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BSI Standards Publication

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Specification for hard anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium and its alloys

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 10074:2017. It supersedes BS ISO 10074:2010, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee STI/33, Electrodeposited and related coatings.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Specification for hard anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium and its alloys

Anodisation de l'aluminium et de ses alliages — Spécification pour l'anodisation dure de l'aluminium et des alliages d'aluminium



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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
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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.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Organic and anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10074:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the normative references have been updated;
- the recommended jet nozzle for abrasion testing has been revised.

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Introduction

Hard anodizing is an electrolytic treatment which results in the formation of a hard and usually thick coating of alumina used primarily for engineering purposes.

Hard anodizing can be applied to cast or wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys; however, alloys containing more than 5 % copper and/or 8 % silicon and die casting alloys require special anodizing procedures. To obtain optimum microhardness, wear resistance or low surface roughness characteristics, low contents of alloy are selected.

Unless otherwise specified, articles are anodized after all heat-treatment, machining, welding, forming and perforating operations. The best results are achieved on machined surfaces. Sharp edges are machined to a radius of at least 10 times the intended thickness to avoid "burning" and/or spalling.

Hard anodizing will usually result in a dimensional increase on each surface equal to about 50 % of the coating thickness. The dimensions of the component prior to anodizing will allow for this, if necessary.

The thickness is generally within the range of 25 μm to 150 μm . Low thickness (up to 25 μm) is sometimes used in a variety of applications, such as splines and threads. Normal thickness (50 μm to 80 μm) is used for wear or insulation requirements. High thickness (150 μm) is used for repairing purposes, but thick coatings tend to be softer in outer regions. Very hard coatings reduce the fatigue strength. This phenomenon can be minimized by applying shot peening before hard anodizing (see [H.6](#)), by reducing thickness and/or by sealing. Hard anodizing tends to increase surface roughness. This can be limited with low alloy contents and/or mechanical finishing.

Hard anodic oxidation coatings are mainly used to obtain the following:

- resistance to wear through abrasion or erosion;
- electrical insulation;
- thermal insulation;
- build-up (to repair parts out of tolerance on machining or worn parts);
- resistance to corrosion (when sealed).

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Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Specification for hard anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium and its alloys

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for hard anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium and its alloys, including test methods.

It also specifies the information to be supplied by the customer to the anodizer (see [Annex A](#)).

It is not applicable to coatings produced by processes such as those referred to as plasma electrolytic oxidation, micro-arc oxidation, plasma-chemical anodic oxidation, anodic spark deposition or spark anodizing.

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 2106, *Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Determination of mass per unit area (surface density) of anodic oxidation coatings — Gravimetric method*

ISO 2360, *Non-conductive coatings on non-magnetic electrically conductive base metals — Measurement of coating thickness — Amplitude-sensitive eddy-current method*

ISO 2376, *Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Determination of electric breakdown potential*

ISO 4516, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Vickers and Knoop microhardness tests*

ISO 6344-1, *Coated abrasives — Grain size analysis — Part 1: Grain size distribution test*

ISO 7583, *Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Terms and definitions*

ISO 8251, *Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Measurement of abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7583 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

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