

Corrosion : *a Silent Enemy*

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4º Encontro com o mercado de Óleos Industriais e Graxas – São Paulo - Brasil



Corrosion – It is everywhere

The following is an abstract from, “ Now is the time” a paper presented by George F. Hays, PE, Director General, World Corrosion Organization

- At USD 2,2 trillion, the annual cost of corrosion worldwide is over 3% of the world’s GDP



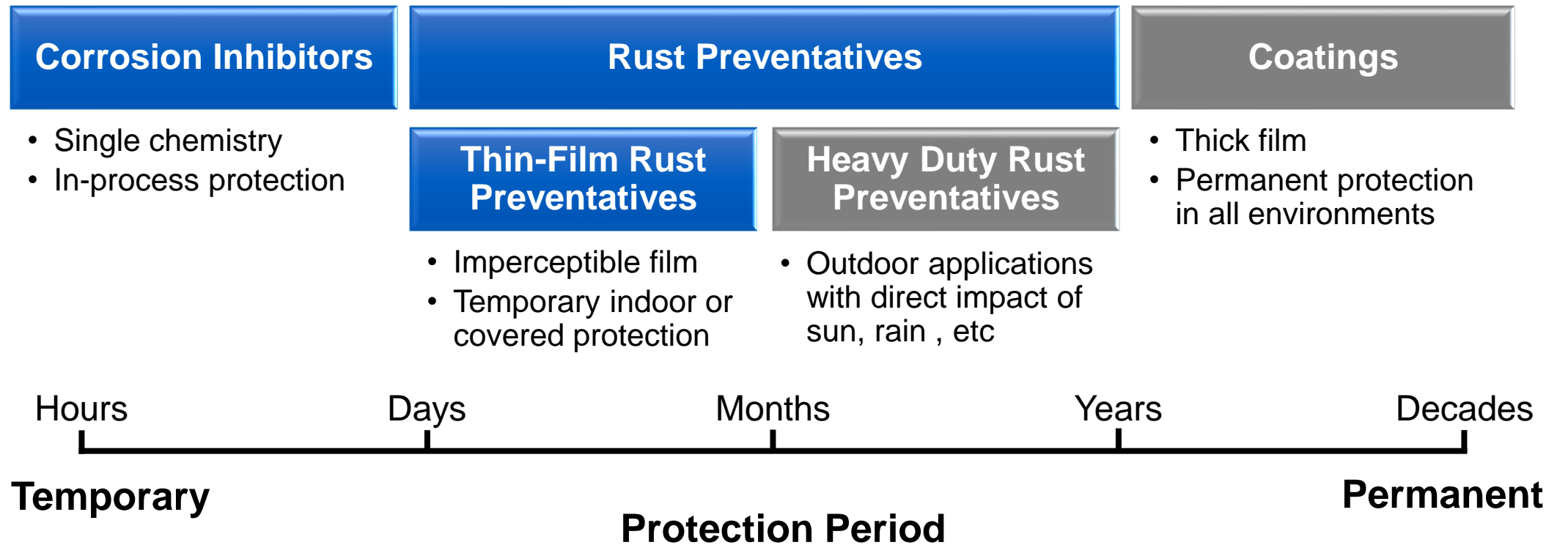
Metalworking Market Trends

- We estimate the Brazilian MWF's Market in 35 KT per year
- With the increase in use of heavy machinery and equipment, the growth expectations for the coming year is 3% to 5% .
- This market requires specific demands:
 - Longer storage time, due to logistic complexity.
 - Exportation Increase (higher use of base calcium products)
 - Variety of metal alloys – higher complexity for the current passivators
 - Global Warming – More severe climate issues, demand more robust temporary and long-term corrosion inhibitors

This brings an increase of MWF, specially of corrosion inhibitors and passivators.

Additives For Metal Protection

- Metals are susceptible to corrosion in atmospheric conditions
- Metal protection fluids protect metal objects from rust and corrosion during machining, transport, storage, and use.



Types of Additives

Rust Preventives

- Protective film applied to metal substrate
- Protect in storage, shipping, longer-term in-process
- Protection ranges from weeks-months-years
- Indoor, outdoor, and acidic environments



Corrosion Inhibitors

- Protect metal while in contact with waterborne fluids
- Protect metal work piece and equipment
- Protection ranges from hours-weeks-months
- In-process and indoor environments



Rust Preventives and Corrosion Inhibitor Market

Application

- Shipping and Storage
- Temporary Protection
- Long-Term Protection
- Aerosol Spray Penetrant
- Machining/Grinding Fluids
- Stamping/Drawing Fluids
- Industrial Coatings
- Automotive Underbody/Inner-Body Coatings
- Mold Release

Industry

- Parts Manufacturing
- Primary Steel Manufacturing
- Metal Fabrication
- Transportation
- Marine
- Aerospace
- Industrial Maintenance
- Military
- Consumer Retail Products
- Aftermarket
- Oil Field
- Mining

Corrosion Inhibitors

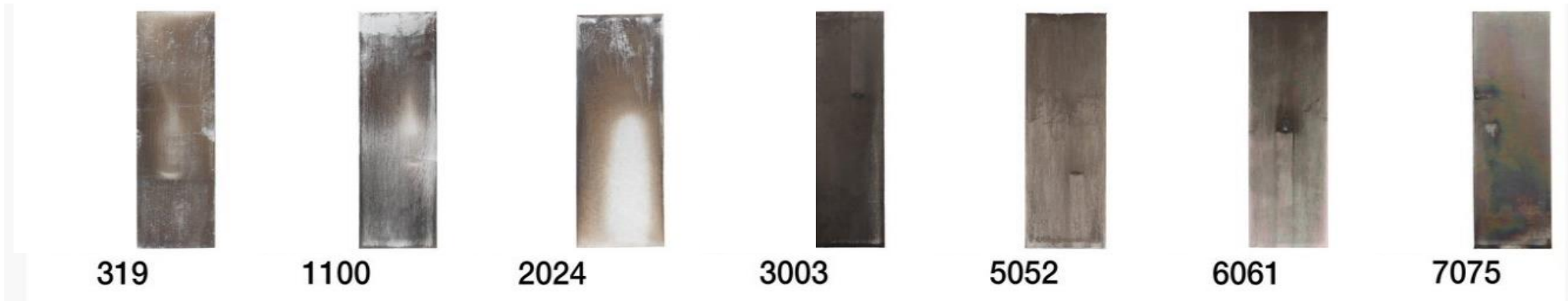
Corrosion Inhibitors Solutions

	Aluminum Corrosion Inhibitor	Water Based Corrosion Inhibitor	Water-soluble Ferrous Corrosion Inhibitors	Yellow Metal Corrosion Inhibitor	Superior Yellow Metal Corrosion Inhibitor
Type	Non-ferrous	Amine carboxylate	Solid acid	Non-ferrous	Non-ferrous
Metal protection	Al	Fe	Fe	Cu	Cu
Acid number	225	135	180	n/a	n/a
Straight oil					✓
Emulsifiable oil	✓			✓	✓
Semi-synthetic	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Synthetic	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Metal cleaners		✓	✓		
Application notes	Branched alkyl phosphate, water emulsifiable	Best-in-class, very good hard water stability	Low foam, hard water stable	Triazole, oil-soluble	Triazole, oil-soluble

Aluminum Corrosion Inhibitors Solution

Model synthetic metalworking fluid concentrate (pH adjusted with amines)

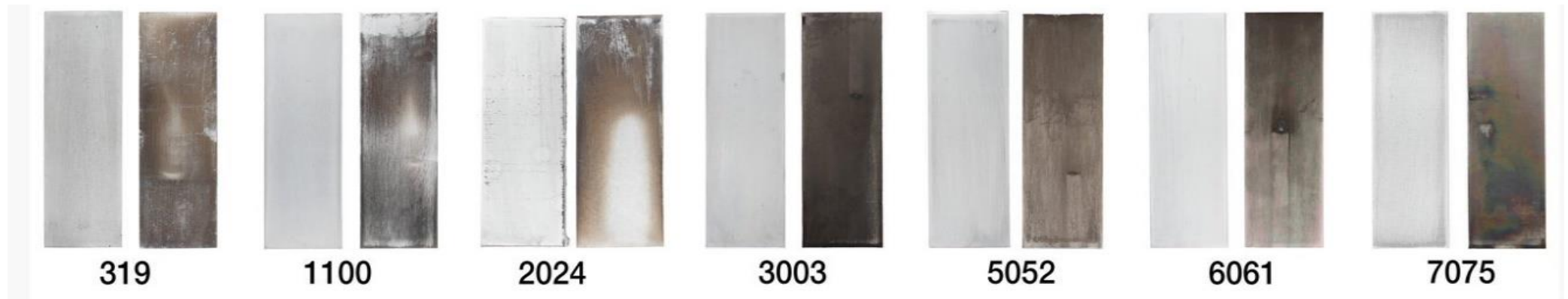
Ingredient	Purpose	Weight %
Water	Cooling	~70
Water Based Corrosion Inhibitor	Ferrous Corrosion	12
Amines (MEA, TEA, AMP-95)	Alkalinity	13
Yellow Metals Corrosion Inhibitor	Copper passivator	0.1
Block Copolymer or (polymeric ester)	Lubricity	5



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<u>Aluminum Passivator</u>	Aluminum Stain Inhibitor	0.15 to 0.5%



Aluminum coupons submerged in 5% solution for 24 hours

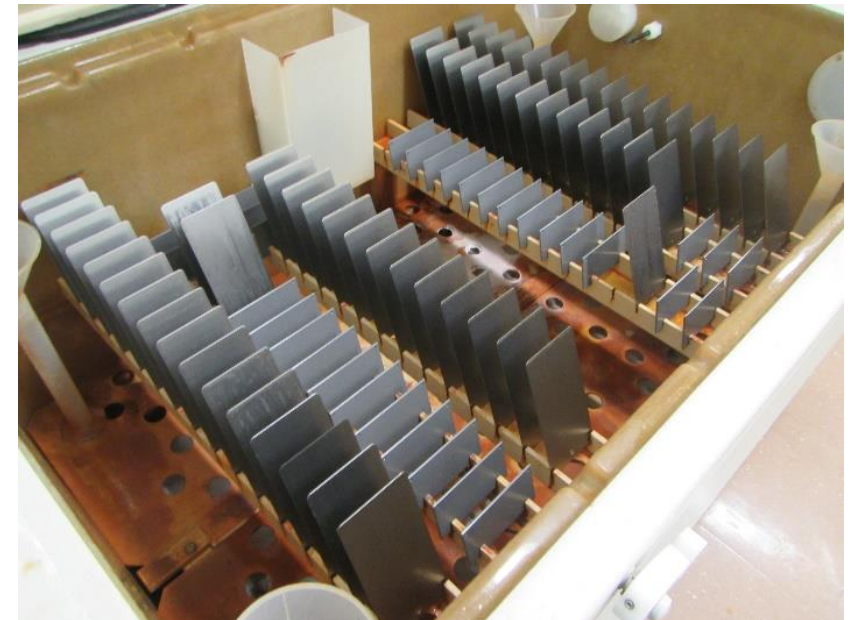


Preventives:
Thin-Film/Temporary preventive

ASTM B117 Salt Spray

Accelerated Testing for Outdoor Storage & Salt Atmosphere

- Temperature 35 °C
- 5.0% NaCl solution, 95% water
- Cold-rolled carbon steel (AISI 1008)
- Run to failure
 - **Failure Criteria:** >5% rust on panel surface
 - Disregard outer 1/8 inch of panel



Salt Spray used as severe corrosive environment to screen candidates

Thin-Film Rust Preventatives

Barium based RP Package for general rust protection

Level of Protection	% Ba Package	% of Diluents	Salt Spray (hs)
Maximum performance with thin film	20%	80% (solvent)	> 64 hs
General Use	5% to 15%	Balance (solvent)	<8 to >32 hs
Soft Film **	12%	12% Mineral oil + 76% Solvent	> 44 hs

Calcium based RP Package for exportation and customers that cannot use Ba

Level of Protection	% Ca Package	% of Diluents	Salt Spray (hs)
Maximum performance with thin film	20%	80% (solvent)	> 80 hs
General Use	15%	Balance (solvent)	>40 hs
Soft Film **	12%	12% Mineral oil + 76% Solvent	> 100 hs

Petrolatum & Sulfonate-Free Coatings for Long-Term Outdoor Corrosion Protection

Roberto Saruls

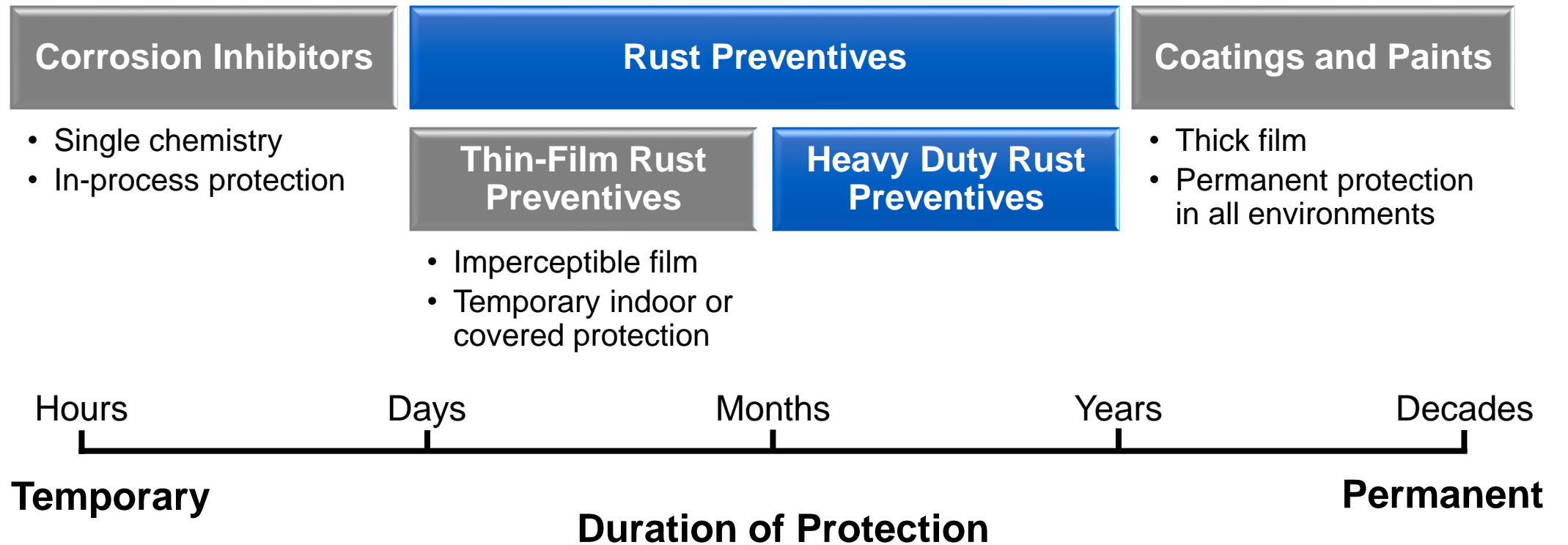
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Additives For Metal Protection

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Heavy Duty Rust Preventives (RPs)

- Form thick, dry films to protect metal surfaces under extreme conditions
- Performance features
 - Premium corrosion protection (years)
 - UV resistance can be important
 - Removability may or may not be necessary
- Applications
 - Maintenance coatings for structures
 - Underbody coatings for vehicles
 - Truck and trailer frames
 - Outdoor applications



Physical Properties : New Waxy Polymer

Typical waxy polymer

Appearance	Waxy, colorless solid
Melting point	50-55 °C

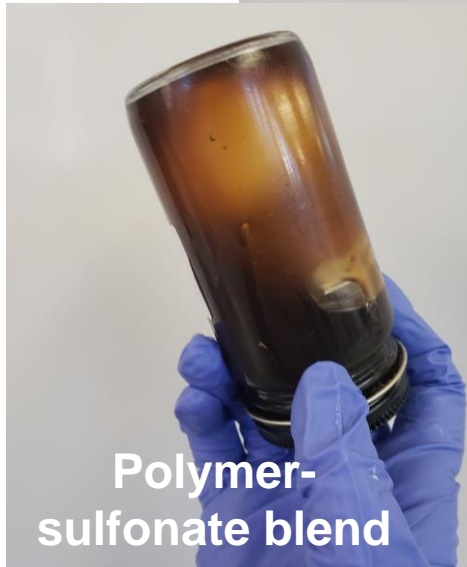
Polymer dilution in mineral spirits

Appearance	Colorless fluid
Form	Liquid/soft paste (dependent on treat rate)



Waxy polymers are light in color and melt at low temperatures when undiluted

Solubility and Additive Compatibility



Waxy Polymer Dilutions	
Diluent	Stability, 6 weeks
Mineral spirits, 60 °C flash pt	Stable
Naphthenic oil	Stable
Group I paraffinic oil	Stable
Group II paraffinic oil	Stable

Waxy Polymer-Additive Blends	
Additive	Stability, 6 weeks
Overbased and neutral calcium sulfonates	Stable
Fatty acid	Stable
Polyisobutylene thickener	Stable

Waxy polymers are compatible with common metalworking diluents and additives

Key Performance Criteria

How do waxy polymer formulations compare to traditional chemistry?

Film
properties

Corrosion
protection

UV
resistance

Removability

Film Properties

- Waxy polymer was diluted in solvent to make a finished rust preventive
 - Solvent: mineral spirits with flash point of 60 °C
 - Comparable activity to formulation using traditional chemistry
 - No other components used
- Film formed by waxy polymer dilution is clear, dry to the touch, and non-tacky
- Film formed by traditional chemistry is dark brown, dry to the touch, and non-tacky

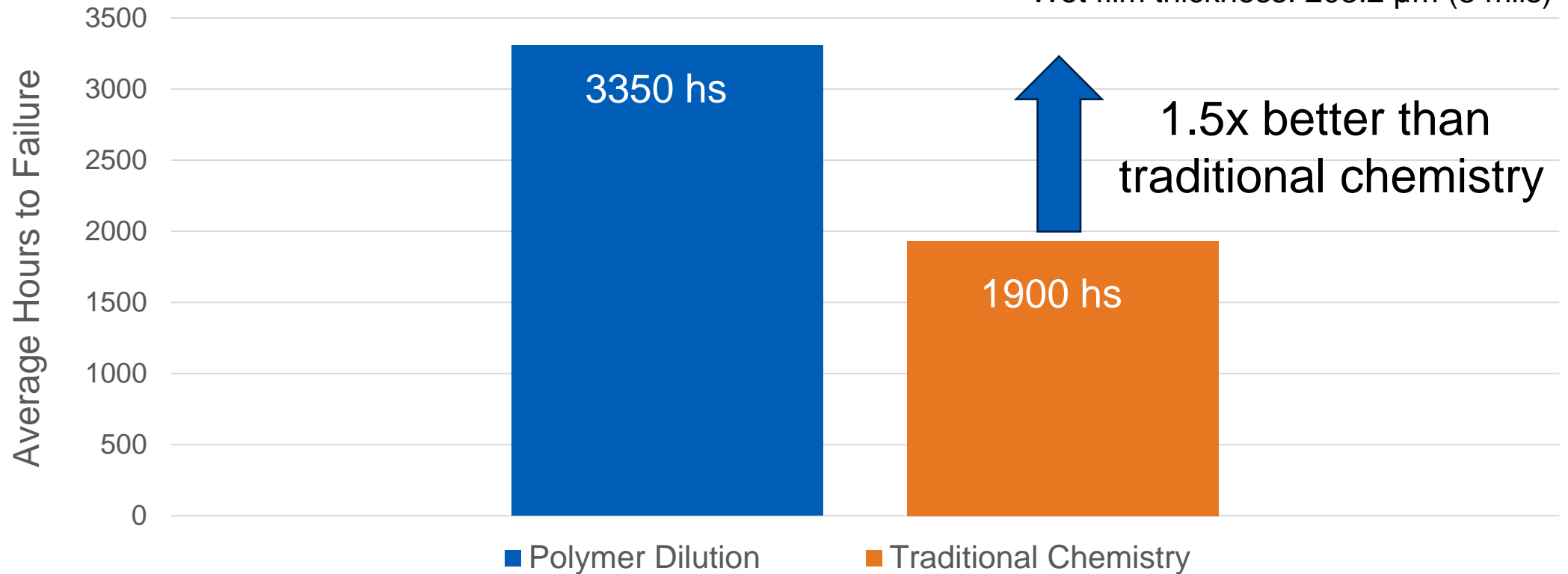


Waxy polymer dilution forms a clear coat when drawn down

Corrosion Protection: Salt Spray

ASTM B117 Salt Spray

Substrate: 1008 steel Q panels
Coatings applied via draw down
Wet film thickness: 203.2 μm (8 mils)



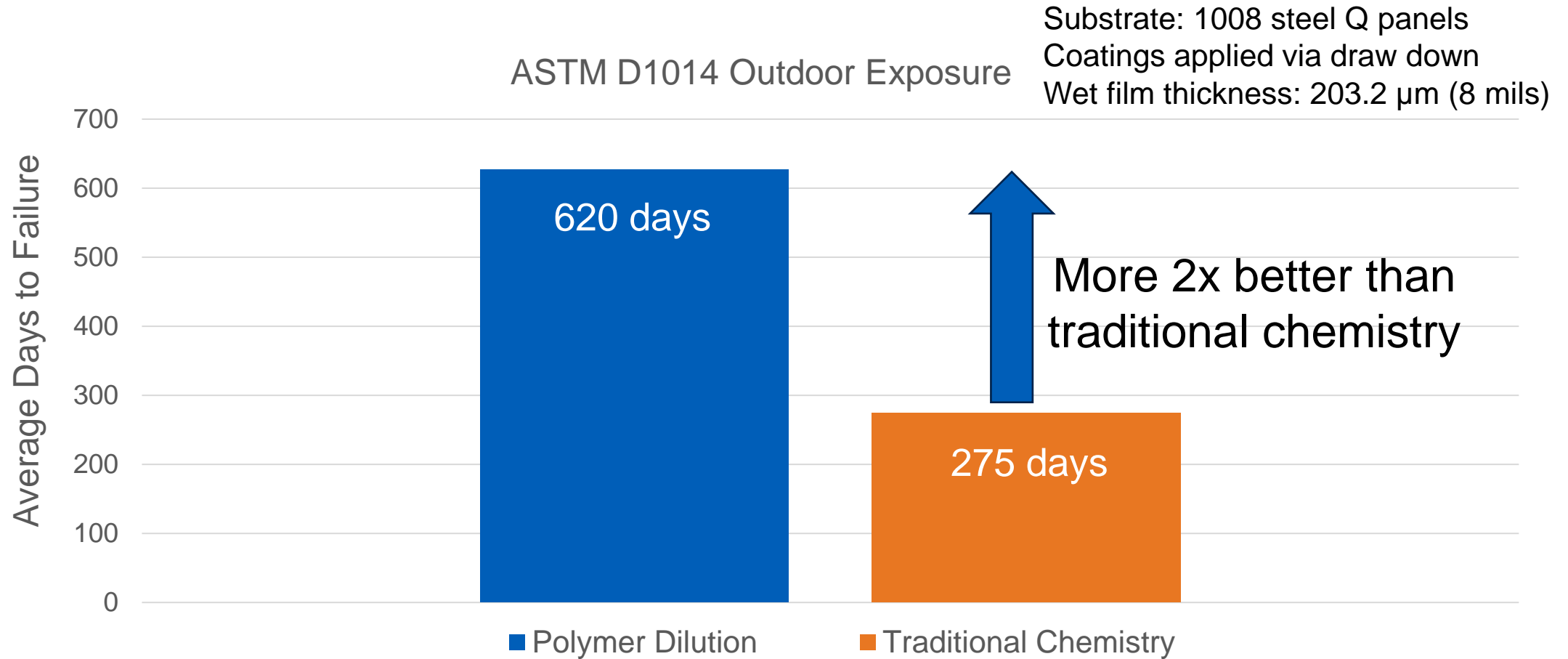
At equivalent activity, waxy polymer performs 1.5x better than traditional chemistry

ASTM D1014 Outdoor Exposure

- Coated panels are placed on outdoor racks
 - 45° angle facing south
 - Exposed to Cleveland, OH environment
 - Panels set out quarterly to account for seasonal variation
- Advantages
 - Natural test atmosphere
 - Can choose test environment
- Disadvantages
 - Length of test (run until failure)
 - Seasonal, regional variability



Corrosion Protection: Outdoor Exposure



Waxy polymer dilution offers superior outdoor performance to traditional chemistry

Accelerated Ultraviolet Light (UV) Testing

- QUV cabinet exposes coatings to ultraviolet light designed to mimic solar radiation
- Cyclic conditions (ASTM G154)
 - 8 hours exposure to UV light (wavelength of 340 nm)
 - 4 hours darkness/condensation
 - UV intensity and energy similar to high noon conditions for 16 hours a day
- Panels exposed for 500 hours and then evaluated for signs of failure
- Coating failure: corrosion, cracking, color change, chalking, etc.



Evaluation of UV Resistance

- After 500 hours of UV exposure, the polymer film is still transparent and shows no rust
- After 500 hours of UV exposure, the film with traditional chemistry has significant discoloration and some rust present
- Traditional chemistry has poor resistance to prolonged UV exposure

Images taken after 500h of Cycle A UV exposure
Area of evaluation in red



Polymer Dilution



Traditional Chemistry

Waxy polymer dilution is more resistant to UV exposure than traditional chemistry

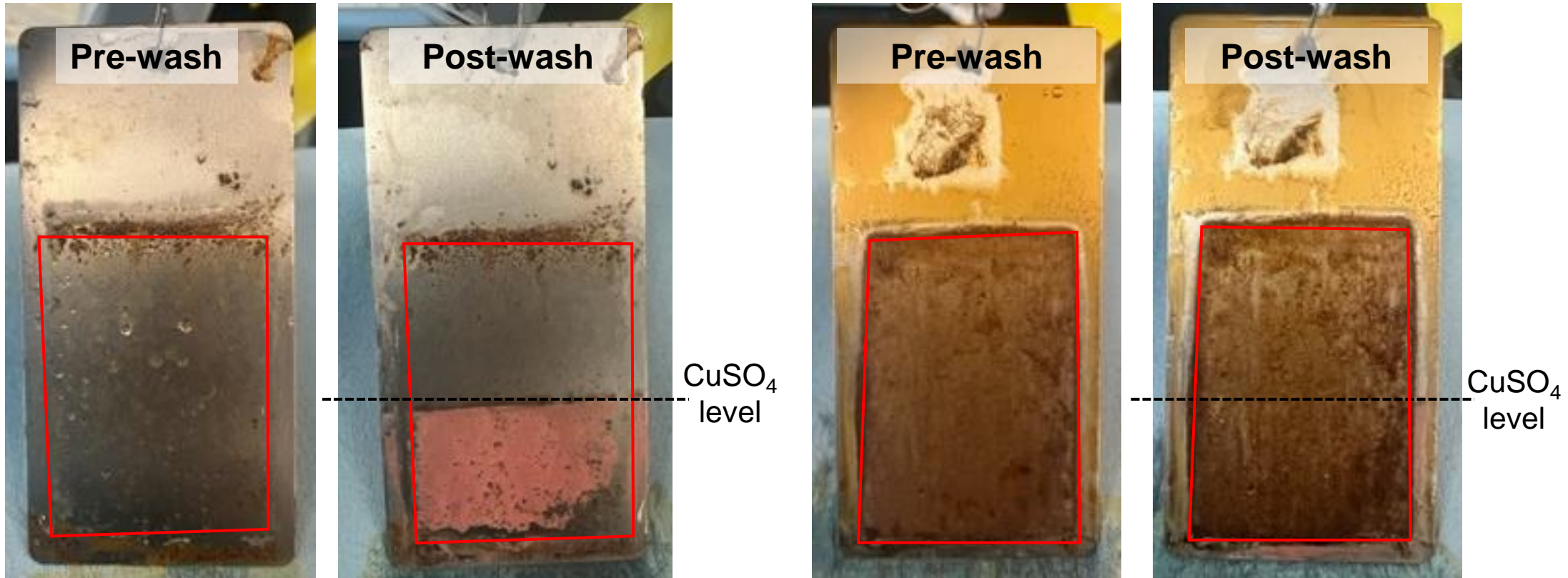
Heavy Duty Film Removal



- Power washer used to remove heavy duty rust preventive films
- Films are exposed to an alkaline cleaning solution for 60 s
 - Temperature: 170 °F (76.6 °C)
 - Spray pressure: 25 PSIG
- Removability is evaluated using a copper sulfate test
 - After rinsing, panels are placed in a 5% CuSO_4 solution
 - If copper plates on the surface of the panel, the coating has been removed completely

UV Resistance and Removability

Images taken after 500h of Cycle A UV exposure
Area of evaluation in red



Polymer Dilution

Traditional Chemistry

Waxy polymer film is removable after UV exposure

Conclusions

- Waxy polymers are a new, versatile heavy-duty film-forming technology
- Waxy polymers can be readily formulated into solvent-based heavy duty rust preventive formulations which:
 - Provide 3000+ hours of salt spray protection and 600+ days of outdoor protection
 - Are UV-resistant and removable even after sustained UV exposure
 - Are easier to be removed with alkaline cleaning solution
- Waxy polymers can complement and extend existing rust preventive technologies

Waxy polymer has better performance to traditional chemistry in all areas