

## Cadmium Coating Alternatives for High-Strength Steel JTP – Phase II

Westminster, CO  
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Air Force Technical Point of Contact: Dr. Elizabeth Berman  
*CTC* Subtask Manager: Clayton Drees



# Report Documentation Page

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# Project Overview



## Objective

- Assess DoD-selected Cadmium alternatives in accordance with the DoD-approved Joint Test Protocol (JTP) for both traditional plating and brush plating of HSS applications.  
(JTP is available at [www.jgpp.com](http://www.jgpp.com))

## Approach

- Two-phased approach:
  - Phase I (HE and adhesion testing): NAVAIR (complete)
  - Phase II (JTP test matrix): AFRL/CTC (complete)
- Down-selection of candidates after each phase of testing is complete (Phases I & II)



# Project Team Members



- **AFRL – Dr. Elizabeth Berman**
- **CTC – Mr. Clayton Drees, Ms. Leanne Debias**
- **NAVAIR – Mr. Steve Brown**
- **Boeing – Mr. Joe Osborne**
- **ARL – Mr. Brian Placzankis**
- **WMTR – Mr. Jay Curry**
- **Hill AFB – Mr. Nate Hughes**
- **Alumiplate – Mr. Gus Vallejo**
- **Marshall Labs – Mr. John Marshall**



# Phase I Overview and Selection Process



## • Alternatives Tested in Phase I

### – Primary coatings:

- ✓ Sputtered Aluminum (Marshall Labs)
- ✓ Electroplated Aluminum (Alumiplate)
- ✓ LHE Zn-Ni (Dipsol IZ-C17)
  - Acidic Zn-Ni (Boeing, Seattle)
  - Sn-Zn (Dipsol)

### – Repair coatings:

- ✓ Brush Zn-Ni (SIFCO 4018)
- ✓ Brush Sn-Zn (LDC 5030)
- ✓ Spray Aluminum-ceramic (Sermetel 249/273)

## • Tests Conducted in Phase I

- Hydrogen Embrittlement
- Re-embrittlement
- Adhesion

## • Selection Process

- WebEx Teleconference to review results
- E-mail voting to determine Phase II candidates

✓ = Down-selected coating for Phase II

# Phase II Tests



Test Category	Test	Testing Facility
<b>General Properties</b>	Appearance	CTC (POC – Leanne Debias)
	Throwing power and alloy composition uniformity	CTC
	Stripability	NAVAIR (POC – Steve Brown)
	Galvanic potential	Not Conducted
<b>Adhesion</b>	Bend adhesion	NAVAIR
	Paint adhesion	NAVAIR
<b>Corrosion</b>	Unscribed NSS* (bare)	ARL (POC – Brian Placzankis)
	Scribed NSS* (bare)	ARL
	Galvanic corrosion resistance	ARL
	Fluid corrosion resistance	ARL
	Scribed, painted salt spray	NAVAIR (paint), ARL (test)
	Scribed and unscribed SO <sub>2</sub> salt spray	NAVAIR
<b>Lubricity</b>	Run-on/Break-away torque	WMTR (POC – Jay Curry)
	Torque-tension & torque-tension of corrosion-exposed fasteners	WMTR
<b>Reparability</b>	Appearance & Thickness	CTC
	Bend adhesion	ARL
	Paint adhesion	ARL
	Scribed and unscribed salt spray	ARL
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	Hydrogen embrittlement – notched bar	NAVAIR

# Primary Coating Appearance Test Results



Coating	Appearance Results
LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Coating is continuous but not uniform, showing some edge effect; coating is smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Coating is continuous, uniform, smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Cametoid Technologies	Coating is continuous, uniform, smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination
LHE Zinc-Nickel (Dipsol IZ-C17)	Coating is continuous but not uniform also containing a few spots of possible contamination; otherwise, the coating is smooth, adherent, and free from pits, blisters, and excessive powder
Electroplated Aluminum	Coating is continuous, uniform, smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination
Sputtered Aluminum	Coating is continuous, uniform, smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination

*All Primary Coatings Passed Appearance Testing*

# Primary Coating Bend Adhesion Test Results



Coating	Bend Adhesion Results		
	4130 steel substrate	17-4 PH stainless substrate	Ti-6-4 substrate
LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Not required	Pass	Pass
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Not required	Not required	Not required
LHE Zinc-Nickel	Pass – cracking of coating up to 3/8”	Pass – no cracking or defect	Fail – during 1 <sup>st</sup> bend cycle; spalling beyond 3/8”
Electroplated Aluminum	Pass	Pass - no cracking or defect	Fail – edge buckling to 1/2”
Sputtered Aluminum	Pass- no cracking or defect	Pass - no cracking or defect	Pass - no cracking or defect

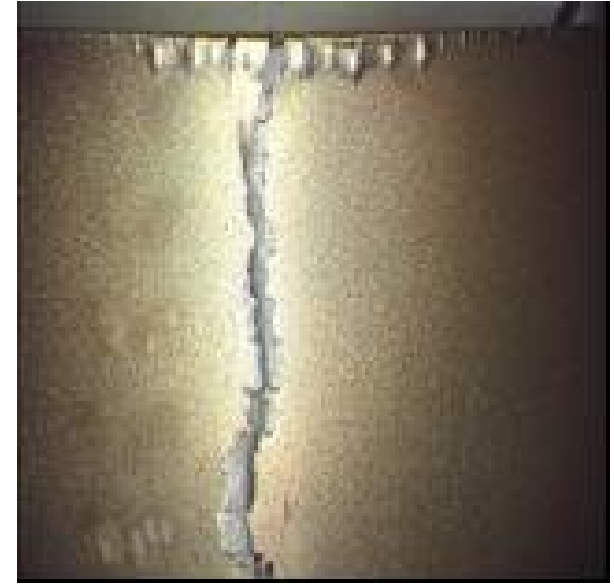
## • Mixed Bend Adhesion Results

- All primary coatings passed using both 4130 steel & 17-4 stainless
- LHE Zinc-Ni and electroplated Al failed bend adhesion for Ti-6-4 due to spalling and edge buckling respectively

# Primary Coating Bend Adhesion Test Results



Zinc-Nickel on Ti-6-4



Electroplated  
Aluminum on Ti-6-4

# Primary Coating Paint Adhesion Results



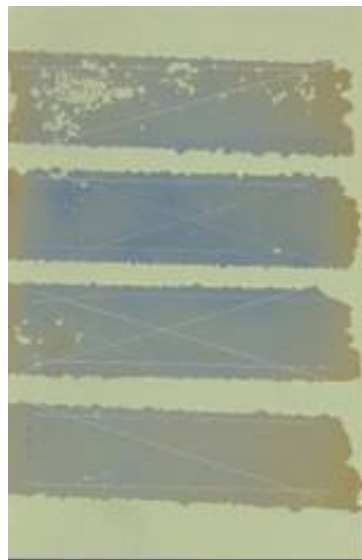
Coating	Paint Adhesion (1, 4, 7 day duration)		
	MIL-PRF-23377, Class C2	MIL-PRF-85582, Class C1	MIL-PRF-85582, Class N
LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Pass all durations	Pass all durations	Pass all durations
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Pass all durations	Pass all durations	Pass all durations
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Commercial Vendor	N/A	N/A	N/A
LHE Zinc-Nickel	Pass all durations	Fail 4 & 7 day duration	Pass all durations
Electroplated Aluminum	Pass all durations	Pass all durations	Pass all durations
Sputtered Aluminum	Pass all durations	Pass all durations	Pass all durations

- **Primary coatings passed paint adhesion testing with one exception (LHE Zinc-Ni failed for 85582 Class C1 after 4 and 7 days)**

# Primary Coating Paint Adhesion Results



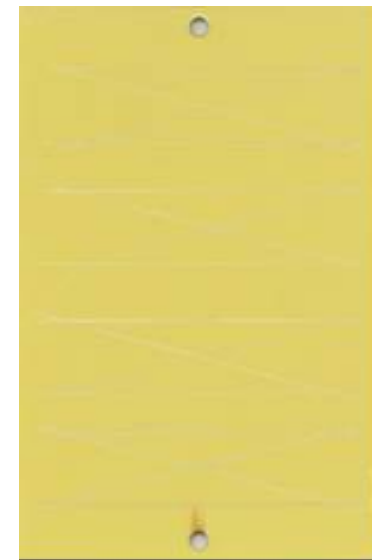
**IVD Al with MIL-PRF-85582 C1,  
after 4 days**



**LHE Zn-Ni with  
MIL-PRF-85582  
C1, after 4 days**



**Electroplated Al  
with MIL-PRF-  
23377, after 7 days**



**Sputtered Al with  
MIL-PRF-23377,  
after 4 days**

# Primary Coating Neutral Salt Spray Corrosion Results



Coating	Neutral Salt Spray Corrosion Resistance	
	Unscribed Panels (maximum exposure 3000 hours)	Scribed Panels (maximum exposure 3000 hours)
LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Pass  no damage – rating of 9 at termination	Pass  no damage – rating of 9 at termination
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Fail  excessive rusting – rating of 0 at termination	Fail  excessive rusting – rating of 0 at termination
LHE Zinc-Nickel	Pass  sacrificial coating breakdown only - rating of 9 at termination	Pass  sacrificial coating breakdown only - rating of 9 at termination
Electroplated Aluminum	Fail - marginal  chromate depletion and pin hole formation – rating of 7 at termination	Fail  sacrificial coating breakdown and rust – rating of 0 at termination
Sputtered Aluminum	Fail  excessive rusting – rating of 0 at termination	Fail  excessive rusting – rating of 0 at termination

- **Only LHE Zinc-Nickel performed as well as the Cd baseline in neutral salt spray corrosion resistance**

# Primary Coating Galvanic Corrosion Resistance



Galvanic Corrosion Resistance Average Change in Conductivity (milliohms)									
Coating	Block Substrate	4130 Washer		17-4PH Washer		CuBe Washer		AlNiBr Washer	
		Salt Spray	Cyclic	Salt Spray	Cyclic	Salt Spray	Cyclic	Salt Spray	Cyclic
No coating	2024 Al	88.0	N/A	52.7	2.6	31.3	0	0	0
	7075 Al	68.3	N/A	270.0	N/A	12.6	0	3.9	0
LHE Cadmium (Baseline)	2024 Al	0	0	0.43	0.37	0	0	0	0.47
	7075 Al	0	0	0.27	0.47	0	0	0	0
IVD Aluminum (Baseline)	2024 Al	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0
	7075 Al	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LHE Zinc-Nickel	2024 Al	0.33	0	0.47	0	2.1	0	0.2	0
	7075 Al	0.47	0.03	0.60	0	3.2	0	0.73	0
Electroplated Aluminum	2024 Al	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.47	0
	7075 Al	1.53	0	0.60	0	0	0	0.73	0
Sputtered Aluminum	2024 Al	0.1	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0
	7075 Al	0	0	0	0	0.17	0.03	0.33	0

• Sputtered Al performed best, followed by electroplated Al and LHE Zn-Ni

Red = Worse than Cd  
 Blue = Equal to or better than Cd  
 Green = Marginally worse than Cd

# Primary Coating Fluid Corrosion Resistance Results



- Cadmium baseline, IVD Al baseline, and LHE Zinc-Nickel performed similarly, with measurable weight changes and appearance changes for exposure to paint removers
- Electroplated Al performed better than cadmium and IVD Al for all fluids tested
- Sputtered Al performed worst, with weight changes noted for one paint remover, aircraft deicer, reagent water, and water-saturated lubricant



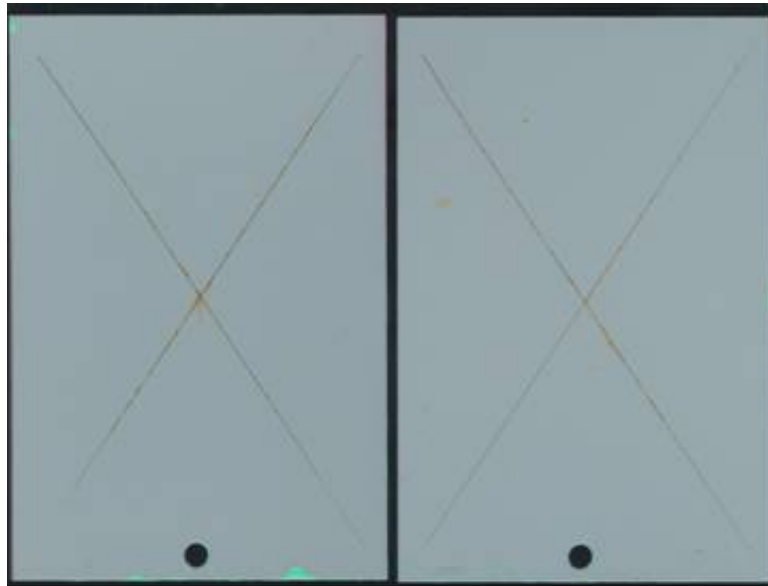
# Primary Coating Scribed, Painted Salt Spray Results



- Three primers tested for a maximum exposure of 3000 hours
- Cadmium performed the best with all 9 ratings after 3000 hours
- LHE Zn-Ni performed similarly to cadmium, with three panels achieving 9 ratings, though two others achieved a 4 and 5 for creepage and pinhole rust
- Electroplated Al lasted 3000 hours but received ratings ranging from 0 – 5
- Sputtered Al and IVD Al both failed to achieve 3000 hours of exposure due to excessive rust



# Representative Images of Scribed, Painted Salt Spray Panels

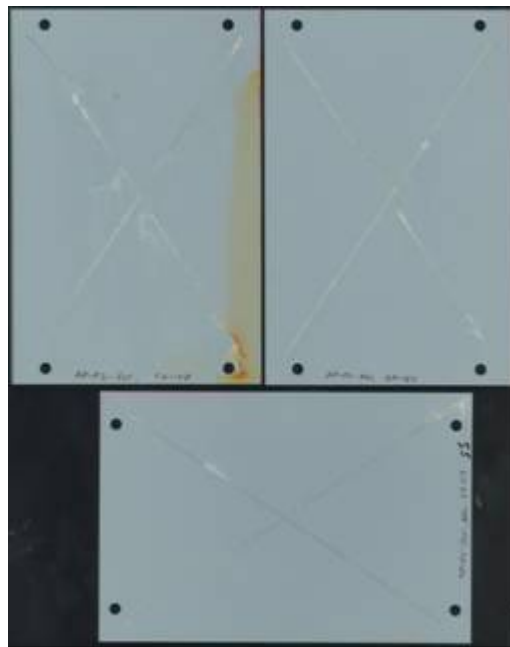


**Cd-plated panels  
(3000 hours)**

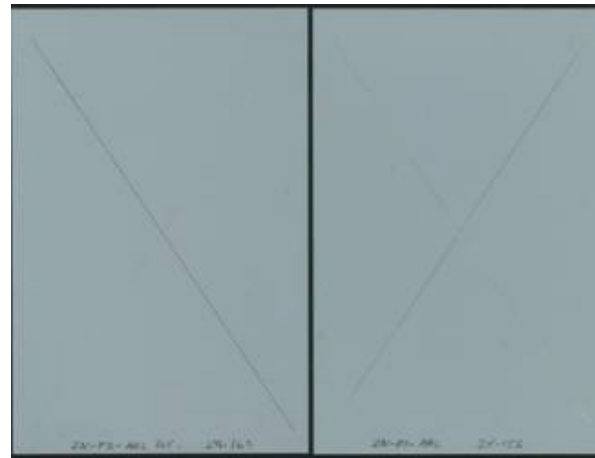


**IVD Al Coated Panels  
(2000 hours)**

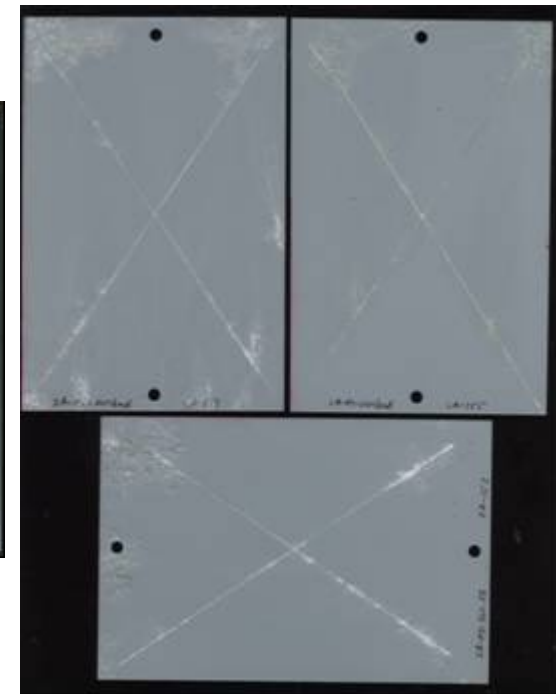
# Representative Images of Scribed, Painted Salt Spray Panels



**Electroplated Al  
Panels  
(3000 hours)**



**LHE Zn-Ni Panels  
(2000 hours)**



**Sputtered Al  
Panels  
(1500 hours)**



# Primary Coating Run-on/Breakaway Torque Test Results



- Reporting Maximum Locking Torque and Breakaway Torque for the 3/8-inch and 5/8-inch fasteners
- 3/8-inch LHE Zinc-Nickel, electroplated aluminum and sputtered aluminum fasteners pass JTP criteria (9.5 in-lbs)
- 5/8-inch Cadmium baseline and all coatings fail JTP criteria (32 in-lbs)



# Repair Coating Appearance and Thickness Results

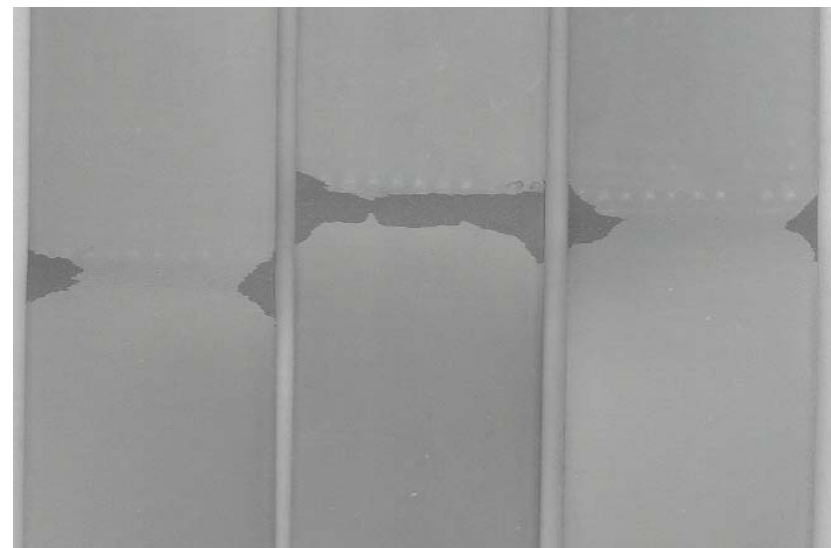


Coating	Appearance Results	Average Thickness (0.3 – 0.6 mils requested)
Brush Plated Cadmium (Baseline) – OEM	Coating is continuous but not uniform, showing swirls from processing; coating is smooth, adherent, and free from blisters, pits, excessive powder, and contamination	1.34 mils +/- 0.20
Brush Plated Zinc-Nickel – OEM	Coating is not continuous or uniform; coating is adherent, but rough, with excessive powder and possible rust spots	0.89 mils +/- 0.17
Brush Plated Tin-Zinc – OEM	Coating is continuous but not uniform, with a dark brown area through the center of the panel; the coating is smooth and adherent, but has excessive powder	0.5 mils +/- 0.06
Sprayed Al - ceramic – OEM	Coating is continuous and uniform, smooth, adherent, and free from pits, blisters, excessive powder, and contamination	1.42 mils +/- 0.09

# Repair Coating Bend Adhesion Test Results



**Brush Plated Cd (baseline)**



**Sprayed Aluminum - ceramic**

- Brush plated Cd and sprayed Aluminum-ceramic exhibit significant adhesion losses during bend testing
- Brush plated Sn-Zn and Zn-Ni passed adhesion testing
- Results consistent with those observed during Phase I testing

# Repair Coating

## Neutral Salt Spray Corrosion Results



Coating	Neutral Salt Spray Corrosion Resistance	
	Unscribed Panels (maximum exposure 3000 hours)	Scribed Panels (maximum exposure 3000 hours)
Brush LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Boeing, St. Louis	Pass no damage – rating of 10 at termination	Pass no damage – rating of 9 at termination
Brush Tin-Zinc – Boeing, St. Louis	Fail excessive rusting – termination at 1000 hours	Fail severe rusting – termination at 500 hours
Brush Zinc-Nickel – Boeing, St. Louis	Pass sacrificial coating breakdown only - rating of 9 at termination	Pass sacrificial coating breakdown – average rating of 7.7 at termination
Sermetel 249/273 – Boeing, St. Louis	Fail excessive rusting – termination at 500 hours	Fail excessive rust – termination at 500 hours

- Only Brush Zinc-Nickel performed as well as the Cd baseline in neutral salt spray corrosion resistance

# Summary



- **Phase II testing has been completed (CTC, NAVAIR, ARL, WMTR)**
- **Mixed results obtained for primary and repair coatings:**
  - **Primary Coatings**
    - Electroplated Al performed similar to or better than Cd in most tests
      - But failed all neutral salt spray corrosion tests and painted cyclic SO<sub>2</sub> salt spray tests, and exhibited inconsistencies in composition for throwing power tests
    - LHE Zn-Ni performed best in all neutral salt spray tests and in painted cyclic SO<sub>2</sub> salt spray tests,
      - But exhibited failures in bend adhesion, paint adhesion, galvanic corrosion resistance, and hydrogen re-embrittlement
    - Overall, sputtered Al performed worst, failing the most tests,
      - But yielded the best galvanic corrosion resistance and bend adhesion results
  - **Repair coatings**
    - Brush plated Zn-Ni performed best overall, but failed appearance tests due to excessive surface roughness
    - Brush plated Sn-Zn failed corrosion tests
    - Sermetel coating failed adhesion and corrosion tests

# Back-Up Slides



# Description of Testing Methods



- **General properties (primary coatings)**
  - Appearance – visual exam
  - Throwing power
    - Test fixture surrounds panel, with one access slot
    - Fixture + panel is placed in solution at 3 different orientations
    - Uniformity of coating is measured at 3 locations on each panel
  - Strippability
    - Specimens are stripped by vendor-recommended method
    - Half of specimens are tested
    - Remaining specimens are recoated and tested
      - Hydrogen Embrittlement
      - Adhesion
  - Galvanic Potential
    - Three types of measurements are performed over 5 days: open circuit potential measurement, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, and tafel analysis

# Description of Testing Methods (continued)



- **Adhesion (primary coatings)**

- Bend adhesion

- Specimen is bent back and forth through 180° until the coating and/or substrate ruptures

- Wet tape paint adhesion

- Primers are applied to test panels (14 day cure)
      - MIL-PRF-85582 Type I, Class C1
      - MIL-PRF-85582, Type I, Class N
      - MIL-PRF-23377 Type 1, Class C
    - Panels are immersed in distilled water at following conditions:
      - 23°C for 24 hours
      - 49°C for 96 hours
      - 65°C for 168 hours
    - Perform tape adhesion according to ASTM D3359, Method B



# Description of Testing Methods (continued)



- **Corrosion (primary coatings)**
  - Unscribed and Scribed Neutral Salt Spray (bare)
    - Bare panels exposed to a 5% NaCl solution sprayed at 35°C, until coating failure
  - Galvanic corrosion resistance
    - Components of test assemblies: 2024 or 7075 Al test block, coated with MIL-PRF-85582, Class 1, Type N, test washer (4 alloys), nuts, bolts, anodized washers
    - Test assemblies are exposed to salt fog for 168 hours and cyclic corrosion for 336 hours
  - Fluid corrosion resistance
    - Immerse panels in specified fluid at 100°F for 7 days
    - Test fluids: sea water, deicers, paint removers, cleaners, lubricants (14 total)



# Description of Testing Methods (continued)



- **Corrosion (continued)**

- Scribed Painted Neutral Salt Spray

- Test panels are primed with
      - MIL-PRF-85582 Type I, Class C1
      - MIL-PRF-85582, Type I, Class N
      - MIL-PRF-23377 Type 1, Class C
    - Test panels are exposed to 5% NaCl solution at 35°C for 3000 hours or until red rust

- Scribed and Unscribed SO<sub>2</sub> Salt Spray

- Unpainted panels and scribed, painted panels (same primers as above)
    - Expose to 5% NaCl and SO<sub>2</sub> gas IAW ASTM G85 A4 until coating failure (red rust)



# Description of Testing Methods (continued)



- **Lubricity (primary coatings)**
  - Run-on/Breakaway Torque
    - Record maximum locking torque after 2 complete turns from point where the top of the nut is flush with the end of the bolt
    - Breakaway torque is measured during removal of the nut
    - Measure for 15 lock/breakaway cycles and examine at 10x for thread damage
  - Torque Tension
    - Measure torque and induced load with test fixture for the range of 30%-60% of the bolt UTS
    - Repeat for a total of 5 cycles
  - Torque Tension of corrosion-exposed fasteners
    - Assemble bolts/nuts/washers onto an Al test block
    - Torque to 60% of UTS for bolt and exposed to cyclic corrosion for 28 days
    - Measure breakaway torque and compare to unexposed set



# Description of Testing Methods (continued)



- **Repairability (repair brush coatings)**
  - Initial qualification – coating applied to bare substrate and tested
  - Final qualification – candidate primary coating of choice is abraded to generate a bare area and then repaired with a brush plating
  - Testing Methods
    - **Appearance** – visual exam
    - **Bend adhesion** – bend specimen back over itself until rupture
    - **Thickness** – cross-section and microscopy
    - **Scribed and unscribed salt spray (bare)** – until failure
    - **Paint adhesion** – apply primers, immerse in distilled water at same temps/times as primary coatings, and perform cross-hatch adhesion according to ASTM D3359, method B
- **Quality assurance – HE testing to compare to Phase I**



# Alternative Selection – Phase I



## Down-selected Coatings for Phase II:

- Primary test coatings
  - LHE Zinc-Nickel (Dipsol IZ-C17)
  - Electroplated Aluminum
  - Sputtered Aluminum
  - Controls:
    - Cadmium
    - IVD Al: Hill AFB flat panels
    - IVD Al: Cametoid fasteners, washers and HE bars
- Repair test coatings (Cd brush control)
  - Aluminum-Ceramic Repair Coating (Sermetel)
  - Zinc-Nickel brush repair
  - Tin-Zinc brush repair
  - Control – Cd brush

**All Phase II testing methods were performed according to the procedures and requirements in the JTP.**

# Primary Coating Stripability Test Results



Coating	Change in Hydrogen Embrittlement	Change in Bend Adhesion
LHE Cadmium (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Not required	Not required
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Hill AFB	Not required	Not required
IVD Aluminum (Baseline) – Commercial Vendor	Not required	Not required
LHE Zinc-Nickel	Pass – average of 88.5% fracture strength for 200 hours (3 of 4 specimens)	Fail – coating failure in 1-2 bend cycles
Electroplated Aluminum	Pass – average of 93.6% fracture strength for 200 hours (4 of 4 specimens)	Pass – no coating failure before substrate rupture (12 cycles)
Sputtered Aluminum	Samples not returned	Samples not returned

## **Mixed stripability results:**

- Electroplated Al passed**
- LHE Zinc-Ni failed due to change in bend adhesion in 1-2 bend cycles**

# Throwing Power Fixture



- Test coupon is inserted in fixture and entire assembly is submerged in plating solution
- Fixture alignment can be varied to simulate multiple complex geometries
- Composition readings taken every 0.5" down the length of the coupon

# LHE Zinc-Nickel Throwing Power Composition Results



Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel	Wt% Zinc
1	1.6%	0.3%	15.9%	82.2%
2	1.5%	0.3%	16.1%	82.1%
3	1.9%	0.5%	15.7%	81.9%
4	1.9%	1.5%	15.6%	81.0%
5	2.1%	1.7%	15.3%	80.8%
6	1.9%	2.0%	14.1%	82.0%
7	2.0%	2.8%	14.3%	80.8%
8	2.0%	2.8%	14.0%	81.2%
9	1.5%	3.2%	13.6%	81.7%

**Panel #1:** notch in fixture facing upward with open end of fixture facing the node

Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel	Wt% Zinc
1	1.7%	5.6%	11.2%	81.6%
2	2.0%	2.6%	11.9%	83.5%
3	2.2%	1.8%	13.3%	82.7%
4	2.4%	1.5%	14.3%	81.9%
5	2.2%	1.2%	15.1%	81.5%
6	2.3%	0.8%	15.4%	81.5%
7	2.1%	0.8%	15.0%	82.1%
8	2.4%	0.8%	15.2%	81.6%
9	2.6%	1.4%	15.5%	80.5%

**Panel #3:** notch in fixture in vertical position

Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel	Wt% Zinc
1	1.4%	0.2%	15.9%	82.5%
2	1.7%	0.3%	15.9%	82.1%
3	1.8%	0.3%	15.2%	82.7%
4	1.8%	0.8%	15.4%	82.1%
5	1.7%	1.0%	15.8%	81.6%
6	1.8%	1.3%	14.7%	82.1%
7	1.4%	1.5%	14.9%	82.2%
8	1.7%	1.7%	14.5%	82.1%
9	2.2%	2.2%	14.0%	81.6%

**Panel #2:** notch in fixture facing upward with open end of fixture facing away from the node

- Nickel and Iron compositions vary along panel length (trend depends on fixture geometry)
- Oxygen and Zinc compositions are more consistent
- Fixture geometry for Panel #3 resulted in most significant composition variation

# Electroplated Aluminum Throwing Power Composition Results



Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Aluminum	Wt% Chromium	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel
1	11.8%	77.6%	5.2%	2.5%	3.0%
2	10.8%	78.7%	4.7%	2.4%	3.5%
3	10.6%	74.9%	4.8%	2.9%	6.8%
4	9.1%	72.5%	4.4%	3.2%	10.8%
5	11.7%	74.9%	5.0%	3.2%	5.2%
6	12.3%	76.8%	5.2%	3.0%	2.9%
7	12.0%	76.6%	5.6%	3.2%	2.6%
8	11.8%	76.6%	5.7%	3.0%	2.9%
9	10.8%	77.4%	4.3%	3.0%	4.5%

**Panel #1:** notch in fixture in vertical position

Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Aluminum	Wt% Chromium	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel
1	9.9%	80.5%	3.9%	3.0%	2.7%
2	11.0%	79.8%	3.9%	2.9%	2.4%
3	9.4%	79.7%	3.5%	2.7%	4.8%
4	8.2%	76.8%	2.8%	3.0%	9.2%
5	8.5%	74.6%	3.5%	3.8%	9.7%
6	8.3%	78.6%	3.0%	4.4%	5.7%
7	9.4%	77.3%	3.2%	3.2%	6.9%
8	7.9%	70.9%	2.7%	5.8%	12.7%
9	3.6%	54.4%	0.9%	4.1%	37.0%

**Panel #3:** notch in fixture facing upward when placed in bath

Reading #	Wt % Oxygen	Wt% Aluminum	Wt% Chromium	Wt% Iron	Wt% Nickel
1	13.3%	76.9%	4.7%	2.6%	2.5%
2	11.5%	78.7%	4.4%	2.7%	2.6%
3	10.2%	80.0%	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
4	9.0%	79.8%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%
5	8.7%	81.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
6	11.1%	80.0%	3.8%	3.1%	2.0%
7	9.3%	80.4%	3.9%	3.0%	3.5%
8	10.1%	78.8%	3.9%	2.8%	4.4%
9	10.8%	77.2%	2.9%	2.8%	6.3%

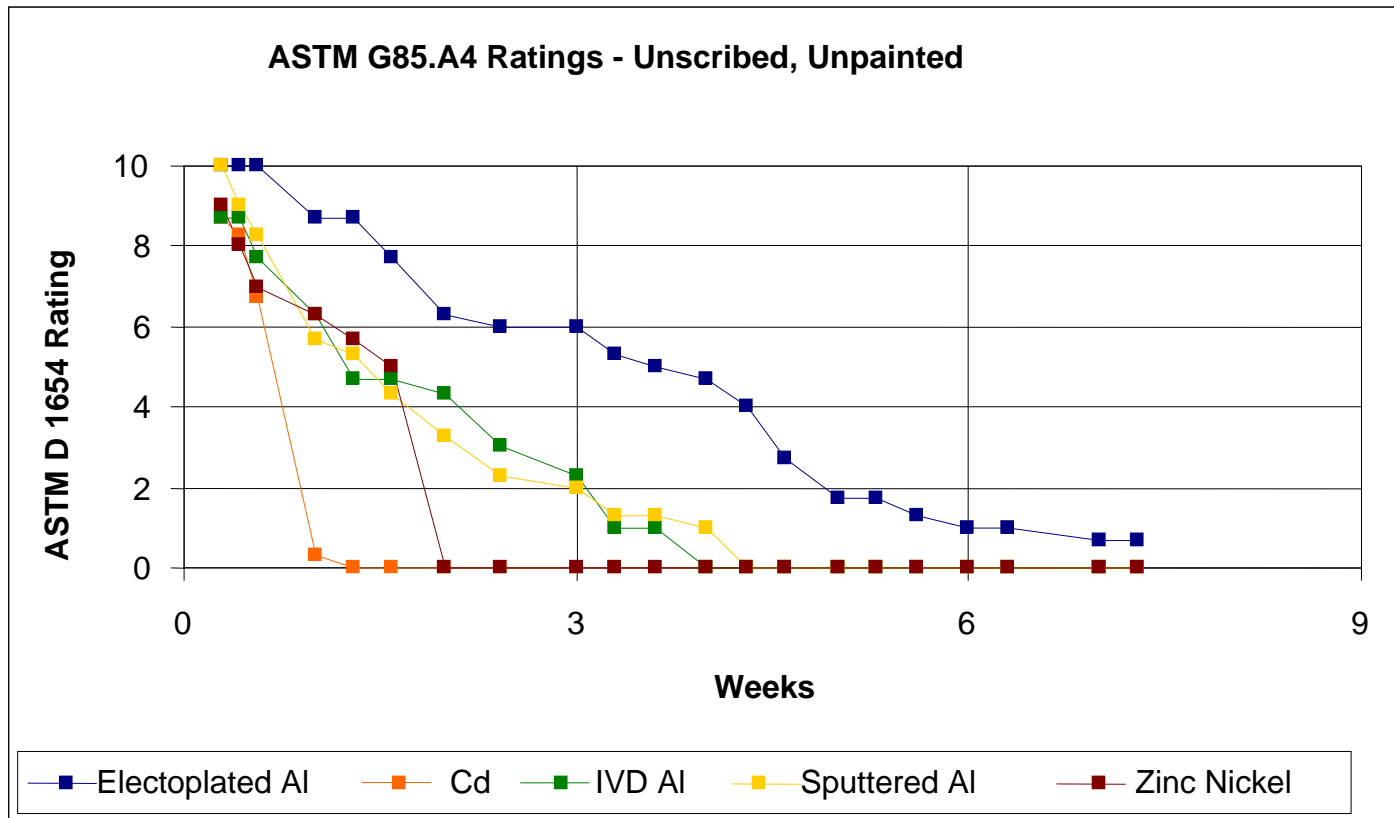
**Panel #2:** notch in fixture facing downward when placed in bath

- Oxygen, Aluminum, and Nickel compositions varied considerably for each panel
- No apparent trends in data
- Final readings for Panel #3 represent significant deviations in coating composition

# Primary Coating

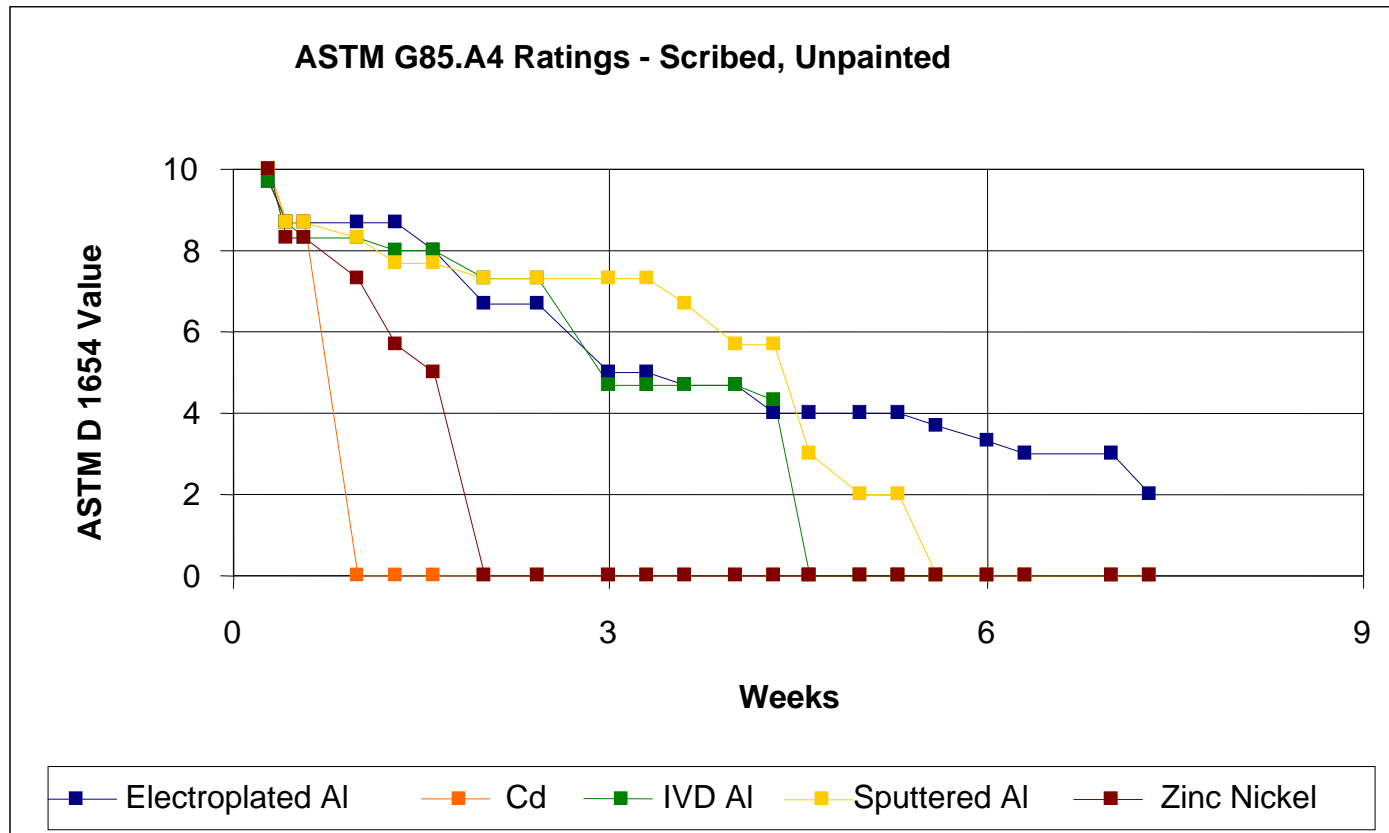
## SO<sub>2</sub> Salt Fog Corrosion Resistance

### Unscribed, Unpainted Specimens



- All primary coatings outperformed baseline Cd
- Aluminum coatings yielded the best results, with electroplated aluminum showing the highest level of corrosion resistance

# Primary Coating SO<sub>2</sub> Salt Fog Corrosion Resistance Scribed, Unpainted Specimens

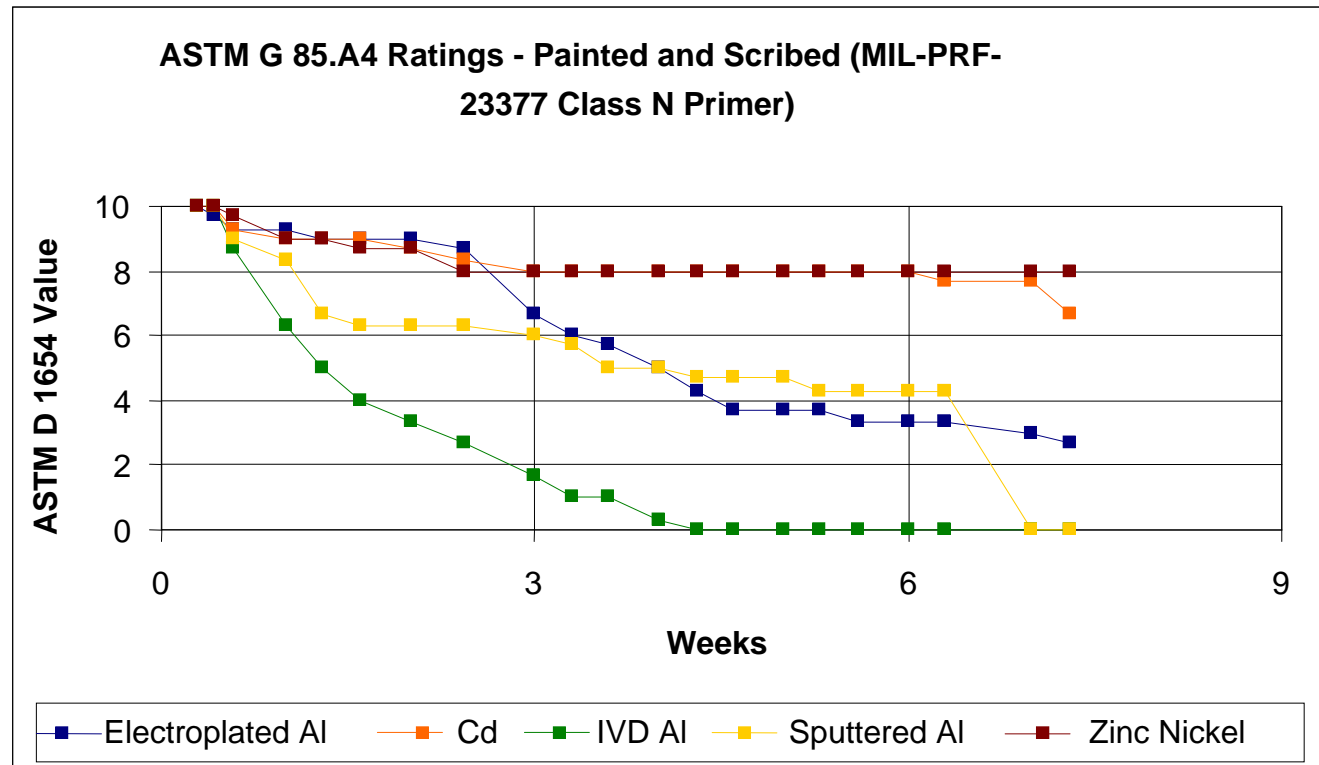


- All primary coatings outperformed Cd in scribed testing
- Zinc-Nickel coating was significantly less effective than the aluminum coatings

# Primary Coating

## SO<sub>2</sub> Salt Fog Corrosion Resistance

### Scribed, Painted Specimens



- Zinc-Nickel coating performed as well as Cd baseline when painted with MIL-PRF-23377 Class N non-chromated primer
- Aluminum based coatings were less effective, with IVD Al baseline displaying the poorest results
- Results were similar for MIL-PRF-23377 Class C2 chromated primer and MIL-PRF-85582 Class N non-chromated primer

# Primary Coating Hydrogen Re-Embrittlement Test Results



Coating	Test Fluid	Average Fracture Strength (%)	Average Time to Failure	Pass/Fail rating
Sputtered Aluminum	ASTM D 1141 Synthetic Sea Water	45.2%	0.3 hours	Fail
	3:1 Propylene Glycol	85.3%	157.6 hours	Pass
	ASTM D 1193 Ty. 2, 1M-ohm Reagent Water	48.9%	106.7 hours	Fail
Electroplated Aluminum	ASTM D 1141 Synthetic Sea Water	99.0%	160 hours	Pass
	3:1 Propylene Glycol	95.8%	159.5 hours	Pass
	ASTM D 1193 Ty. 2, 1M-ohm Reagent Water	95.7%	158 hours	Pass
LHE Zinc-Nickel	ASTM D 1141 Synthetic Sea Water	57.7%	81 hours	Fail
	ASTM D 1193 Ty. 2, 1M-ohm Reagent Water	93.0%	158.5 hours	Pass

- Only electroplated aluminum passed all conditions

# Primary / Repair Coating Hydrogen Embrittlement Quality Assurance



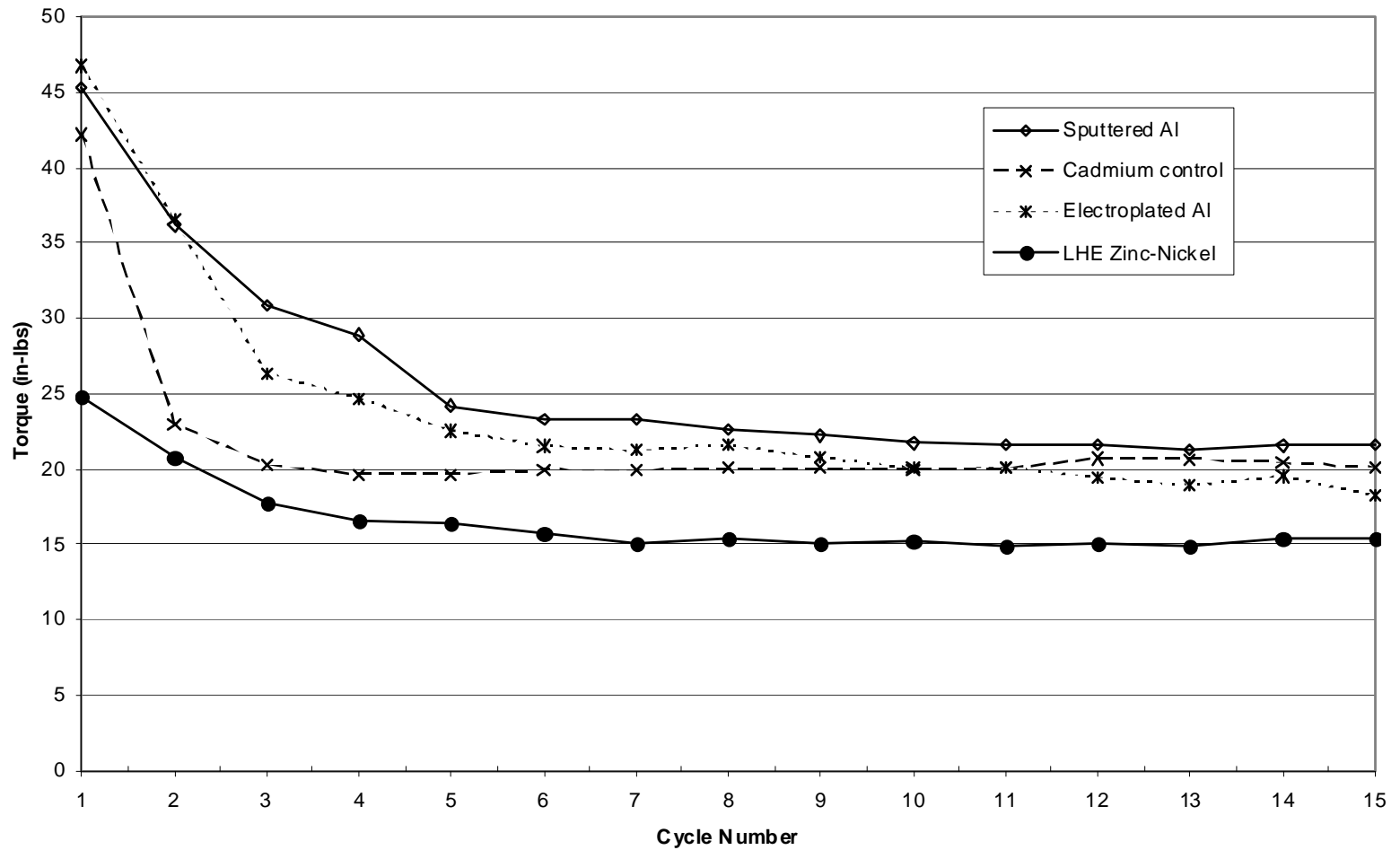
Coating	Average Fracture Strength (%)	Time to Failure (200 hour test)	Pass/Fail rating
LHE Cadmium (baseline) – Hill AFB	93.7%	204 hours	Pass
Sputtered Aluminum – Marshall Labs	97.1%	204 hours	Pass
Electroplated Aluminum – Alumiplate	97.3%	204 hours	Pass
Brush LHE Cadmium – Boeing, St. Louis	96.3%	204 hours	Pass
Brush Tin-Zinc – Boeing, St. Louis	98.1%	205 hours	Pass
Brush Zinc-Nickel – Boeing, St. Louis	93.8%	203 hours	Pass
Sermetel 249/273 – Boeing, St. Louis	96.0%	204 hours	Pass

- LHE Zn-Ni tested for hydrogen re-embrittlement only in Phase II
- IVD Al not tested for hydrogen embrittlement in Phase II

# Primary Coating Run-on/Breakaway Torque Test Results



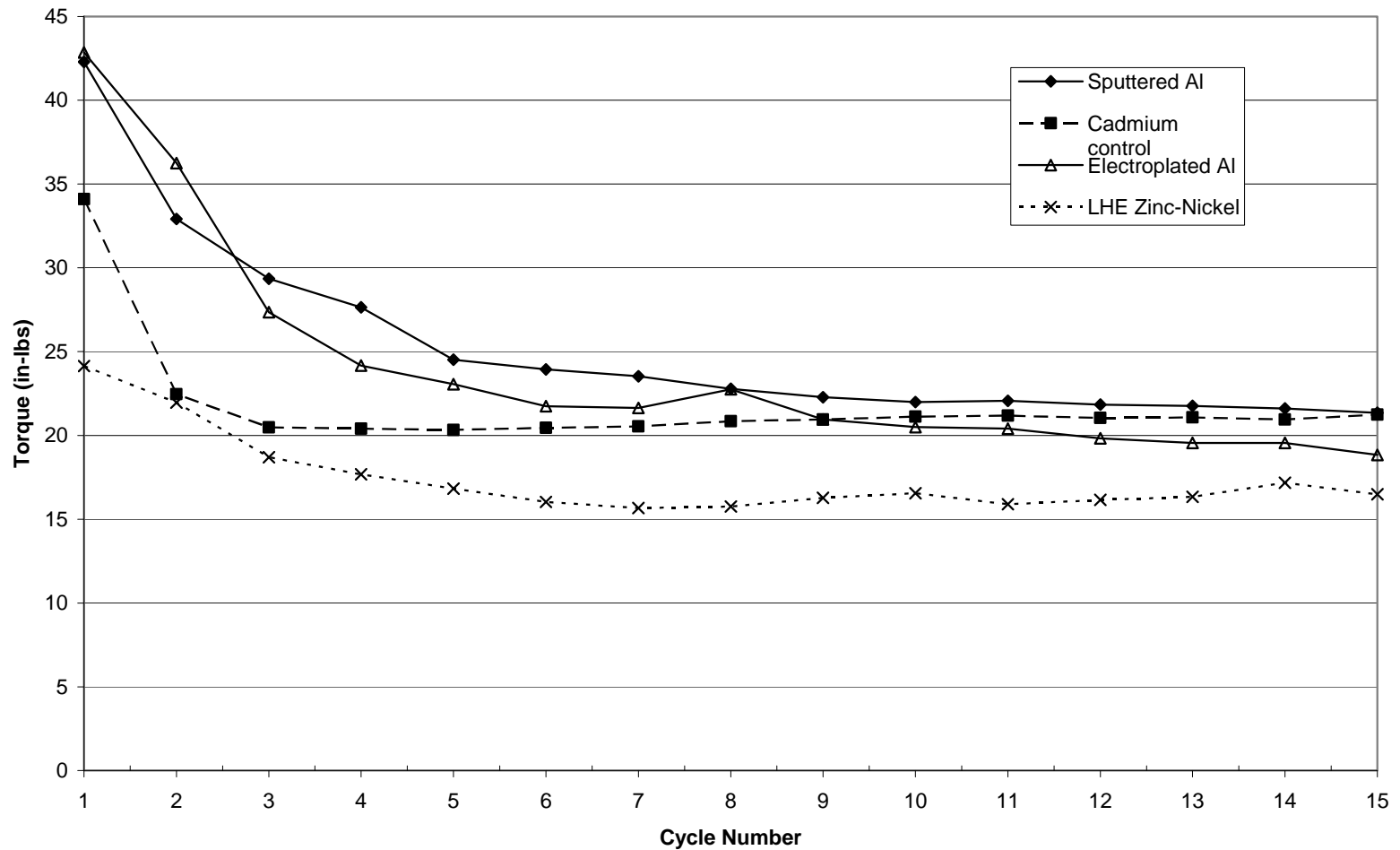
Maximum Locking Torque for 3/8-inch Fasteners



# Primary Coating Run-on/Breakaway Torque Test Results



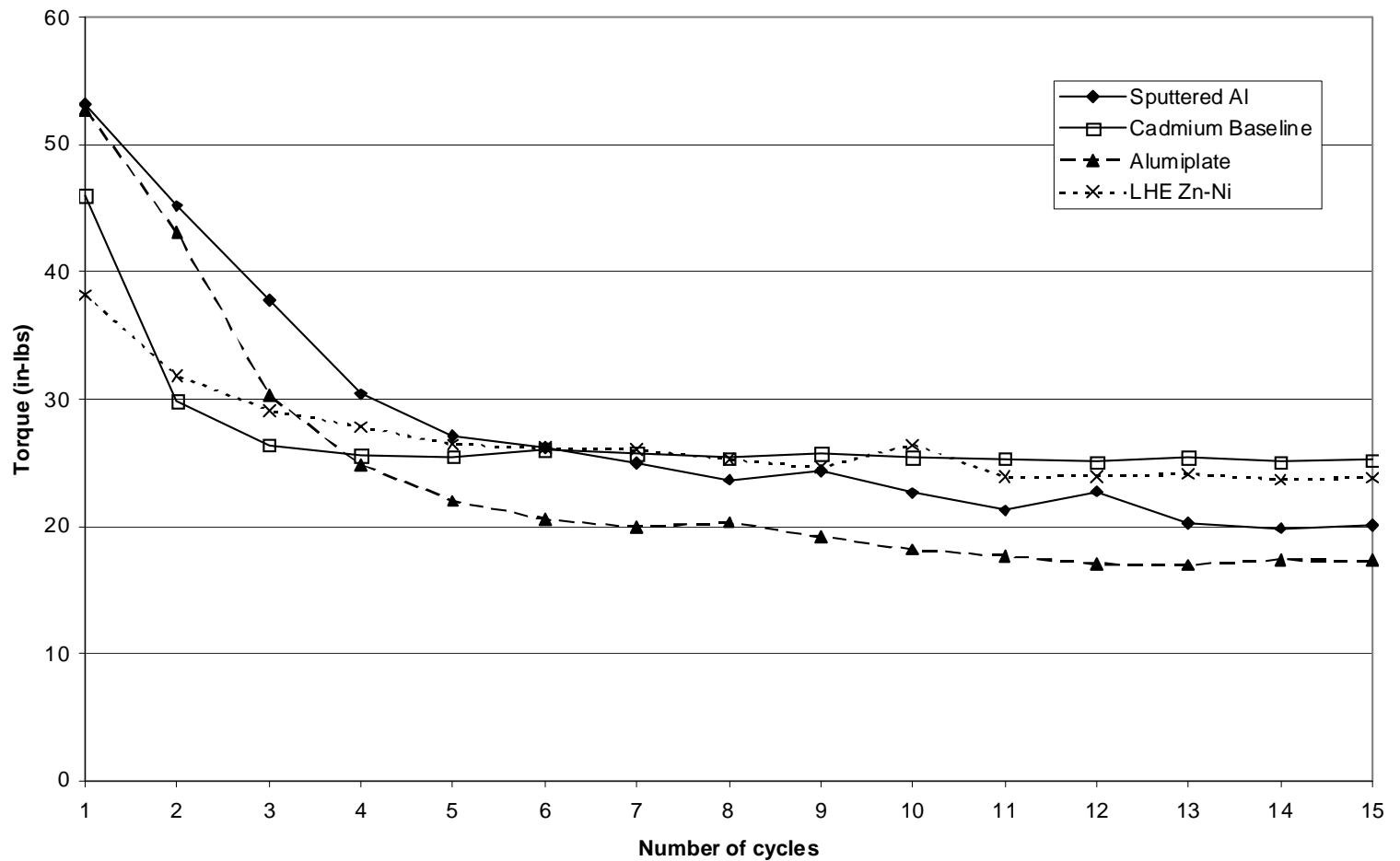
Breakaway Torque - 3/8-inch Fasteners



# Primary Coating Run-on/Breakaway Torque Test Results



Maximum Locking Torque - 5/8-inch





# Primary Coating Run-on/Breakaway Torque Test Results



Breakaway Torque Results - 5/8-inch fasteners

