

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 2081:2024

01-december-2024

Kovinske in druge anorganske prevleke - Galvanske prevleke na železu in jeklu z uporabo cinka, obdelanega z raztopinami, ki vsebujejo krom (VI) (ISO/DIS 2081:2024)

Metallic and other inorganic coatings - Electroplated coatings on iron and steel using zinc treated with solutions containing chromium (VI) (ISO/DIS 2081:2024)

Metallische und andere anorganische Überzüge- Mit Chrom(VI)-haltigen Lösungen behandelte galvanische Überzüge auf Eisen und Stahl unter Verwendung von Zink (ISO/DIS 2081:2024)

Revêtements métalliques et autres revêtements inorganiques - Dépôts électrolytiques de zinc traité par des solutions contenant du chrome (VI) sur fer ou acier (ISO/DIS 2081:2024)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 2081

ICS:

25.220.40 Kovinske prevleke Metallic coatings

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DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 2081

Metallic and other inorganic coatings – Electroplated coatings on iron and steel using zinc treated with solutions containing chromium (VI)

ICS: 25.220.40

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies ISO (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 262, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrodeposited coatings and related finishes*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2081:2018), which has been technically revised. The following main changes have been made:

- References to trivalent chromium (Cr III) passivate have been removed since these systems are encompassed in EN ISO 19598.
 - References to sampling have been updated to reflect actual industry practice. Provided capability studies are performed at the required frequencies these are adequate to ensure compliance of plated components with the standard parameters.

Introduction

Zinc coatings are applied to iron or steel articles for protective and decorative purposes by electrodeposition from acid zinc chloride, alkaline non-cyanide zinc, and alkaline zinc cyanide solutions. Electroplated, bright zinc coatings are popular and the processes for preparing bright zinc coatings are widely used.

The ability of a zinc coating to prevent corrosion is a function of its thickness and the type of service conditions to which it is exposed. For example, the rate of corrosion of zinc will generally be greater in industrial exposures than in rural ones. The type of service condition should, therefore, be taken into consideration when specifying the minimum coating thickness. Chromate conversion coatings and other supplementary treatments enhance the corrosion resistance of electrodeposited zinc coatings and are commonly applied after electroplating.

Because the appearance and serviceability of zinc coatings depends on the surface condition of the basis metal, agreement should be reached between the interested parties that the surface finish of the basis metal is satisfactory for electroplating.

Chromium (VI) conversion coatings are omitted, or replaced by other conversion coatings, at the specific request of the purchaser. This document provides the codes for all types of chromium (VI) conversion and other supplementary coatings.

With reference to chromium (VI)-free conversion coatings, attention is drawn to ISO 19598. ISO 19598 is applicable to zinc, zinc-iron and zinc-nickel plating, where only trivalent systems are required.

Due to the REACH Regulations the use of hexavalent chromium compounds was banned in Europe from September 2017 except where specifically authorized. Alternative conversion coatings or substitutes, can be used and are required to satisfy the corrosion requirements given in this document.

Standard designations for metals and alloys can be found in References^[12] to.^[16]

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Metallic and other inorganic coatings – Electroplated coatings on iron and steel using zinc treated with solutions containing chromium (VI)

WARNING — This document calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that can be injurious to health if adequate safety measures are not taken. This document does not address any health hazards, safety or environmental matters associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the producers, purchasers and/or user of this document to establish appropriate health, safety and environmentally acceptable practices.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments using hexavalent chromium compounds on iron or steel. It includes information to be supplied by the purchaser to the electroplater, and the requirements for heat treatment before and after electroplating.

It is not applicable to zinc coatings applied

- to sheet, strip or wire in the non-fabricated form,
- to close-coiled springs, or
- for purposes other than protective or decorative.

This document does not specify requirements for the surface condition of the basis metal prior to electroplating with zinc. However, defects in the surface of the basis metal can adversely affect the appearance and performance of the coating.

The coating thickness that can be applied to threaded components can be limited by dimensional requirements, including class or fit. ds/sist/5406469d-1899-4640-851e-17c19751ff91/osist-pren-iso-2081-2024

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1463, Metallic and oxide coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — Microscopical method

ISO 2064, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Definitions and conventions concerning the measurement of thickness

ISO 2080, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Surface treatment, metallic and other inorganic coatings — Vocabulary

ISO 2819, Metallic coatings on metallic substrates — Electrodeposited and chemically deposited coatings — Review of methods available for testing adhesion

ISO 3613, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Chromate conversion coatings on zinc, cadmium, aluminium zinc alloys and zinc-aluminium alloys — Test methods

ISO 4519, Electrodeposited metallic coatings and related finishes — Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes

ISO 9227, Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

ISO 9587, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Pretreatment of iron or steel to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement

ISO 9588, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Post-coating treatments of iron or steel to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement

ISO 10289, Methods for corrosion testing of metallic and other inorganic coatings on metallic substrates — Rating of test specimens and manufactured articles subjected to corrosion tests

ISO 10587, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Test for residual embrittlement in both metallic-coated and uncoated externally-threaded articles and rods — Inclined wedge method

ISO 15330, Fasteners — Preloading test for the detection of hydrogen embrittlement — Parallel bearing surface method

ISO 15724, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electrochemical measurement of diffusible hydrogen in steels — Barnacle electrode method

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2064 and ISO 2080 apply. ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.2 Abbreviated terms Document Preview

- ER hydrogen embrittlement relief heat treatment
- tpsSR tandards itel stress relief heat treatment 06469d-f899-4b40-851e-f7cf9751ff91/osist-pren-iso-2081-2024
 - T2 organic sealant

3.3 Symbols

Fe chemical symbol for iron

Zn chemical symbol for zinc

4 Information to be supplied by the purchaser to the electroplater

4.1 Essential information

The following information shall be supplied to the electroplater in writing, for example, in the contract or purchase order, or on engineering drawings:

- a) the reference to this document, i.e. ISO 2081, and the designation (see <u>Clause 5</u>);
- b) the significant surface indicated, for example, by drawings or by the provision of suitably marked samples; Minimum thickness requirements shall not apply to those areas that cannot be touched by a ball 20 mm in diameter