INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 23363

First edition 2020-07

Electrodeposited coatings and related finishes — Electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coatings

âts ét aposites Dépôts électrolytiques et finitions apparentées — Revêtements



Reference number ISO 23363:2020(E)



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Website: www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

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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).

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For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Electroless nickel-phosphorus (Ni-P) alloy coatings are produced by the controlled chemical reduction of nickel ions onto a catalytic surface in hot, usually mildly acidic or occasionally alkaline solutions using hypophosphite ion as the reducing agent. Because the deposited nickel alloy is a catalyst for the reaction, the process is self-sustaining or autocatalytic.

Fine ceramic (nano-sized) particles dispersed in the electroless nickel plating bath can be incorporated with the deposition of a Ni-P layer, which produces a nickel-phosphorus-ceramic (Ni-P-ceramic) composite coating. There is no molecular bonding between the Ni-P matrix and the incorporated ceramic particles. The incorporation phenomenon basically results from the impact and settling of the particles on the surface of the work piece and the subsequent surrounding of these particles by the growing Ni-P matrix. The deposits produced are uniform in thickness on irregularly shaped articles as the processing solution circulates freely over their surfaces. The physicochemical properties and the structure of electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coatings are dependent on the size, type, chemical inertness and deposition homogeneity of the ceramic particles as well as plating conditions such as pH, temperature, plating bath composition, surfactants used, quality of the substrates and their pretreatment, activation methods and post-heat treatment.

ependi. Electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite is applied to improve hardness, as well as wear, and corrosionresistant properties of the coating depending on the nature of the ceramics.

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Electrodeposited coatings and related finishes — Electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coatings

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and recommendations for electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coatings applied from aqueous solutions onto metallic and non-metallic substrates.

This document does not apply to ternary nickel alloys and nickel-boron ceramic composite coatings.

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

 $ISO\ 2064, \textit{Metallic and other inorganic coatings} - \textit{Definitions and conventions concerning the measurement of thickness}$

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

ISO 2081, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel

ISO 2178, Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method

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

ISO 2859-1, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection

ISO 2859-2, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection

ISO 2859-3, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures

ISO 2859-4, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 4: Procedures for assessment of declared quality levels

ISO 3497, Metallic coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — X-ray spectrometric methods

ISO 3543, Metallic and non-metallic coatings — Measurement of thickness — Beta backscatter method

ISO 4288, Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Rules and procedures for the assessment of surface texture

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

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

ISO 4526, Metallic coatings — Electroplated coatings of nickel for engineering purposes

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ISO 4527, Metallic coatings — Autocatalytic (electroless) nickel-phosphorus alloy coatings — Specification and test methods

ISO 9220, Metallic coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — Scanning electron microscope method

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 27307, Thermal spraying — Evaluation of adhesion/cohesion of thermal sprayed ceramic coatings by transverse scratch testing

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2064, ISO 2080, ISO 4527, ISO 9587 and ISO 9588 apply.

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

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

4 Designation

4.1 General

The designation shall comprise the following:

- a) the term, "electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coating";
- b) the number of this document, i.e. ISO 23363;
- c) a hyphen;
- d) the chemical symbol of the basis metal;
- e) a solidus (/);
- f) symbols for the nickel-phosphorus and ceramics as well as coatings applied prior to and after electroless coating, separated by solidi (/) for each stage in the coating sequence in the order of application. The coating designation shall include the thickness of the coatings in μm .

4.2 Examples of designations

The following are examples of designations.

a) 20 μ m thick electroless nickel-phosphorus silicon carbide composite coating having a nominal phosphorus content of 8 % mass fraction, and 25 volume % of SiC in average size of 300 nm on 10800 copper-base alloy is designated as follows:

Electroless Ni-P-ceramic composite coating ISO 23363-Cu<10800>/NiP(8)20/SiC300(25)/