidal silica. For successful microstructural preparation, the polishing abrasive / cloth combination must be appropriately matched to the specimen hardness, fracture toughness, and corrosion properties of the specimen.

Colloidal Silica

- Colloidal silica is a relatively soft abrasive with high chemical activity. It is an ideal chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) abrasive. The chemical activity of colloidal silica results from the electrochemical balance (zeta potential ζ) required to keep very fine particles from aggregating. This chemical balance also produces a surface phenomenon which makes the specimen surface more chemically active. This produces a surface layer which can be mechanically removed by the colloidal silica particles themselves, or by the mechanical scrubbing of the surface with the polishing pad.
- For ceramics, the combination of fine polycrystalline diamond and colloidal silica improves surface finishes and increases polishing rates.





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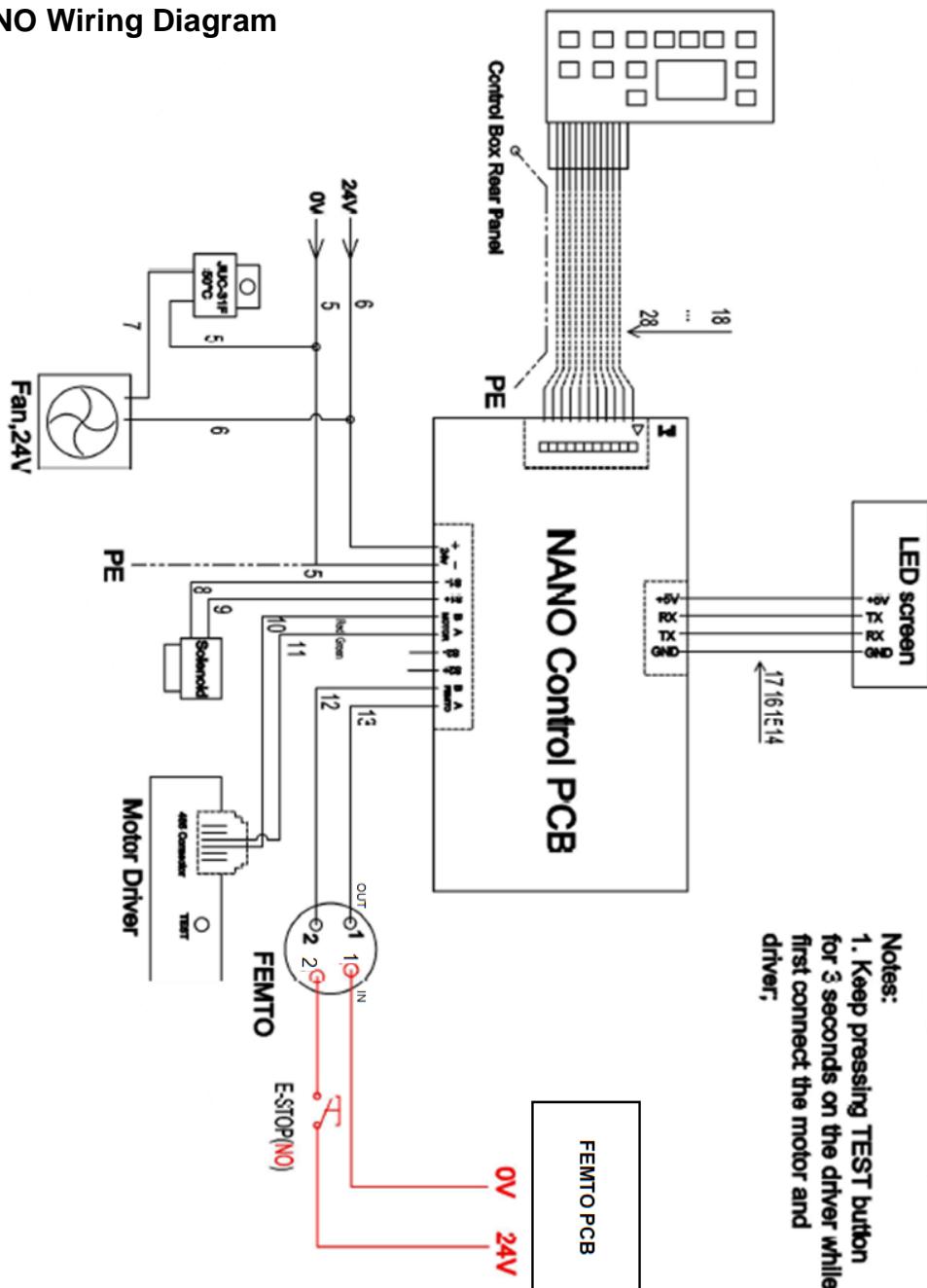
Nanometer Alumina

- Nanometer alumina is polycrystalline colloidal alumina processed by a proprietary seeded gel process. Polycrystalline alumina offers two significant improvements over conventional alumina calcining processes:
 - 1) Tighter, more controlled particle size distributions
 - 2) Harder alpha alumina particles
- The tighter, more controlled particle size distribution is a result of less particle aggregation which produces significantly less scratching in soft metals such as aluminum, tin, lead, copper, and soft steels.
- Nanometer alumina is available in an acidic (pH 4) or basic (pH 10) range.

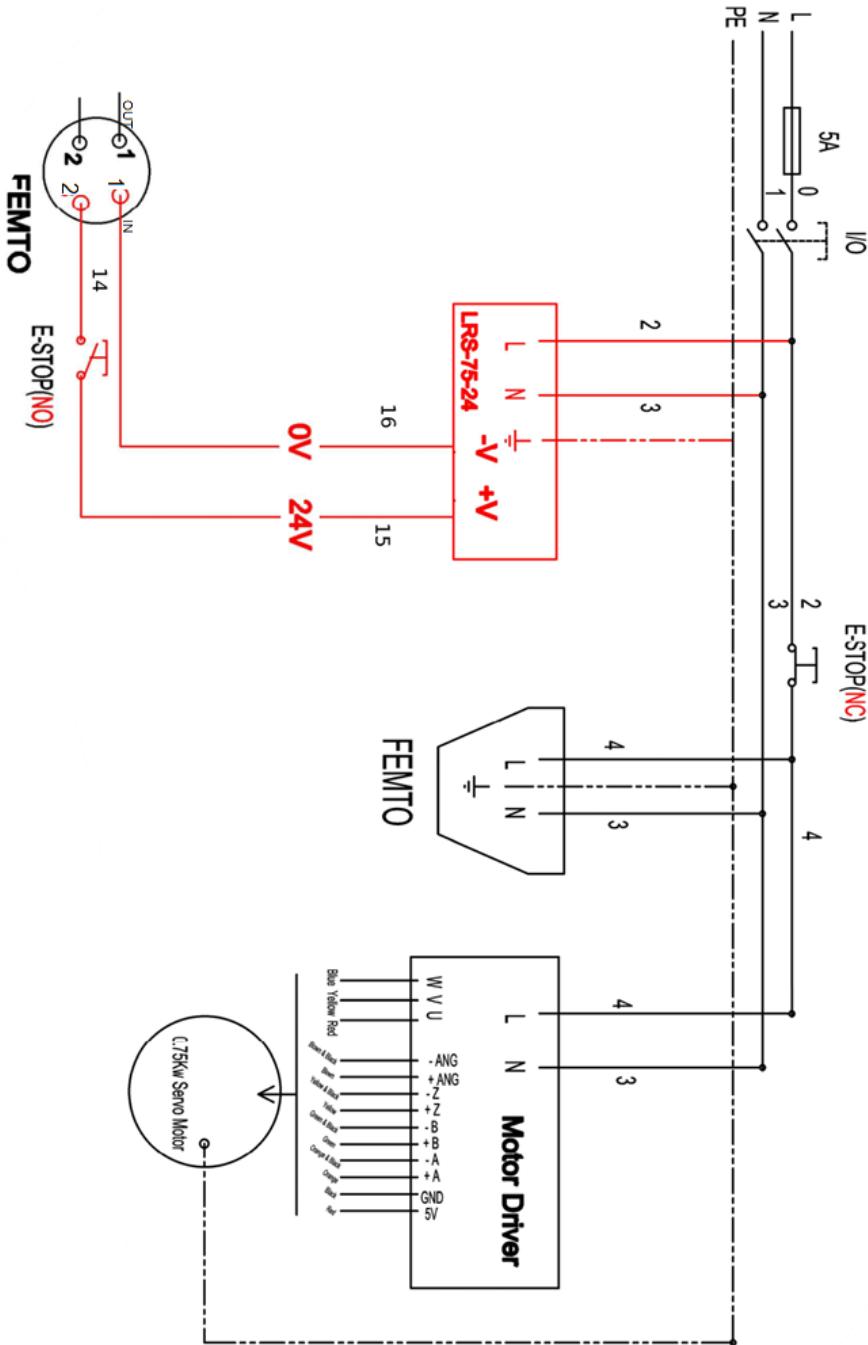


8.0 Mechanical and Electrical Drawings

8.1 NANO Wiring Diagram



8.2 FEMTO Wiring Diagram



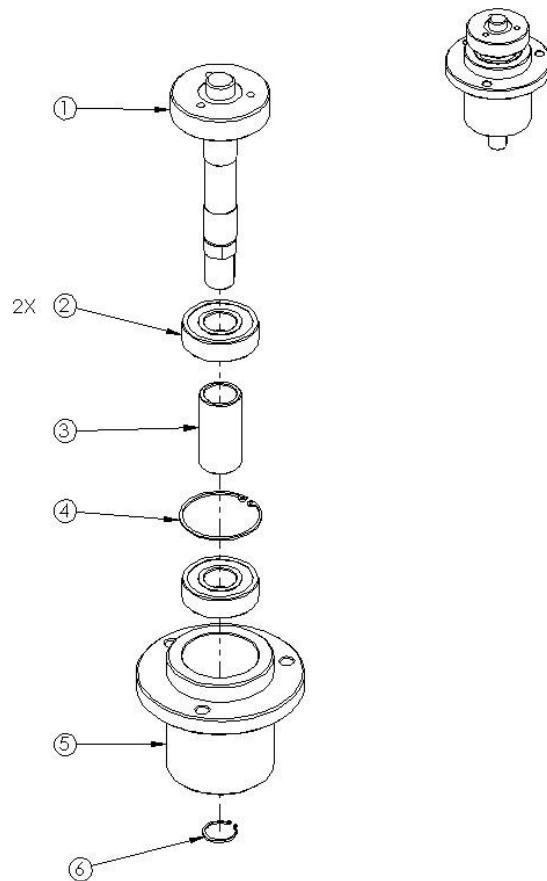


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NOTES FOR ASSEMBLY:

1. PRESS BEARING INTO HOUSING (PART ⑤)
2. INSERT SNAP RING (ITEM ④)
3. PRESS OTHER BEARING ONTO SHAFT (ITEM ①)
4. SLIDE SLEEVE (③) ONTO SHAFT
5. PUSH SHAFT THROUGH BEARING IN HOUSING
6. SNAP RING PLACED ON BOTTOM OF SHAFT (ITEM ⑥)

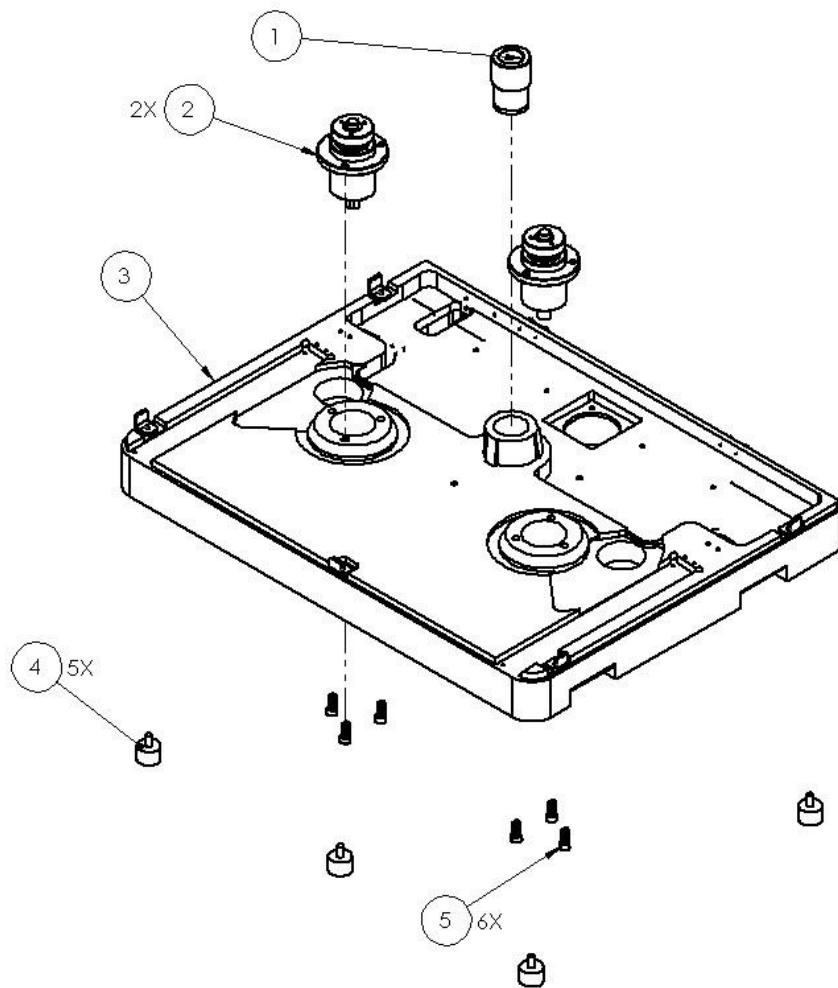
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	QTY.
1	WHEEL SHAFT	N1S-SA-B	1
2	NANO 1000S housing bearing	BB-17-40	2
3	BEARING HOUSING BRASS SLEEVE	N1S-SA-C	1
4	Hole Jump ring ϕ 40, 304	SN-IN-40	1
5	BEARING SHAFT HOUSING	N1S-SA-A	1
6	Bearing jump ring ϕ 17, 304	SN-EX-17	1





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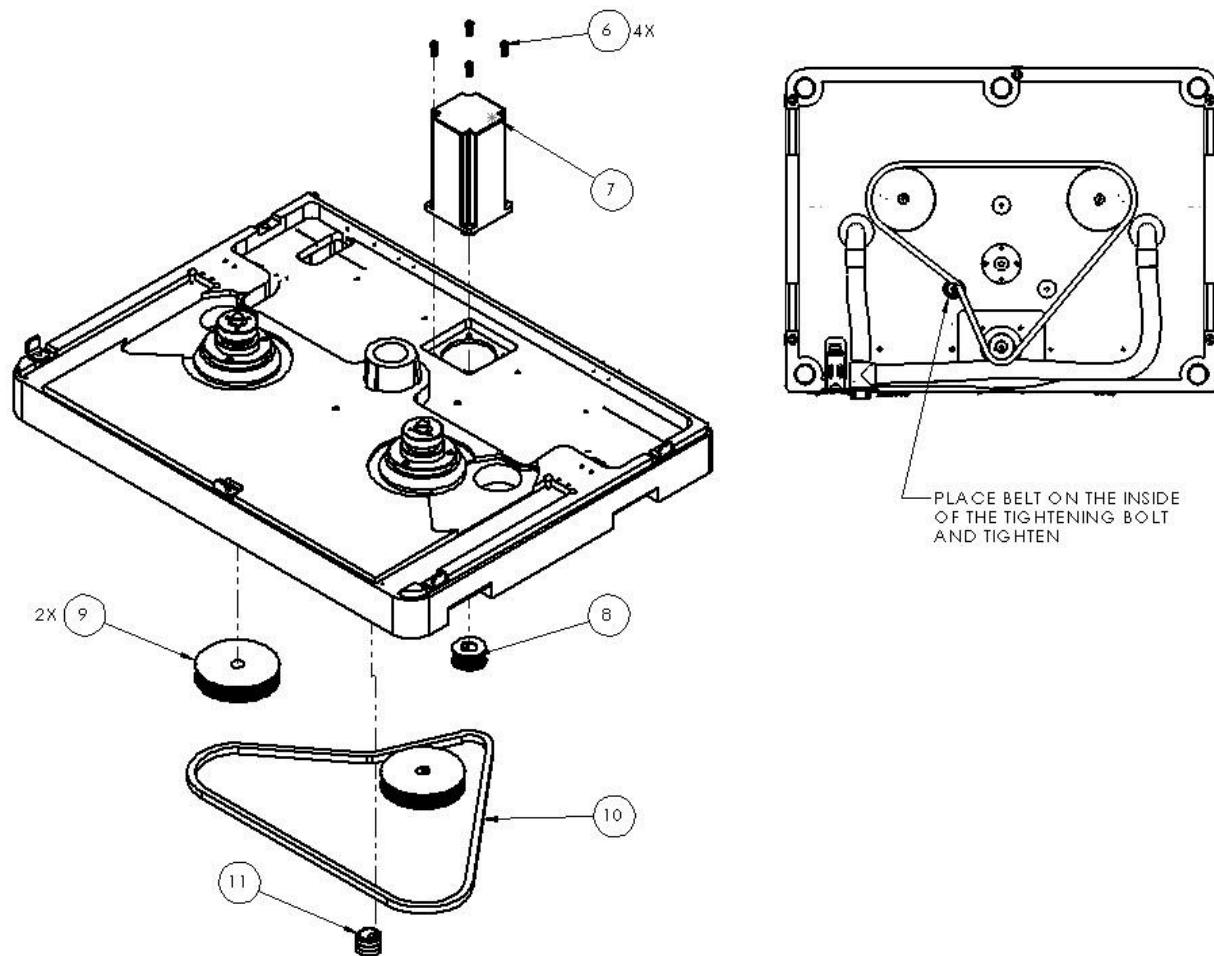
Step 1





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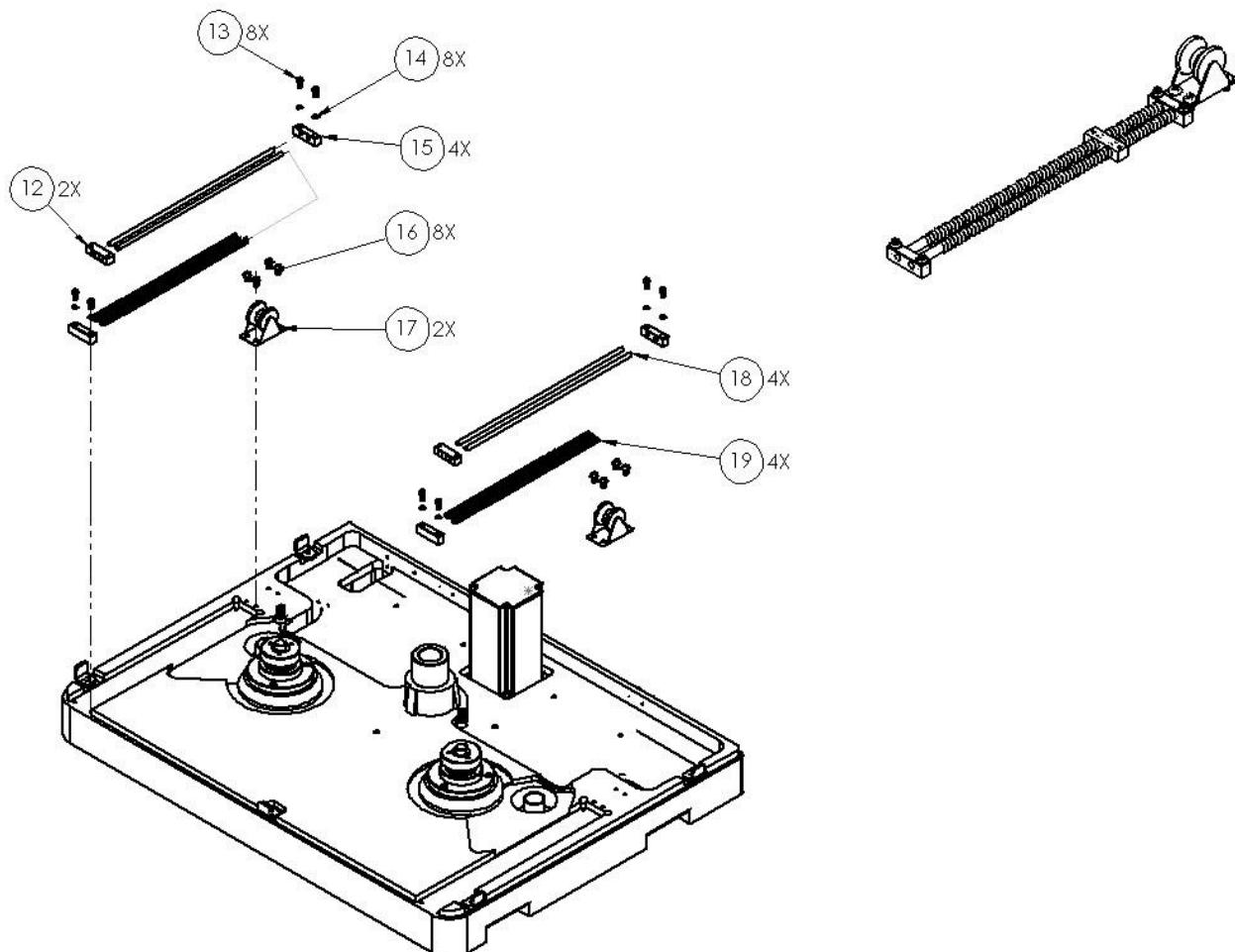
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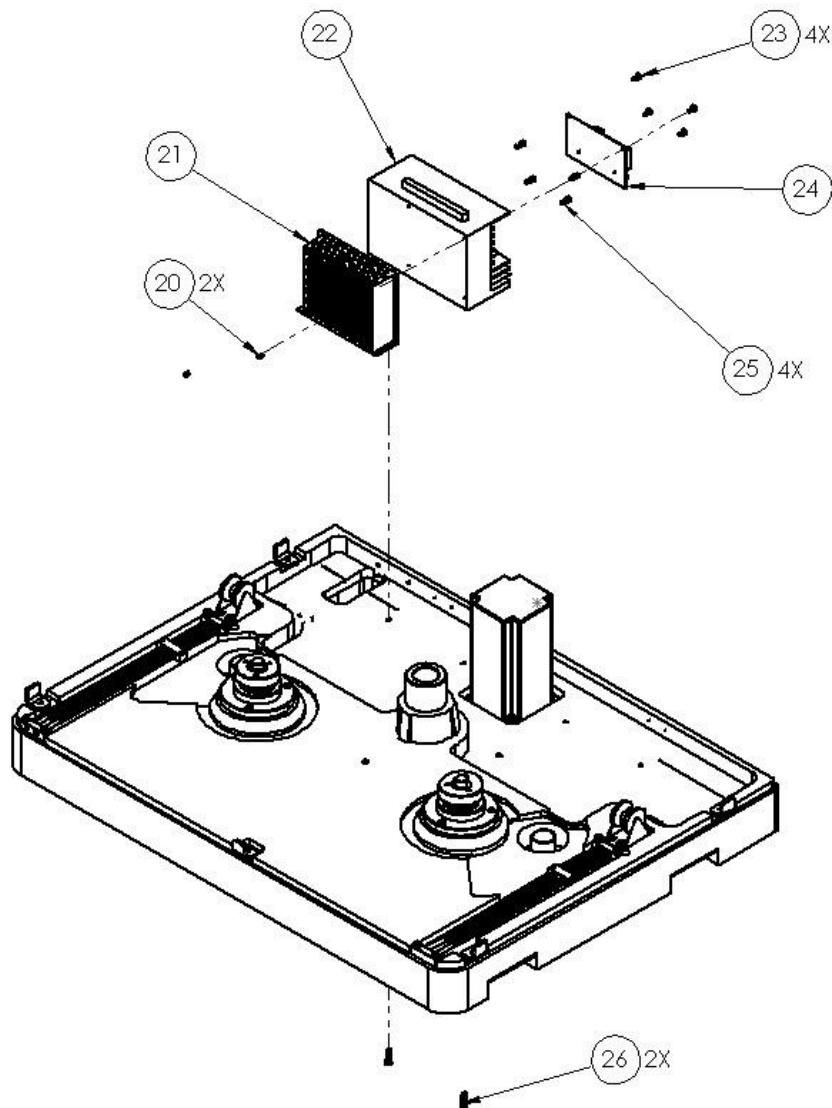


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Step 3



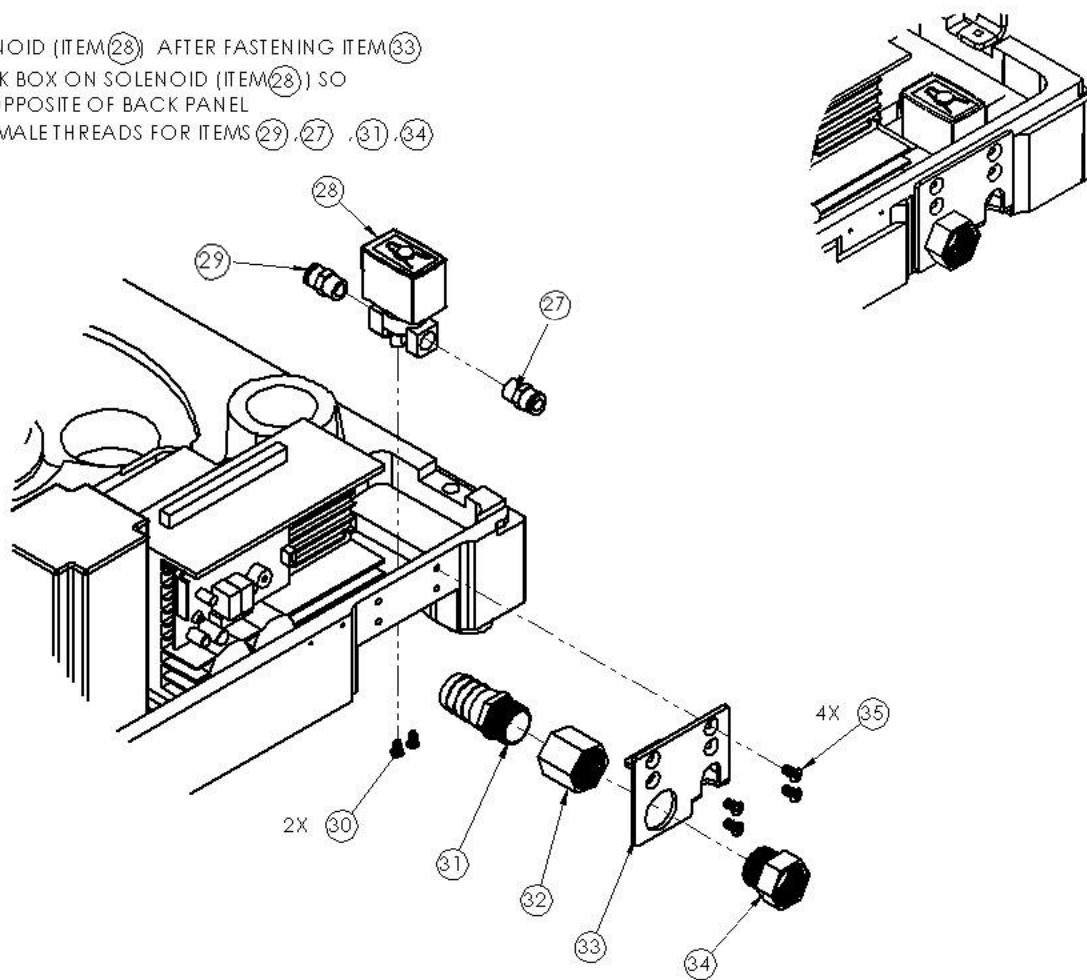
Step 4



Step 5

NOTES:

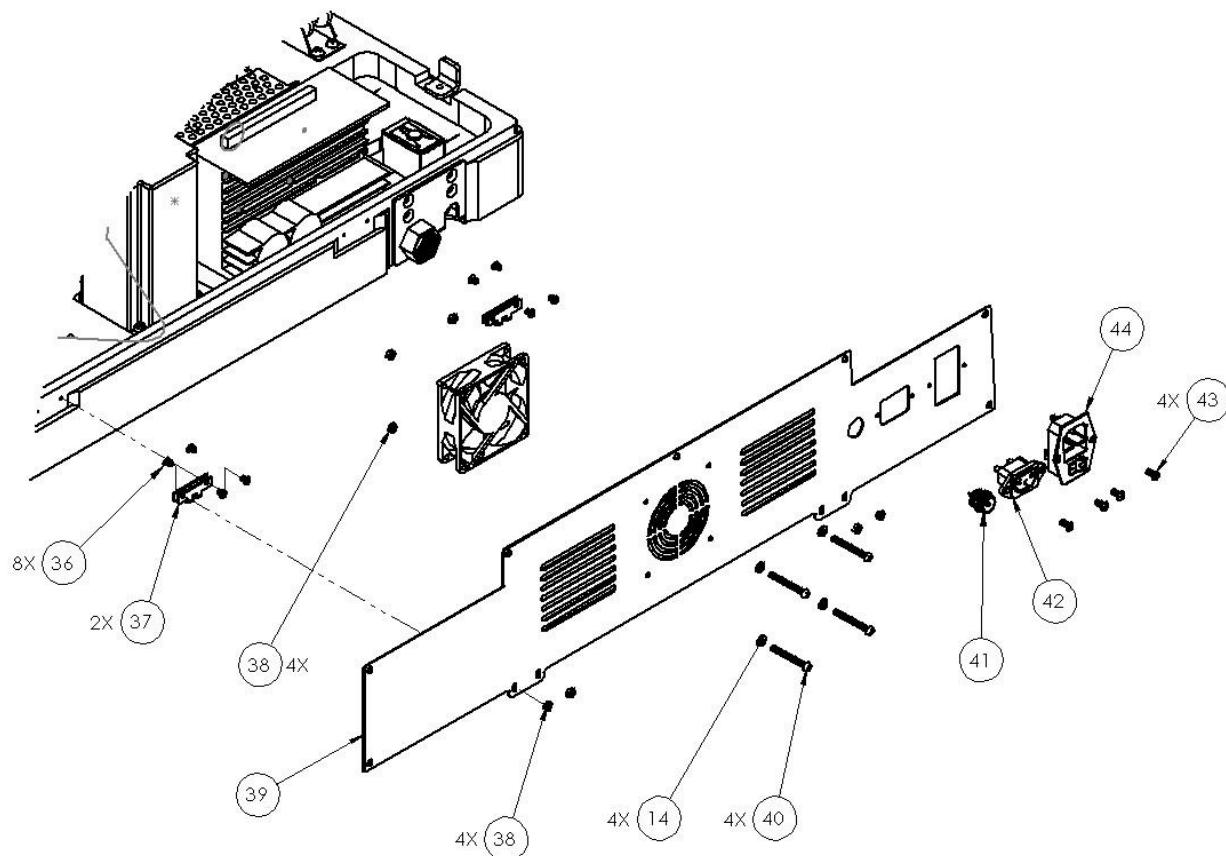
- INSTALL SOLENOID (ITEM 28) AFTER FASTENING ITEM 33
- ROTATE BLACK BOX ON SOLENOID (ITEM 28) SO WIRES FACE OPPOSITE OF BACK PANEL
- TEFLON TAPE MALE THREADS FOR ITEMS 29, 27, 31, 34





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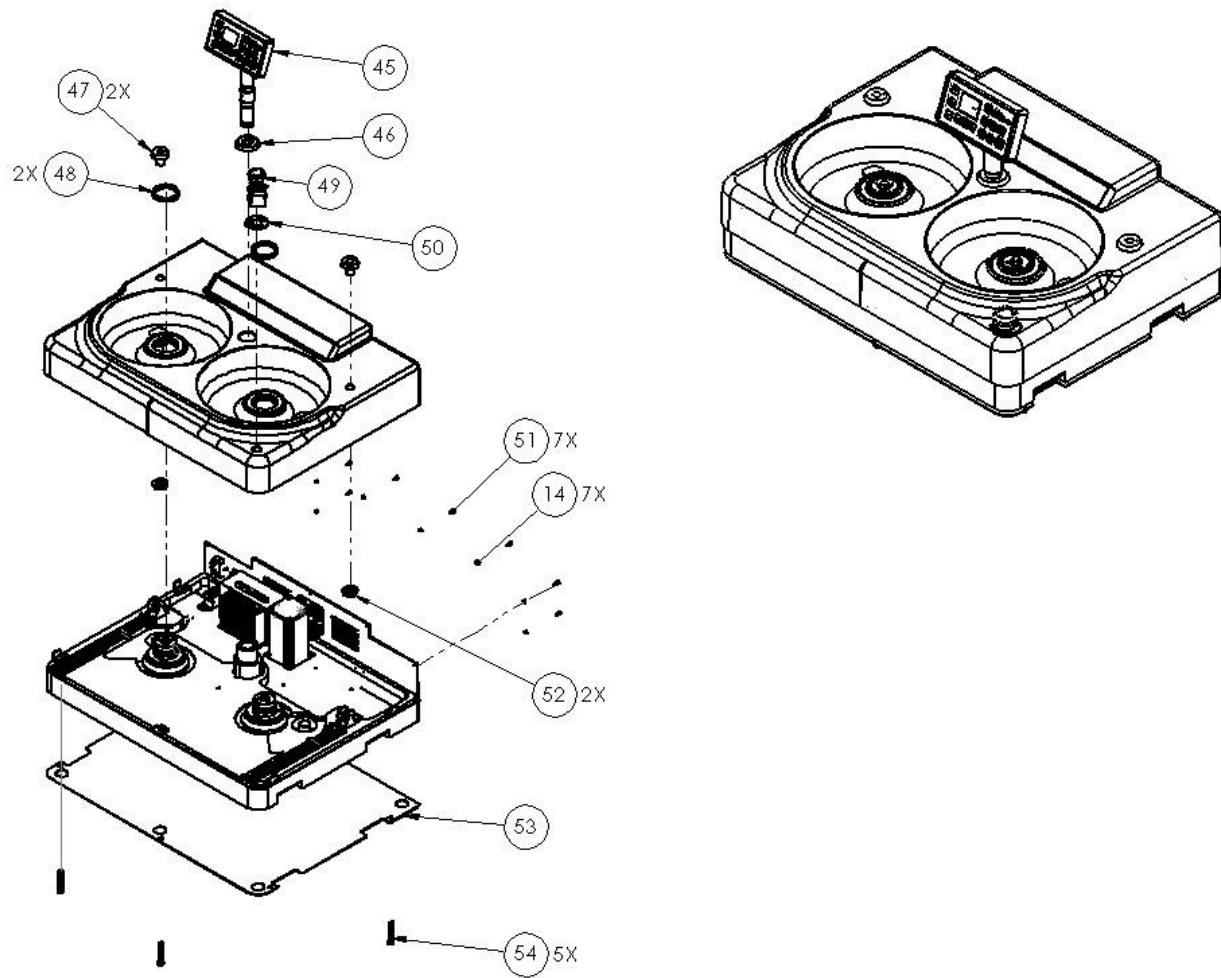
Step 6





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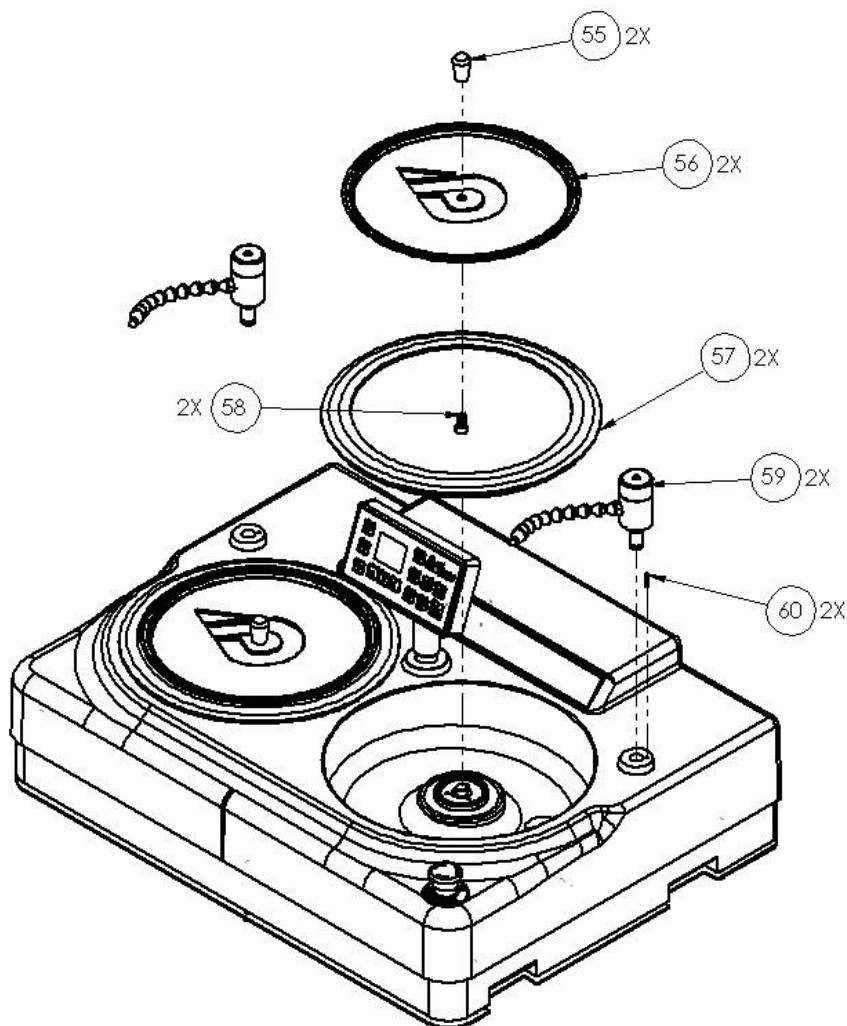
Step 7





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Step 8



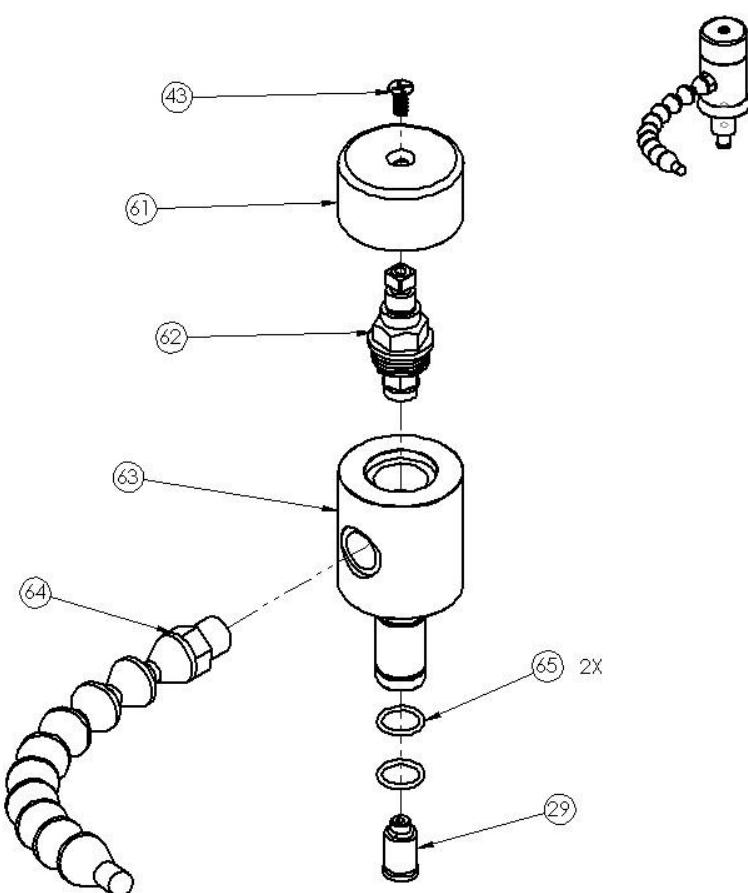


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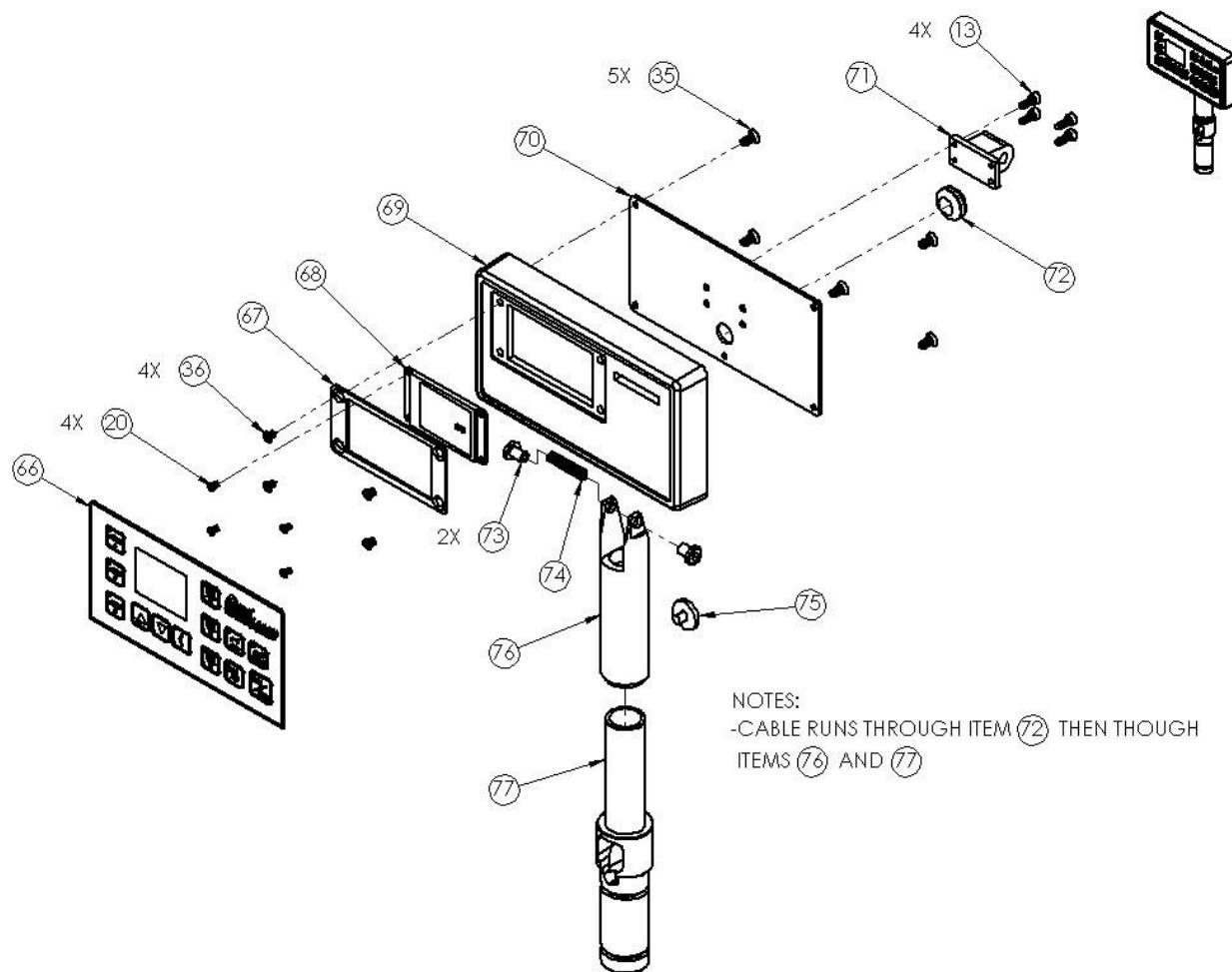
Faucet

NOTES:

- APPLY TEFLON TO ALL MALE THREADS
- PART (64) CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:
 - 10' LINS LOC-LINE BLACK HOSE
 - 1 BLACK LOC-LINE NOZZLE
 - 1 LOCK-LINE 1/4 NPT FITTING



Screen Head





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Bill of Materials

ITEM NO.	PART NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	N1S-M-005	NANO/FEMTO Post Cylinder	1
2	See Exploded View	Bearing Housing	2
3	N2S-M-001	NANO 2000S Base Aluminum Casting	1
4	M8-FEET	Rubber Feet	5
5	Stock	Allen Bolt M8 1.25 x 20mm	6
6	Stock	Allen Bolt M5 0.8 x 14mm	4
7	MOT-SVO-750	NANO 2000S Servo Motor	1
8	N1S-M-003	NANO 2000S Motor Pully	1
9	N1S-M-002	NANO-2000S Shaft Pully	2
10	N1S-P-004	NANO 2000S Belt .6PJ-480J	1
11	N1S-A-BTC	NANO Belt Tension Cam	1
12	N1S-M-012	NANO Faucet's hose retracted mechanism -hose fixed	2
13	Stock	Allen Bolt M4 0.7 x 10mm	8
14	Stock	M4 Washer	19
15	N1S-M-006	NANO Faucet's hose retracted mechanism -Base	4
16	Stock	M5 Pan Head 0.8 x 10mm	8
17	N1S-P-002	Faucet's Hose Roller	2
18	N1S-M-007	NANO Faucet's hose retracted mechanism -slide	4
19	N1S-P-005	NANO Faucet's hose retracted mechanism -spring	4
20	Stock	M3 0.5 x 6mm Flat Head	2
21	PS-24V-LRS15024	24V Power Supply	1
22	MD-110220-SVO	Motor Driver	1
23	Stock	M4 0.7 x 8 mm Flat Head	4
24	PCB-24V	NANO 24V PCB	1
25	Stock	M4 Standoff Screw	4
26	Stock	M4 0.7 x 16mm Allen Bolt	2
27	PTC-1/4-M-8-MM	G 1/4-8 fitting	1
28	SOL-24V-R	Solenoid	1
29	PTC-M6-M-8-MM	M6 -8 fitting	2
30	Stock	M4 0.7 x 8mm Pan Head	2
31	P-3/4-M-25BARB	M4 0.7 x 8mm Pan Head G 3/4-25	1
32	P-3/4-25FF	G 3/4-25 Female to Female	1
33	N1S-F-002	Solenoid Bracket	1
34	P-3/4-25MF	G 3/4 Male to Female	1
35	Stock	M5 0.8 x 10mm Flat Head	4
36	Stock	M4 0.7 x 6mm Flat Head	8
37	N1S-P-006	Hinge for Back Panel	2
38	Stock	M4 Hex Nut	8
39	N1S-F-001	NANO 2000S Back Panel	1
40	Stock	M4 0.7 x 40mm Pan Head	4
41	COM-2P-MALE	NANO 1000S GX16 Circular Push-Pull Connector- 2-male	1
42	POW-DB-F	FEMTO Power outlet	1
43	Stock	M4 0.7 x 10 mm Flat Head	6
44	POW-E-SWITCH	NANO Power Switch	1
45	N1S-A-SCA	NANO-1000/2000S Screen Post Assembly	1
46	OR-13-1	NANO Screen Post Rubber Seal -TC 25-50-12	1



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Bill of Materials

ITEM NO.	PART NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
47	P-FAUCET-C	Faucet Base	2
48	TC-25-50-12	NANO-1000/2000S NANO 1000S Shaft Seal TC 52-62-8 TFE	2
49	POW-E-STOP	Emergency stop	1
50	E-STOP-LABEL	Emergency stop label	1
51	Stock	M4 0.7 x 12mm Pan Head	7
52	P-FAUCET-F	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet base nut-M20*1.5	2
53	N2S-002	NANO 2000 Bottom Cover	1
54	Stock	Allen Bolt M8 1.25 x 54.4mm	5
55	N1S-P-001	NANO-1000/2000S Lid Knob	2
56	N1S-003	NANO-1000/2000S Lid	2
57	N1S-002	NANO-1000/2000S Splash Ring	2
58	Stock	Allen Bolt M8 1.25 x 16mm	2
59	P-FAUCET	NANO Faucet	2
60	P-FAUCET-I	3*16 Faucet Pin	2
61	P-FAUCET-A	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet cap	2
62	P-FAUCET-G	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet valve	2
63	P-FAUCET-B	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet body	2
64	P-FAUCET-D	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet plastic flex hose- Black and G1/4	2
65	P-FAUCET-H	NANO-1000/2000S Faucet O-rings ID :13mm ,D :1.0mm	4
66	NANOS-T	NANO-S Screen Template	1
67	N1S-SCA-E	NANO-1000/2000S control box PCB adapter	1
68	SCR-2-inch	Equipment-Items:NANO-1000S Standard Parts	1
69	N1S-SCA-D	NANO-1000/2000S FRP Screen Box	1
70	N1S-SCA-F	NANO-1000/2000S control Box back metal panel	1
71	N1S-SCA-C	NANO-1000/2000S control box back metal mount	1
72	N1S-SCA-G	NANO 1000/2000S protective ring	1
73	Stock	M6 Sleeve Barrel Nut	2
74	Stock	M6 1.0 x 30mm Set Screw	1
75	N1S-S-001	Screw M6*10 & 20	1
76	N1S-SCA-B	NANO-1000/2000S Screen Post Sleeve	1
77	N1S-SCA-A	NANO-1000/2000S Fixed Screen Post	1



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9.0 List of Spare Parts

Part Number	Description	Image
Mechanical Components		
N2S-M-001	Base Aluminum Casting	
PW-800A	8-in Anodized Working Wheel	
PW-1000A	10-in Anodized Working Wheel	
N1-002A	Support Wheel	
N1S-SA-A	Bearing Housing	
N1S-SA-B	Working Wheel Shaft	

NANO-2000S Polisher



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Part Number	Description	Image
Mechanical Components		
N1S-M-002	Shaft Pulley	
N1S-M-003	Motor Pulley	
N1S-SCA-A	Fixed Screen Post	
N1S-SCA-B	Screen Post Sleeve	
N1S-M-004	FEMTO Spacer	
N1S-M-005	FEMTO Post Cylinder	



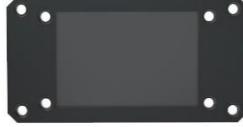
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Part Number	Description	Image
Mechanical Components		
P-FAUCET-A	Faucet Cap	
P-FAUCET-B	Faucet Body	
P-FAUCET-C	Faucet Base	
N1S-M-006	Faucet Hose Retracting Mechanism - Base	
N1S-M-007	Faucet Hose Retracting Mechanism - Slide	
N1S-M-012	Faucet Hose Retracting Mechanism – Hose Fixed	
N1S-SCA-C	Control Box Back Metal Mount	



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Part Number	Description	Image
Metalloid Components		
N2S-001	FRP Cover	
N1S-SCA-D	FRP Screen Box	
N1S-002	Splash Ring	
N1S-003	Lid	

Part Number	Description	Image
Sheet Metal Parts		
N2S-F-001	Back Panel	
N1S-SCA-E	Control Box PCB Adapter	
N1S-SCA-F	Control Box Back Metal Panel	
N1S-F-002	Solenoid Bracket	

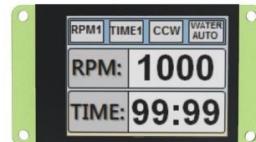
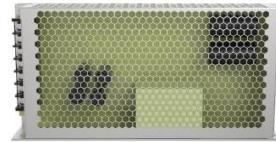
Part Number	Description	Image
Standard Parts		
N1S-P-002	Faucet's Hose Roller	
P-3/4-M-25BARB	Drain Hose Barb G 3/4 25	
P-3/4-25MF	Drain Reducer G 3/4	
P-3/4-25FF	Brass Female Adapter G 3/4	
PTC-1/4-M-8MM	8mm Push-to-connect Fitting	
PTC-1/4-E-M-8MM	8mm Push-to-connect Elbow Fitting	

Part Number	Description	Image
Standard Parts		
PTC-M6-M-8MM	6mm Push-to-connect Fitting	
M8-FEET	Rubber Foot	
N1S-P-003	Rubber Drain Elbow Connector	
N1S-P-004	Belt	
TC-25-50-12	Shaft Seal TC 52-62-8 TFE	
OR-13-1	Screen Post Rubber Seal -TC 25-50-12	
N1S-P-005	Faucet's Hose Retracting Mechanism - Spring	
N1S-P-006	Hinge for Back Plate	

NANO-2000S Polisher

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Part Number	Description	Image
Electrical Components		
MOT-SVO-750	750 W Servo Motor	
MD-110220-SVO	Motor Controller	
SOL-24V-R	Water Solenoid	
PCB-24V	NANO-2000S PCB	
SRN-2.2IN	2.2-inch LCD Screen	
PS-24V-LRS15024	24V Power Supply	
NANOS-T	NANO-2000S Screen Template	

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Part Number	Description	Image
Electrical Components		
80MM-FAN	Cooling Fan	
TS-55C	Temperature Switch for Fan Control	
POW-E-STOP	Emergency Stop Button	
E-STOP-LABEL	Emergency Stop Label	
N2S-E-001	NANO-2000S Front Template	
POW-F-SWITCH	Power Switch	

Part Number	Description	Image
Assembly		
N1S-A-SCA	NANO-2000S Screen Post Assembly	

Part Number	Description	Image
Assembly		
P-FAUCET	Retractable Faucet Assembly	
N1S-A-BTC	Belt Tension Assembly	
N1S-A-SA	Spindle Assembly	
N2S-A-WIRE	Electrical Assembly	



NANO-2000S Polisher

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