## **Marine Coatings**

#### **Underground Preparation**

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#### Introduction

The preparation of the surface is of great importance for the quality of the coating!!!

Quality is dependent on the adhesion of the coating to the underground

→ the better the preparation, the better the paint adhesion, and therefore the higher the quality of the coating



#### The preparation can be divided into cleaning and preparation.

Substrate	Pollution	Cleaning	Preparation	
Metals Metal Shavings, Oils, Grease, Scale, Rust, Oxides, Flash Rust, Dust, Silicone, Old Coatings		Mechanical: Wiping, Grinding, Polishing, Brushing, Abrasive Blasting Thermal: Flame Blasting	<i>Primers (Wash-, Shop- Primers),</i> Phosphating, , Chromatising, Priming	
		Chemical: Pickling, Cleaning with Solvents or Aqueous Cleaners		
Plastics	Grease, Oils, Separation Agents, Dust, Hand Sweat	Mechanical: Rubbing, Blowing, Rinsing	Flaming, Plasma-Process, Corona-Discharge,	
		Chemical: Solvents or Aqueous Cleaners	Fluorination, Adhesion Primer	



**Directives for Underground Preparation** 

- DIN EN ISO 12944, Part 4 und Supplement 1 & 2 Corrosion protection of steel structures by coatings and sealants – Preparation and examination of the surfaces
- STG-Directive No. 2215 Corrosion protection for ships and sea constructions



## Standard Purity Level according to DIN EN ISO 12944 T 4

• Partial

Surface Preparation Level	Condition of the Prepared Surface
P Sa 2	Nearly all mill scale/rolling skin, rust, loose coatings and atypical materials have been removed. All remaining residues must adhere firmly.
P Sa 2 1/2	Adhered coatings have to be intact. Remaining traces can only be recognised as a shading.
P Sa 3	Adhered coatings have to be intact. The surface has to have a uniform metallic appearance.
P Ma	Adhered coatings have to be intact. Remaining traces can only be recognised as shading.



# Standard Purity Level according to DIN EN ISO 12944 T 4

## Manual Derusting

Surface Preparation Level	Condition of the Prepared Surface
St 2	Loose mill scale/rolling skin, rust, loose coatings and loose atypical pollutions have been removed.
<b>St 3</b>	Loose mill scale/rolling skin, loose rust, loose coatings and loose atypical pollution have been removed. The surface must have a metal based shine.
FI	Mill scale/rolling skin, rust, coatings and all atypical pollution have been removed. Remaining traces are only recognisable as shading of the surface in various colours.
Be	Mill scale/rolling skin, rust, coatings and all atypical pollution have been removed. Coatings must have been previously removed by suitable means.



## Standard Purity Level according to DIN EN ISO 12944 T 4

## Blasting

Surface Preparation Level	Condition of the Prepared Surface		
Sa 1	Loose mill scale/rolling skin, loose rust, loose coatings and atypical pollution have been removed.		
Sa 2	Nearly all mill scale/rolling skin, rust, coatings and atypical pollution have been removed. All remaining residues must adhere firmly.		
Sa 2 1/2	Mill scale/rolling skin, rust, coatings and all atypical pollution have been removed. Remaining traces are only recognisable as shading.		
Sa 3	Mill scale/rolling skin, rust, coatings and all atypical pollution have been removed. The surface must have a uniformly metallic appearance.		







#### **Unterground Preparation Methods, Derusting**

## Manual Derusting, Tools :

Chipping Hammer, Scraper, Wire Brush, Grinding Block, etc.

Problem: very solid layers, can hardly be removed

#### Mechanical Derusting:

Rotating Wire Brushes, Rotating Grinding Discs (Angle Grinder), Compresed Air Tapper, Needle Gun





#### **Unterground Preparation Methods, Blasting**

Blasting, Blasting abrasives are guided with high speed onto resp. over the surface. The most important blasting processes are:

- Dry Blasting
  - The abrasives are blasted over the surfaces by compressed air
- Damp Blasting (Getoff Company)
- Wet Blasting
  - Water is sprayed with or without abrasives and with or without compressed air under pressure (200 bar) over the object.





#### Unterground Preparation Methods, Blasting

Special Forms of Blasting:

#### **Blasting Sytems:**

- Modern blasting systems lead abrasives in a continual circulation during which the abrasives are cleaned.
- Blasting is carried out in closed housings, cabins or halls.

#### Flame Blasting:

- The reduced flow of an Acetylene-Oxygen-Flame is guided over the surface.
- Organical layers and impurities are sulphurised/burnt.
- Rust is decomposed, becomes loose/flakes off.



#### **Unterground Preparation Methods, Blasting**

Process	Application	Parameter	Process Data		
		Material Removal Change in the after 40 s Surface Rough for Stee		the oughness R <sub>t</sub> Steel	
				before	after
Wet Blasting with $Al_2O_3$	Rust removal from surfaces, preparation for painting with low metal abrasion	Abrasive $AI_2O_3$ d = 90-150 µm/H <sub>2</sub> O Pressure 300-600 kPa	4 µm	3,0	5,5
Wet Blasting with Glass Beads	Removal of thin impurity layers, cleaning and smoothing with lowest metal abrasion	Abrasive Glass Beads, $d=150-200 \ \mu m/H_2O$ Pressure 300-600 kPa	2 µm	0,9	1,7
Dry Blasting with Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Removal of corrosion products, roughening for following painting	Abrasive $Al_2O_3$ d = 90–150 µm Pressure 50-600 kPa	≈ 50 µm	4,5	7,5
Dry Blasting with Steel Shot	Removal of thick scale and old paint layers with considerable metal abrasion	Abrasive angular steel shot d= 200- Pressure 300 kPa	≈ 25 µm	3,5	8,5

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#### **Unterground Preparation Methods, Abrasives**

Glass Beads:	Gentle cleaning of sensitive surfaces (moulds, tools, engine parts, turbine blades), compacting of non-ferrous metal surfaces , surface finish of metal and glass workpieces, matting of stainless steel.
Broken Glass:	Cleaning of casting moulds, wood working, roughening of aluminium and non-ferrous metals.
Ceramic:	Gentle cleaning of sensitive surfaces (moulds, tools, engine parts, turbine blades), compacting of metal surfaces, surface finish.
Corundum, Pure:	For blasting tasks, for which iron-based blasting means are not permissible due to the related risk of rust and magnetisation, and for extremely hard workpieces.
Corundum, Mixed:	Cleaning by blasting, blasting out, surface matting, iron content approx 0.2%.
Corundum, Normal:	Cleaning by blasting, blasting out, surface matting, iron content approx 0.15%.
Cast Steel:	De-burring and compacting of light metal surfaces.
Chilled Cast Iron, round:	Shot cleaning, filling from behind in foundry moulds, shielding material in nuclear power plant sector.
Chilled Cast Iron, angular:	fettling, descaling, derusting, roughening of iron and steel parts prior to coating.
Shell Granules:	Gentle cleaning, deburring of sensitive surfaces, mould cleaning.
Synthetic Abrasives:	cleaning of extruding dies in plastic processing, paint removal, deburring of plastic parts, cleaning of monuments, sculptures and antiques



#### Underground Preparation Methods, Pickling, Cleaning, Degreasing



Chemical dissolvment of oxide coatings and other corrosion products on metal.

## **Pickling Agents**

Diluted sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid.

#### **Cleaning and Degreasing**

Removal of all foreign substances (oils, grease, salts, dust etc.) from the substrate surface.



#### Unterground Preparation Methods, Pickling, Cleaning, Degreasing

Classification	pH-Value	Ingredients	Application Areas
Highly alkaline	10,5 - 13	<ul> <li>Alkalis</li> <li>Silicates</li> <li>Phosphates</li> <li>Complexing agents</li> <li>Tensides</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Steel</li> <li>High pollution</li> <li>High cleaning requirements</li> </ul>
Weak alkaline	8 - 10	<ul> <li>Phosphates</li> <li>Borates</li> <li>Carbonates</li> <li>Activating agents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Steel, Zinc, Aluminium, and alloys</li> <li>High cleaning requirements</li> </ul>
Neutral	7 - 9,5	<ul> <li>Tensides</li> <li>Corrosion inhibitors</li> <li>Phosphates</li> <li>Solubilisor agents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Steel, Zinc</li> <li>Pre-Cleaning and corrosion protection</li> </ul>
Weakly acidic	3,5 – 5,5	<ul><li>Acidic alkali phosphate</li><li>Tensides</li><li>Accelerators</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Cleaning and phosphating of steel and zinc</li> <li>Cleaning of aluminium</li> </ul>



#### **Underground Preparation Methods, Zinc Coated Surfaces**

## **Problem:** The zinc plating is only a few µm thick – Hot Dip Galvanising 80-120 µm

– Zinc Electroplating 2-20 µm

not all mechanical processes are suitable

#### Suitable Surface Preparation Methods:

- Ammoniacial wetting
- Steam Blasting, Highpressure Cleaning (+Cleaning Agent)
- The use of Corundum-Plastic-Fleece (by hand)
- Light Blasting (Sweeping)



#### **Unterground Preparation Methods, Aluminium Surfaces**

## **Problem:**

In a bright metalic condition, aluminium is always covered by a thin, but dense protective oxide coating.

very poor adhesion for following paint coatings.

#### Suitable Surface Preparation Methods:

- Removal of existing oil coatings with a suitable cleaner.
- Phosphoric acid steam-blast cleaning.
- Roughening of the surface e.g. with Nylon fleece.
- Possibly powder/dust blasting, surface roughness 4-6 μm.

