TECHNICAL REPORT

ISO/TR 14232-2

First edition
2017-07

Thermal spraying — Powders —

Part 2: Comparison of coating performance and spray powder chemistry

Projection thermique — Poudres —

Partie 2: Comparaison de enduire performance et poudre chimie

Reference number
ISO/TR 14232-2:2017(E)

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

This first edition of ISO 14232-2, together with ISO 14232-1:2017, cancels and replaces ISO 14232:2000, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14232 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

The performance of a sprayed coating is one of the major factors for its industrial application. However, the chemical composition or chemistry of the sprayed powder is not always the key information for the actual coating application. Understanding the relationship between the chemical composition/chemistry of the sprayed powder and the resulting coating performance allows for the most effective selection of powder to obtain the required coating performance.

This document provides technical information describing the comparison of spray powder chemistry and coating performance. Spray coating performances are extremely diverse. This document examines the performances of wear resistance and corrosion resistance. Other performance categories are in preparation.

The ISO 14232 series consists of two parts. ISO 14232-1 examines the characterization of spray powders. This document is a technical report that examines how technical literature describes the application of powders.

Thermal spraying — Powders —

Part 2: Comparison of coating performance and spray powder chemistry

1 Scope

This document gives guidelines for selecting the powder chemistry or composition for obtaining an objective coating performance.

It provides comparisons of coating performance for wear resistance (Table 1) and corrosion resistance (Table 2) to spray powder chemistry/composition. The wear types shown in Table 1 are abrasive, adhesive, chemical, erosion, fretting, impact, rolling and sliding. The corrosion types shown in Table 2 are acid/alkaline/salt, atmospheric, biochemical, biological, chemical agent, chemicals in food, combustion gas, sea water, fresh water, molten metal, molten salt, non-aqueous solution, soil, steam and miscellaneous. The tables give the coating chemistries and describe the composition of spray powder of metals/alloys, ceramics and cermets. The guidelines have been produced on the basis of academic literature, in particular the *Journal of Thermal Spray Technology* and the *Proceedings of the International Thermal Spray Conference*.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Comparison table of wear resistance and spray powder chemistry

Table 1 — Comparison of wear resistance and spray powder chemistry

Type of wear	Metals	Ceramics	Cermet
Abrasive	316L[75]	Al2O3[6][8][16][74][77][80][93][96]	Al2O3-Ni[77][80]
	Amorphous ferrochromes[9]	Al2O3-TiO2[24][64][99]	Al-SiC[10]
	Co-based self-fluxing alloy[100]	Al2O3-ZrO2[80]	Carbide cermet[9]
	Cobalt alloys[9]	Cr2O3[8][54][73][74][75][93][94][99]	Cr3C2-NiCr[37][42][52][55][62][73][74][75][85][99][69]
	Fe-13Cr-7Ni-4B-5W-0,2C[30]	TiO2[6][28][54][96]	Cr3C2-NiCr-SFA[67]
	Fe-40Al-0,05Zr[31]	ZrO2-Y2O3[6][54]	FeNiAlCr-TiC-Al2O3[70]