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Metallic coatings — Electroplated coatings of nickel for engineering purposes

Revêtements métalliques — Dépôts électrolytiques de nickel pour usages industriels



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Foreword

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ISO 4526 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrodeposited coatings and related finishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4526:1984), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Engineering nickel coatings are specified for various applications such as improved hardness, wear and corrosion resistance, load-bearing characteristics, heat-scaling resistance, corrosion fatigue resistance and other improvements in surface properties. Electrodeposited nickel is also, used in engineering applications to salvage worn or incorrectly machined manufactured articles, and function as diffusion barriers in combination with other metallic coatings. Engineering nickel coatings usually contain greater than 99 % nickel and are most frequently electrodeposited from additive-free Watts or nickel sulfamate solutions. Typical solution compositions, operating conditions and mechanical properties of electrodeposits from these solutions are given in Annex A.

When increased hardness, greater wear resistance, modified deposit internal stress values and enhanced levelling characteristics are required, particles of organic additives such as silicon carbide, tungsten carbide, aluminium oxide, chromium carbide and other substances may be introduced into these solutions. The use of sulfur-containing organic additives to increase hardness and to lower residual internal stress is feasible only when the end-use involves exposure to low or moderate temperatures. High temperature exposure of nickel coatings that contain sulfur may result in embrittlement and cracking of the coating. The effect is time-dependent and may become evident at 150 °C if the time of heating is sufficiently long.

A notable trend is the growing utilisation of nickel alloy electroplating processes for engineering applications. These include binary alloys of nickel with cobalt, iron, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus and tungsten.