

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 4042:1996

01-april-1996

Deli z navoji - Galvanske prevleke

Threaded components -- Electroplated coatings

Composants filetés -- Revêtements électrolytiques PREVIEW

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 4042:1989

	1 0	tandards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-
ICS:	9040-0380010899)30/sist-iso-4042-1996
21.060.01	Vezni elementi na splošno	Fasteners in general
25.220.40	Kovinske prevleke	Metallic coatings

SIST ISO 4042:1996

en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 4042:1996 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 1989-12-15

Threaded components — Electroplated coatings

Composants filetés – Revêtements électrolytiques

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 4042:1996 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at VIE W least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4042 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 2, *Fasteners*.

SIST ISO 4042:1996

Annexes A, B, C and D form an integral part of this international Standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adbfor information only. 9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996

© ISO 1989

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization

Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

This International Standard covers the coating of threaded components of steel or copper alloy by electrodeposition of the more common finishes. The properties of the coatings are specified in other International Standards for the individual finishes.

With customary methods for the surface preparation and deposition of metallic coatings from aqueous solutions, there is a risk of delayed brittle failure due to hydrogen embrittlement for bolts and screws made from steel with tensile strengths above 1 000 N/mm² and/or hardnesses exceeding 320 HV.

The risk may be reduced significantly when surface preparation and coating operations in the reduced significantly when surface preparation and coating operations in the subsequent baking.

An increased risk of breaking due to hydrogen embrittlement occurs in the case of spring accessories having hardnesses exceeding 390 HV. Therefore, special measures are again necessary concerning the selection of material, heat treatment and surface treatment. TISO 4042:1996

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai) This page intentionally left blank

SIST ISO 4042:1996 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996

Threaded components — Electroplated coatings

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensional requirements for electroplated threaded fasteners of steel or copper alloy. It establishes a service condition classification for these fasteners and specifies coating thicknesses and hydrogen embrittlement relief for high-strength or surface-hardened fasteners.

It primarily concerns the electroplating of threaded fasteners but it may also be applied to other threaded components. For the applicability to wood screws, self-tapping screws and thread-forming screws, see clause 8.

The coatings specified in this International Standard may also be applied to non-threaded components such as washers.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated and are were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to 30/sist agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 965-1 : 1980, ISO general purpose metric screw threads -Tolerances - Part 1 : Principles and basic data.

ISO 965-2 : 1980, ISO general purpose metric screw threads -Tolerances - Part 2 : Limits of sizes for general purpose bolt and nut threads - Medium quality.

ISO 965-3 : 1980, ISO general purpose metric screw threads -Tolerances — Part 3 : Deviations for constructional threads.

ISO 1456 : 1988, Metallic coatings -Electrodeposited coatings of nickel plus chromium and of copper plus nickel plus chromium.

ISO 1458 : 1988, Metallic coating – Electrodeposited coatings of nickel.

ISO 1502 : 1978, ISO general purpose metric screw threads -Gauging.

ISO 2064 : 1980, Metallic and other non-organic coatings -Definitions and conventions concerning the measurement of thickness.

ISO 2081 : 1986, Metallic coatings - Electroplated coatings of zinc on iron or steel.

ISO 2082 : 1986, Metallic coatings – Electroplated coatings of cadmium on iron or steel.

ISO 4519 : 1980, Electrodeposited metallic coatings and related finishes - Sampling and procedures for inspection by attributes

ISO 4520 : 1981, Chromate conversion coatings on electroplated zinc and cadmium coatings.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 2064 (in particular, the definitions of significant surface, measuring area, local thickness and minimum local thickness), together with the following, apply.

3.1 average thickness of deposit : The coating thickness which would result if the whole of the deposit were evenly

3.2 batch : A quantity of identical components either plated

together at one time in a particular barrel, or consigned under

(standards distributed over the entire surface of the electroplated article.

cover of one delivery note.

3.3 group : Ten or more items selected at random from a batch.

3.4 batch average thickness : The mean of the average thicknesses of the coating on all the components of a batch.

3.5 baking : The process of hydrogen embrittlement relief by low temperature heat treatment (see annex A).

Dimensional requirements and gauging 4

4.1 Dimensional requirements before electroplating

Threaded components supplied for electroplating, except thread rolling screws and certain types of tapping screws, shall comply with the relevant International Standards before coating, except where screw threads are specifically manufactured to allow the application of thicker coatings than are possible on normal threads (see annex C).

Coating thicknesses are based on the tolerances for metric ISO threads according to ISO 965 having the following tolerance positions:

g, f and e for external threads;

H and G for internal threads.

The tolerance positions apply prior to application of the electroplated coating.

4.2 Dimensional requirements after electroplating

After coating, ISO metric screw threads shall be gauged according to ISO 1502 with a GO-gauge of tolerance position h for external threads and H for internal threads.

Other product dimensions apply only before coating.

The applicability of the recommended coatings to ISO metric threads is limited by the fundamental deviation of the threads concerned and, hence, by the pitch and tolerance positions. The coating shall not cause the zero line to be exceeded in the case of external threads; nor shall it fall below in the case of internal threads. This means that for an internal thread of tolerance position H, a measurable coating thickness can only be applied to the threads if the tolerance zone is not taken up to the zero line.

5 Quality of coating

The electroplated coating shall comply with the provisions of the International Standard for the coating concerned in respect of appearance, adhesion, ductility, corrosion resistance, etc.

6 Hydrogen embrittlement relief

Threaded fasteners made from steel, heat-treated to property class 10.9 and greater, case-hardened fasteners, and fasteners with captive washers made from hardened steel shall be baked after electroplating but before any chromating treatement for at least the requisite time and temperature specified in annex A.

However, complete elimination of hydrogen embrittlement cannot be guaranteed. If complete freedom from embrittlement is required, then a different coating method shall be used.

7 Protective value and service condition number

The protective value and service life of an electroplated coating depends to a considerable extent on its thickness. In addition to greater coating thickness, a chromate conversion treatment can be specified for increased corrosion protection on zinc and cadmium coatings.

For the purposes of this International Standard, degrees of severity of service conditions are defined as follows.

Very mild (0): Exposure to indoor atmosphere and not subject to condensation, wear or abrasion. Example: product with temporary protective coatings.

Mild (1): Exposure to indoor atmosphere with rare condensation and subject to minimum wear or abrasion. Examples: buttons, wire goods.

Moderate (2): Exposure mostly to dry indoor atmospheres but subject to occasional condensation, wear, or abrasion. Examples: tools, zippers, drawer handles, machine parts.

Severe (3): Exposure to condensation, perspiration, infrequent wetting by rain, and cleaners. Examples: tubular furniture, insect screens, window fittings, builder's hardware, washing-machine parts, bicycle parts.

Very severe (4): Exposure to harsh conditions, or subject to frequent exposure to moisture, cleaners, and saline solutions, plus likely damage by denting, scratching, or abrasive wear. Examples: plumbing fixtures, electric pylon hardware.

Guidance on deposit thickness (classification code) for electroplating on threaded components to withstand service conditions 0 to 4 is given in table 1.

	Classification code				
Service condition number	Cadmium ¹⁾ ISO 2082	Zinc ISO 2081	Nickel ISO 1458	Nickel + chromium and copper + nickel + chromium ISO 1456	
0	Fe/Cd 3	Fe/Zn 3	Cu/Ni 3b Fe/Ni 5b		
1	Fe/Cd 5 ²⁾	Fe/Zn 5 ²⁾	Cu/Ni 5b Fe/Ni 10b	Cu/Ni5bCrr Fe/Ni10bCrr Fe/Cu10Ni5bCrr	
2	Fe/Cd 8 ²⁾	Fe/Zn 8 ²⁾	Cu/Ni 10b Fe/Ni 20b	Cu/Ni 10b Crr Fe/Ni 20b Crr Fe/Cu 20 Ni 10b Crr	
3	Fe/Cd 12 ²⁾	Fe/Zn 12 ²⁾	Cu/Ni 20b Fe/Ni 30b	Cu/Ni 20b Cr r Fe/Ni 30b Cr r	
4	Fe/Cd 25 ²⁾	Fe/Zn 25 ²⁾	3)	3)	

Table 1 – Appropriate classification codes

1) The use of cadmium is restricted in certain countries.

2) Followed by the appropriate symbol of ISO 4520 for chromate conversion treatment.

3) See ISO 1456 and ISO 1458 for details of deposit thicknesses of nickel and chromium for service condition No. 4.

NOTE — When corrosion protection systems as specified in this table are used, attention shall be paid to the fact that, in view of the basis Fe, the coatings Cd and Zn act as an anode (cathodic protection) and the coatings Ni and Ni + Cr act as a cathode (anodic protection). The corrosion effects to be expected when the protective coating is damaged will vary accordingly. For this reason, it is not recommended to compare or exchange coatings of the two groups.

Electroplated coatings applicable to threaded fasteners to meet service condition No. 4, and in many cases also No. 3, are not applicable to standard screw threads unless special procedures are adopted (see annex C).

The electrodeposits used to provide protective coatings, namely zinc, cadmium, nickel and chromium, vary in the manner in which they corrode and in the degree of protection they provide in any particular corrosive environment, so the choice of a particular coating for a protective application should be guided whenever possible by experience.

8 Applicability to wood screws, self-tapping screws and thread-forming screws

All recommended coatings may be applied to screws that cut or form their own threads. The maximum value for batch average thickness given in table 2 may be ignored unless otherwise specified (see annex A).

9 Specification of coating thickness

	Thicknesses in micrometre				
	Effective coating thickness				
Nominal coating thickness ¹⁾	Minimum local thickness		Batch average thickness min. max.		
3	3	3	5		
5	5	4	6		
8	8	7	10		
10	10	9	12		
12	12	11	15		
15	15	14	18		
20	20	18	23		
25	25	23	28		
30	30	27	35		

Table 2 – Nominal coating thicknesses

In order to reduce the risk of interference on assembly of threads with electroplated coatings, the nominal coating thickness shall not exceed one-quarter of the fundamental deviation of the thread. These values are specified in table 3.

The effective coating thicknesses measured according to one of the methods specified in clause 10 shall comply with the values specified in table 2.

The local and batch average thicknesses corresponding to the In the case of batch average thickness measurement and if the nominal coating thicknesses recommended in the relevant threaded parts have nominal lengths l > 5d, smaller nominal International Standards for electroplating are given in table 2.

<u>SIST ISO 4042:1996</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d1813997-0393-4adb-9b4b-6580d1d89930/sist-iso-4042-1996