

## Entrepreneur India

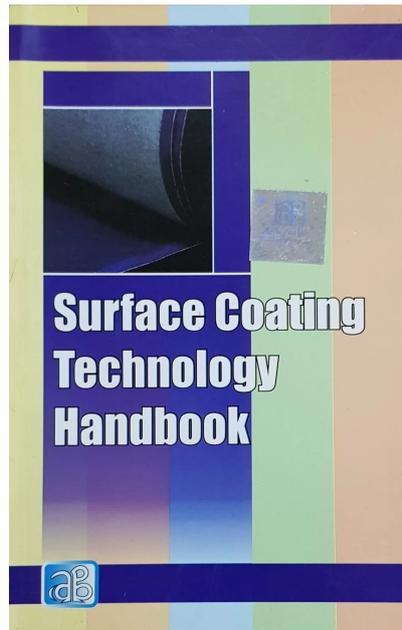
106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi-110007, India.

Tel: 91-11-23843955, +91 9097075054

Mobile: +91-9097075054

Email: npcs.ei@gmail.com, info@entrepreneurindia.co

Website: www.entrepreneurIndia.co



## Surface Coating Technology Handbook

<b>Code</b>	NI216
<b>Format</b>	paperback
<b>Indian Price</b>	₹1475
<b>US Price</b>	\$125
<b>Pages</b>	680
<b>ISBN</b>	9788178331188
<b>Publisher</b>	Asia Pacific Business Press Inc.

### Description

Surface Coating is in use since long back is rapidly increasing with the development of civilization. There has been considerable impact in this field. Surface coating

technology specializes in finding out engineering solutions to all the critical production problems related to coating the products on a continuous and consistent basis in your production plant. Surface coating can be defined as a process in which a substance is applied to other materials to change the surface properties, such as colour, gloss, resistance to wear or chemical attack, or permeability, without changing the bulk properties. Production of surface coating by any method depends primarily on two factors: the cohesion between the film forming substances and the adhesion between the film and the substrate. The development of science and technology revolutionized the surface coating industry in the progressive countries of the world. Surface coating technology involves the use of various types of products such as resins, oils, pigments, polymers, varnishes, plasticizers, emulsions, etc. We have completely replaced costly petroleum solvents with water and we get cheaper finished products with no evaporation loss and fire hazards. Paint is any liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition which after application to a substrate in a thin layer is converted to an opaque solid film. It is most commonly used to protect, colour or provide texture to objects. The paint industry volume in India has been growing at 15% per annum for quite some years now. Varnish is one of the important parts of surface coating industry. They are used to change the surface gloss, making the surface more matte or higher gloss, or to provide the various areas of a painting with a more unified finish. Plasticizer plays an important role in the formation of polyvinylchloride (PVC). It is also used to plasticize the polymers. Polymers are divided into three different types; linear polymers, branched polymers and cross linked polymers. Polymer Energy system is an award winning, innovative, proprietary process to convert waste plastics into renewable energy. On the basis of value added, Indian share of plastic products industry is about 0.5% of national GDP.

This book basically deals with principles of film formation, evaporation of solvent from a solution, chemistry and properties of drying and other oils, glyceride structure and film formation, the size of polymer molecules, processing of oil and resin, inorganic pigments, classification by chemical constitution, azo pigments, organic pigments in architectural (decorative), organic pigments in industrial finishes, solvent requirements of specific resins convertible systems, molecular structure of polymer plasticiser systems, properties of plasticised polymers, surface active agents, optical properties, rheological characteristics, emulsions and other aqueous media, formation of polymer emulsions, modern methods of analysis etc.

The book presents a concise, but through an overview of state of technology for surface coating. This is organized into different chapters like principal of film formation, chemistry and properties of drying and other oils, processing of oil and resin, organic pigment, solvents, plasticizer, surface active agent, surface preparations etc. This book is an invaluable resource to technocrats; new entrepreneurs, research scholars and others concerned to this field.

## Content

### 1. PRINCIPLES OF FILM FORMATION

Cohesive and Adhesive Forces

1. Mechanical Forces

2. Molecular Forces

Evaporation of Solvent from a Solution

1. Typical Materials

2. Properties of Materials

3. Effects of Evaporation

Evaporation of One of the Phases of an Emulsion

Evaporation of Solvent Plus Polymerisation

1. Oxygen Induced Mechanisms

2. Heat Induced Polymerisations

3. Use of Water as a Curing Agent

4. Systems Using Catalysts

Systems Employing Substantial Amounts of Curing Agents

Systems Employing the Solvent as a Film Former

### 2. CHEMISTRY AND PROPERTIES OF DRYING AND OTHER OILS

Vegetable Oils

1. Origin

2. Production of Oils

3. Composition of Crude Oils

4. Refining

Fatty Acids

1. Saturated Acids

2. Monoethenoid Acids

3. Polyethenoid Acids

4. Substituted Acids

Glyceride Structure and Film Formation

1. Fatty Acid Composition

2. Fatty Acid Distribution

Chemical Reactions of Glycerides

1. Ester Reactions

Industrial Applications of Ester Reactions

1. Synthetic Oils

2. Fat Splitting

3. Alcoholysis

Reactions Associated with Unsaturation

1. Oxidation
2. Polymerisation
3. Isomerisation
4. Hydrogenation
5. Reaction with Sulphur
6. Reaction with Maleic Anhydride

#### Specific Reactions

1. Castor Oil Reactions
2. Dehydrated Castor Oil

#### Film Properties

1. Oily Media
2. Varnish Media
3. Alkyd Media

#### Synthetic Drying Oils

1. Hydrocarbon Drying Oils
2. Fatty Acid Condensation Products
3. CHEMISTRY OF RESIN FORMATION AND ITS

#### PROPERTIES

#### Introduction

#### Fundamentals of Polymer Formation

1. Functions or Reactive Groups
2. Classification of Polymers

#### Formation of Polymers

1. Condensation Reactions
2. Addition Polymerisation

#### Types of Polymers

1. Polyesters
2. Polyamides
3. Phenolic Resins
4. Amino Resins
5. Epoxide Resins
6. Vinyl Polymers
7. Acrylic Polymers
8. Silicones

#### The Size of Polymer Molecules

1. Estimation of Molecular Weight
2. Measurement of  $M_n$
3. Measurement of  $M_w$
4. Viscosity Relationship

#### Physical Properties of Polymers

1. Factors Affecting Tensile Strength

2. Cohesive Energy
3. Influence of Molecular Order
4. Intermolecular Attraction
5. Crystallinity
6. Achievement of Flexibility

#### Chemical Properties of Polymers

1. Effect of Molecular Weight on Solubility
2. Effect of Polymer Structure

#### Selection and Design of Polymers

1. Addition-Condensation Polymers
2. Designing for Water Solubility
3. Use of Inorganic Ingredients
4. Advent of Truly Synthetic Polymers

#### 4. PROCESSING OF OIL AND RESIN

##### General Requirements for Processing Equipment

##### Materials of Construction

##### Design of Reaction Kettles

1. The Kettle Body
2. Branches and Connections
3. Stirring Equipment

##### Fume Disposal and Scrubbing

1. Disposal Systems for General Use
2. Water Scrubbing of Anhydride Vapours
3. Packed Scrubbers

##### Condensing and Refluxing

1. Condensers for P.F., V.F. and M.F. Resins
2. Condensers for Alkyd and Polyester Type Resins

##### Ancillary Equipment

1. Thinning and Blending Tanks
2. Instruments
3. Vacuum Equipment
4. Valves and Fittings
5. Inert Gas Pipes
6. Pressure and Flow Indication
7. Fume Extraction
8. Lagging
9. Miscellaneous

##### Heating and Cooling

1. Criteria for Selection of Heating and Cooling Systems
2. Heating of Low Temperature Products
3. Heating at Higher Temperatures

4. Fluid Heat Transmission
5. Heating by Electricity
6. Heating of Pipework and Ancillaries

## 5. INORGANIC PIGMENTS

### Introduction

### Origins of Pigments

1. Comparison of Natural and Synthetic Pigments
2. Problems in Producing Natural Pigments
3. Pigment Classification

### Pigmentary Properties

1. Particle Size and Particle Size Distribution
2. Particle Shape
3. Colour
4. Refractive Index

### Chemical Engineering Processes of Manufacture

1. Precipitation
2. Vapour Phase Oxidation
3. Heterogeneous Surface Reaction (Corrodibility and Corrosion)
4. Solid Phase at Elevated Temperature

### Important Groups of Pigments

1. Titanium Dioxide Group
2. Lead Group
3. Zinc Group
4. Antimony Group
5. Lead Chrome Group
6. Chrome Green Group
7. Iron Oxide Group
8. Iron Blue Group
9. Ultramarine Group
10. Cadmium Yellow and Red Group

## 6. ORGANIC PIGMENTS

### Important Properties of Organic Pigments

1. Light Fastness
2. Fastness to Solvents
3. Heat Fastness
4. Chemical Fastness

### Types of Organic Pigments

1. General Classification
2. Classification by Chemical Constitution

### Azo Pigments

1. Monoazo Pigments

2. Disazo Pigments

Non-azo Pigments

1. Miscellaneous Products

2. Phthalocyanine Pigments

3. Vat Pigments

4. Miscellaneous Heterocyclic Compounds

Factors Governing Choice of Organic Pigments

1. Hiding Power

2. Dispersion

3. Stability of Pigmented Systems

Organic Pigments in Architectural (Decorative)  
Finishes

1. Solvent-Based Paints

2. Water-Based Paints

Organic Pigments in Industrial Finishes

1. Air-Drying Industrial Finishes

2. Finishes Drying by Solvent Evaporation

3. Heat-Cured Industrial Finishes

4. Chemically Cured Finishes

7. EXTENDERS

Introduction

1. Production and Manufacture

2. Opacity

3. Chemical Constitution and Composition

Oxides

Silicas

Hydroxides

Alumina

Carbonates

1. Calcium Carbonate

2. Magnesium Carbonate

3. Calcium-Magnesium Carbonate

4. Barium Carbonate

Silicates

1. Aluminium Silicates

2. Calcium Silicates

3. Magnesium Silicates

4. Asbestos

Sulphates

1. Barium Sulphate

2. Calcium Sulphate

## 8. SOLVENTS

Introduction

Characteristics of Solvent Groups

1. The Terpenes

2. Hydrocarbon Solvents

3. Ketones

4. Esters

5. Glycol Monoethers

6. Ethers

7. Alcohols

8. Halogenated Compounds

9. Nitroparaffins

Evaluation and Selection of Solvents

1. Solvency

2. Tolerance for Non-solvents

3. Viscosity of Resin Solutions

4. Drying Time

5. Final Properties of the Film

6. General Conclusions

Solvent Requirements of Specific Resins – Convertible Systems

1. Oil Varnishes

2. Alkyd and Alkyd/Amino Resin Composition

3. Silicones

4. Acrylic Resins

5. Urethanes

6. Phenolic Resins

7. Epoxy Resins

8. Polyester Resins

Solvent Requirements of Specific Resins – Non-Convertible Systems

1. Cellulose Compositions

2. Vinyl Resins

3. Acrylic Resins

4. Shellac and Other Spirit-Soluble Resins

5. Rubber Resins and Derivatives

## 9. PROPERTIES OF SOLVENTS

## 10. PLASTICIZERS

Introduction

Molecular Structure of Polymer-Plasticiser Systems

1. Effect of Molecular Size

2. Types of Polymers

3. Identification of Polymer Types

Criteria of Plasticiser Efficiency and Compatibility of Polymers

1. The Second-Order Transition Temperature

2. Tests to Show Whether A Given Polymer System Can Be Plasticised

3. Properties of Concentrated Polymer Solutions

4. Compatibility of Resin and Plasticiser

5. Vapour Pressure of Plasticisers

Properties of Plasticised Polymers

1. Exudation Phenomena and Exudate Composition

2. Migration of Plasticisers

3. Tensile Strength

4. Viscosity of Plasticisers and Its Effects

5. Inflammability

The Chemical Types of Plasticisers

1. Hydrocarbons

2. Esters

3. Epoxidised Vegetable Oils

4. Polyesters

Toxicity of Plasticisers

1. Hydrocarbons

2. Halogenated Hydrocarbons

3. Alcohols

4. Glycols

5. Ketones

6. Esters-organic

7. Esters-Inorganic

11. SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS

Introduction

Types of Surfactants

1. Anion Active

2. Cation Active

3. Ampholytic

4. Non-ionic

5. Miscellaneous

Properties

1. Compatibilities

2. Chemical Stability

- 3. Physico-Chemical Characteristics
- 4. Surface and Interfacial Tension
- Suspension, Sedimentation and Flocculation
  - 1. Factors Governing Sedimentation Rate
  - 2. Emulsions
  - Choice of Surfactant
    - 1. Effect of Chain Length
    - 2. Hydrophile/Lipophile Balance
    - 3. Foaming and Anti Foaming
  - Pigment Treatment
    - 1. Surfactants as Additives in Grinding and Dispersion
    - 2. Pigment Pretreatment
    - 3. Pigment Flushing
  - Specific Uses in Paints
    - 1. Oil-Bound Water Paints
    - 2. Emulsion (Polymerised) Paints
    - 3. Adhesion of Paints
    - 4. Rheological Properties
    - 5. Speciality Paints
    - 6. Miscellaneous Allied Applications
- 12. OPTICAL PROPERTIES
  - Introduction
    - 1. Factors Affecting the Appearance of Coatings
    - 2. Application of Optical Data
  - Light Transmission, Absorption and Reflection
  - Correlation of Light Beam Phenomena
  - Scattering
  - Opacity
  - Types of Transparent Coatings
  - Methods of Measuring Clarity
  - Scattering Materials
  - Effects of Pigment Properties
  - Reflectance Measurement
  - Gloss
  - Gloss Measurement Techniques
  - Colour
  - Spectrophotometry
  - Colorimetry
  - Alternative Methods of Colour Measurement
  - Appearance of Coatings
  - Fluorescence

Fading

Lightfastness Tests

External Influences on Lightfastness

Standards of Lightfastness

### 13. RHEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

Rheological Behaviour In Liquids

1. Newtonian Flow

2. Non-Newtonian Flow

Theories of Viscosity

Eyring's Theory

Einstein's Equation

Molecular Complications

Relaxation Mechanisms

Rheological Measurements

1. Coaxial Cylinder Viscometer

2. Cone-and-Plate Viscometer

3. Capillary Flow Viscometers

4. Falling Sphere Viscometers

5. Efflux Viscometers

Practical Applications

1. Brushing Properties

2. Sagging and Flow

### 14. EMULSIONS AND OTHER AQUEOUS MEDIA

Introduction

Emulsion Media

Emulsion Polymerisation

Polymerisation

Copolymerisation

Formation of Polymer Emulsions

Particle Charge in Polymer Emulsions

Surface Coating Emulsions

Polyvinyl Acetate and Its Copolymers

Polystyrene

Butadiene/Methyl Methacrylate Copolymers

Emulsified Resins and Oils

Coacervate Emulsions

Emulsion Paints

Film Formation

Composition and Rheology

Solution Media

Proteins

Synthetic Water-Soluble Polymers

Maleinised Oils

Silicates and Siliconates

Solid Cementitious Binders

## 15. CORROSION

Corrosion of Metals

Electrochemical Basis of Corrosion

Electronic Permeability of the Oxide Film

Permeability of the Oxide Film to Metal Cations

Electrolytic Resistance of the Solution

Effect of an Applied E.M.F.

Protective Action of Organic Coatings

Permeability of Organic Coatings to Oxygen and Water

Permeability of the Oxide Film to Metal Cations

Resistance Inhibition

Metallic Pigments

## 16. FILM PROPERTIES AND DEFECTS

Properties

1. Adhesion

2. Hardness

3. Flexibility

4. Film Strength or Cohesion

5. Abrasion Resistance

6. Water Absorption

7. Water Permeability

8. Chemical Resistance

9. Solvent Resistance

10. Heat Resistance

11. Colour Retention

12. Fungus Resistance

13. Durability

Defects

1. Black Spotting

2. Blistering

3. Bloom

4. Blushing

5. Bronzing

6. Chalking

7. Cracking

8. Cratering

9. Flaking
10. Floating and Flooding
11. Gas-Checking and Frosting
12. Orange Peel
13. Ropiness or Ropy Finish
14. Seediness
15. Sheariness
16. Silking
17. Sleepiness
18. Sulphide Staining
19. Sweating
20. Wrinkling or Rivelling

## 17. SURFACE PREPARATIONS

### Metal Surfaces

1. Iron and Steel
2. Aluminium
3. Cadmium
4. Copper and Brass
5. Lead
6. Magnesium
7. Stainless Steels, Nickel and Chromium
8. Tin
9. Zinc
10. Pretreatment Primer for Metallic Surfaces

### Wood

1. Characteristic Properties
2. Preparation for Painting
3. Preparation for Varnishing and Lacquering

### Plaster and Cement Surfaces

1. Drying and Priming
2. Treatment of Efflorescence
3. Control of Drying Out Process
4. General Principles
5. Asbestos Cement

### Masonry and Building Boards

1. Brickwork
2. Stone Masonry
3. Miscellaneous Building Boards

### Preparation for Repainting

1. Removing Old Paint
2. Dealing with Contaminated Surfaces

### 3. Schedules of Painting

## 18. APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

Introduction

Brush and Roller Application

Use and Maintenance of Brushes

Roller Application – Hand

Roller Application – Machine

Spray Application

Compressed Air

Spray Guns and Accessories

Metering Spray Equipment

Spray Booths

Hot Spraying

Steam Spraying

Petroleum Solvent Spraying

Cold Hydraulic Spraying

Hot Hydraulic Spraying

Electrostatic Spraying

Dip Application

Slipper Dip

Trichloroethylene Dip

Controlled Extraction

Flood Coating

Flow Coating

Curtain Coating

Barrelling and Centrifugal Application

Stoving

Operation of Stoving Ovens

Convection Ovens

Radiant Heat Ovens

## 19. MODERN METHODS OF ANALYSIS

– Absorption spectroscopy

Introduction

General Features

Wavelength

Intensity

Quantitative Analysis

Ultra-Violet Spectroscopy

Principle

Instruments and Technique

Analytical Applications

Infra-Red Spectroscopy  
Principle  
Instruments and Technique  
Analytical Application  
"Gas chromatography  
Introduction  
Basis of System  
Injection System  
Detector  
Applications  
Solvent Analysis  
Plasticiser Analysis  
Hydrocarbon Analysis  
Fatty Acid Analysis  
Phenol Analysis  
Resin and Polymer Analysis  
Recent Developments

## About Niir

NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS) is a reliable name in the industrial world for offering integrated technical consultancy services. Its various services are: Pre-feasibility study, New Project Identification, Project Feasibility and Market Study, Identification of Profitable Industrial Project Opportunities, Preparation of Project Profiles and Pre-Investment and Pre-Feasibility Studies, Market Surveys and Studies, Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports, Identification and Selection of Plant and Machinery, Manufacturing Process and/or Equipment required, General Guidance, Technical and Commercial Counseling for setting up new industrial projects and industry. NPCS also publishes various technology books, directories, databases, detailed project reports, market survey reports on various industries and profit making business. Besides being used by manufacturers, industrialists, and entrepreneurs, our publications are also used by Indian and overseas professionals including project engineers, information services bureaus, consultants and consultancy firms as one of the inputs in their research.