# MICRON // DUROX

#### NIPLATE® 500

### High Phosphorus Electroless Nickel

Niplate 500 is a high-phosphorus electroless nickel plating (10-13% in P). It is preferable to other Niplate coatings in case of contact with foods and when resistance to aggressive chemical agents is required.



# EXCELLENT CHEMICAL AND CORROSION RESISTANCE

Thanks to the high chemical resistance of the coating and complete surface covering, the pieces treated with Niplate 500 are protected against corrosion and aggressive chemical substances.

#### **UNIFORM THICKNESS**

Uniform and constant thickness over the entire surface, including holes, ideal for precision mechanical engineering pieces with reduced tolerances.

#### **APPLICABLE ON VARIOUS METALS**

All the most common alloys used in mechanical engineering can be coated: iron, copper and aluminium alloys.

#### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

#### **COMPOSITION**

Ni 87 ÷ 90 %

P 10 ÷ 13 %

Ni-P alloy, high phosphorus electroless nickel plating

#### **APPLICABLE STANDARDS**

#### **PRODUCT TECHNICAL STANDARDS**

ISO 4527 | NiP(11)

ASTM B733 | Type V

#### **NSF 51 CERIFICATION**

Certified NSF 51 – Food equipment material

#### **ROHS CONFORMITY**

RoHS conform. No restricted-use substances beyond maximum tolerated concentrations

#### **REACH CONFORMITY**

REACh conform. No SVHC in quantities greater than 0.1% by weight.

#### **MDS REPORT**

IMDS ID: 359192271



| COATABLE METALS                |               |                        |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---|
| IRON ALLOYS                    | PRE-TREATMENT | ADHESION               | CORROSION<br>RESISTANCE                 |
| Carbon steel                   | -             | ****                   | * * * * ☆                               |
| Stainless steel                | Sandblasting  | $\star\star\star\star$ | ****                                    |
| Case-hardened steel            | Sandblasting  | $\star\star\star\star$ | $\star\star\star$ $\diamond$ $\diamond$ |
| Nitrided steel                 | Sandblasting  | $\star\star\star$      | ***                                     |
| COPPER ALLOYS                  |               |                        |   |
| Brass, Bronze, Copper          | -             | ****                   | ****                                    |
| ALUMINIUM ALLOYS               |               |                        |   |
| Wrought alloys                 | -             | ****                   | * * * * ☆                               |
| Foundry and die-casting alloys | 5 -           | * * * * ☆              | * * * ☆ ☆                               |
| TITANIUM ALLOYS                |               |                        |   |
| Pure titanium and alloys       | Sandblasting  | * * * * ☆              | ****                                    |

| COATING THICKNESS   |                   |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| NOMINAL THICKNESS, OPTIONAL                                 | TOLERANCE         |  |
| 3 ÷ 50 μm   | ± 10% (min ±2 µm) |  |
| Uniform thickness over entire external and internal surface |                   |  |
| Absence of point effect typical of galvanic coatings        |                   |  |

#### **AESTHETIC APPEARANCE**

Bright stainless metal appearance based on the morphology of the machined piece

Matt finish option (sandblasted, shot peened or shotblasted)

In case of hardening treatment, the layer could become discoloured:

· 340°C, iridescent blue-red colour

#### **HARDNESS**

The surface hardness of Niplate 500 varies according to the hardening heat treatment performed after layer deposition

| layer deposition |      |                                   |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| HARDNESS VALUE   |      | HEAT TREATMENT                    |
| 550±50           | HV   | Dehydrogenation 160-180°C x 4 hrs |
| 1000±50          | ) HV | Hardening 340°C x 4 hrs           |

#### **WEAR RESISTANCE**

For applications where the part undergoes wear, the use is recommended of Niplate 600 instead of Niplate 500. Niplate 500 nevertheless has good wear resistance depending on the heat treatment performed.

| performed.   |                                   |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE WEAR VALUE, TWI-CS10   | HEAT TREATMENT                    |  |
| 20±2 mg / 1000 cycles  | Dehydrogenation 160-180°C x 4 hrs |  |
| 12±2 mg / 1000 cycles  | Hardening 340°C x 4 hrs           |  |
| A LOW NUMBER INDICATES A BETTER PERFORMANCE – ASTM B733 X1 – TABER ABRASER WEAR TEST – ABRASIVE WHEELS CS 10 – LOAD 1 KG |                                   |  |

#### **FRICTION COEFFICIENT**

DYNAMIC DRY FRICTION COEFFICIENT VALUE

0.4 ÷ 0.6 depending on antagonist material

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# The corrosion protection of Niplate 500, assessed by means of salt mist test, depends on the base material, piece machining and finishing and the thickness of the applied coating APPROXIMATE CORROSION RESISTANCE VALUES BASE MATERIAL ≥1000 hours Brass ≥240 hours Carbon steel Aluminium 6082

#### **CHEMICAL RESISTANCE**

Excellent chemical resistance and to oxidization in many aggressive salt environments. Passes the concentrated nitric acid immersion test (RCA, Nitric acid test – Concentrated nitric acid 42Bé, 30 seconds, room temperature).

- Hydrocarbons (e.g. petrol, diesel fuel, mineral oil, toluene)
- Alcohols, ketones (e.g. ethanol, methanol, acetone)

NSS ACCORDING TO ISO 9227 - THICKNESS 20 µm - CORRODED SURFACE < 5%

- Neutral saline solutions (e.g. sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, brine)
- Diluted reducing acids (e.g. citric acid, oxalic acid)
- Oxidizing acids (e.g. nitric acid)
- Sometimes acids (e.g. sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid)
- Diluted bases (e.g. diluted sodium hydroxide)
- Oxidizing bases (e.g. sodium hypochlorite)
- Some Concentrated bases (e.g. concentrated sodium hydroxide)

Approximate values of compatibility with the coating environment only, they do not indicate corrosion protection of the base material. The overall performance of the coated piece depends to a large extent also on the type and quality of the base material. The actual resistance to the environment must in any case be tested in the field.

#### WELDABILITY

Easily braze weldable using RMA, RA acid flow agents

| FERROMAGNETISM             |                                   |  |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| PRESENCE OF FERROMAGNETISM | HEAT TREATMENT                    |  |  |
| Non ferromagnetic          | Dehydrogenation 160-180°C x 4 hrs |  |  |
| Ferromagnetic              | Hardening 270-280°C x 8 hrs       |  |  |
| Ferromagnetic              | Hardening 340°C x 4 hrs           |  |  |

#### **MELTING POINT, SOLIDUS**

870°C

#### **DENSITY**

7,9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>