

AEROSPACE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION



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Anodic Coatings for Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys

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1. SCOPE:

1.1 Scope:

This specification covers the requirements for six types and two classes of electrolytically formed anodic coatings on aluminum and aluminum alloys for non-architectural applications (see 6.1).

1.2 Classification:

The anodic coating Types and Classes covered by this specification are as specified herein (see 6.2 and 6.21).

1.2.1 Types:

- Type I - Chromic acid anodizing, conventional coatings produced from chromic acid bath (see 3.4.1)
- Type IB - Chromic acid anodizing, low voltage process, $22 \pm 2V$, (see 3.4.1)
- Type IC - Non-chromic acid anodizing, for use as a non-chromate alternative for type I and IB coatings (see 3.4.1 and 6.1.2)
- Type II - Sulfuric acid anodizing, conventional coatings produced from sulfuric acid bath (see 3.4.2)
- Type IIB - Thin sulfuric acid anodizing, for use as a non-chromate alternative for Type I and IB coatings (see 3.4.2 and 6.1.2)
- Type III - Hard Anodic Coatings (see 3.4.3)

1.2.2 Classes:

- Class 1 - Non-dyed (see 3.5.)
- Class 2 - Dyed (see 3.6.)

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS:

The following specifications and standards form a part of this document to the extent specified herein.

2.1 U.S. Government Publications:

Available from DODSSP, Subscription Services Desk, Building 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.

MIL-P-23377	Primer Coating, Epoxy-Polyamide, Chemical and Solvent Resistant
MIL-C-81706	Chemical Conversion Materials for Coating Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys
MIL-P-85582	Primer Coatings: Epoxy, Waterborne
QQ-A-250/4	Aluminum Alloy 2024, Plate and Sheet

2.1 (Continued):

FED-STD-141	Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials: Methods for Sampling and Testing
FED-STD-151	Metals; Test Methods
MIL-STD-105	Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attribute

2.2 ASTM Publications:

Available from ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM B 117	Method of Salt Spray (Fog) Testing
ANSI/ASTM B 137	Weight of Coating on Anodically Coated Aluminum, Measurement of
ASTM B 244	Thickness of Anodic Coatings on Aluminum and of Other Nonconductive Coatings on Nonmagnetic Basis Metals with Eddy Current Instruments, Measurement of
ASTM D 822	Light and Water Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) for Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products, Standard Practice for Operating
ASTM D 2244	Color Differences of Opaque Materials, Instrumental Evaluation of
ASTM G 23	Standard Practice for Operating Light Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) With and Without Water for Exposure of Non-metallic Materials
ASTM G 26	Operating Light-Exposure Apparatus (Xenon-Arc Type) With and Without Water for Exposure of Non-metallic materials

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Materials:

The materials used shall be such as to produce coatings which meet the requirements of this specification.

- 3.1.1 Base metal: The base metal shall be free from surface defects, caused by machining, cutting, scratching, polishing, buffing, roughening, bending, stretching, deforming, rolling, sandblasting, vaporblasting, etching, heat treatment condition, alloy chemistry imbalance and inclusions, that will cause coated test panels or parts to fail any of the requirements of this specification. The base metal shall be subjected to cleaning, etching, anodizing and sealing procedures as necessary to yield coatings meeting all requirements of this specification.

3.2 Equipment and processes:

The equipment and processes employed shall be such as to produce coatings which meet the requirements of this specification. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2), process operating conditions shall be at the option of the supplier.

3.3 General:

3.3.1 Anodizing of parts and assemblies:

- 3.3.1.1 Anodizing of parts: Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2), parts shall be anodized after all heat treatment, machining, welding, forming and perforating have been completed.
- 3.3.1.2 Anodizing of assemblies: Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing, anodic coatings shall not be applied to assemblies which will entrap the electrolyte in joints or recesses (components shall be anodized separately prior to assembly). When anodizing of assemblies is authorized by the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing, the processing method used shall not result in subsequent damage to the assembly from electrolyte entrapment (Type I or IA coatings shall be used unless another coating Type is specified). Assemblies which contain non-aluminum parts such as steel, brass or organic substances, which would be attacked by pretreatment or anodizing solutions or would prevent uniform formation of the anodic coating, shall not be anodized as assemblies, unless the non-aluminum surfaces are masked or electrically insulated in a manner which produces anodic coatings meeting the requirements of this specification.
- 3.3.1.2 Anodizing of complex shapes: When anodizing complex shapes which will entrap the electrolyte in recesses, the processing method used shall not result in subsequent damage to the part from electrolyte entrapment (Type I or IA coatings shall be used unless another coating Type is specified).
- 3.3.2 Handling and cleaning: Parts shall be so handled during all pretreatments, anodizing and post treatments that mechanical damage or contamination will be avoided. Parts shall be free of all foreign substances, oxides and soils, such as greases, oil, paint and welding flux. Parts shall have oxide and other interfering films removed by the use of proper cleaning procedures so as to be clean and have water break free surfaces. Abrasives containing iron, such as steel wool, iron oxide rouge and steel wire, which may become embedded in the metal and accelerate corrosion of aluminum and aluminum alloys, are prohibited as a means of mechanical cleaning, prior to anodizing. If special cleaning requirements are required they shall be specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2).
- 3.3.3 Reflective surfaces: When specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2), parts fabricated to produce a highly reflective surface shall be chemically or electrochemically brightened, prior to anodic coating (see 6.9).

3.3.4 Touch up (mechanical damage and contact marks): Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), mechanically damaged areas from which the anodic coating has been removed without damage to the part may be touched up using chemical conversion materials approved on QPL-81706 for Class 1A coatings and the applicable method of application. Touch up shall apply only to inadvertent mechanical damage such as scratch marks. For Type III coatings, touch up shall only be allowed in areas which will not be subjected to abrasion (see 6.1.1). The mechanically damaged area(s) shall not exceed 5 percent of the total anodized area of the item or touch up shall not be permitted. When specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2), contact marks shall be touched up using the above method required for mechanical damage.

3.4 Coatings:

Conventional anodic coatings as specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawings (see 6.2), shall be prepared by any process or operation to produce the specified coating on aluminum and aluminum alloys.

3.4.1 Type I, IB, and IC coatings: Type I and IB coatings shall be the result of treating aluminum and aluminum alloys electrolytically in a bath containing chromic acid to produce a uniform anodic coating on the metal surface. Type IC coatings shall be the result of treating aluminum and aluminum alloys electrolytically in a bath containing mineral or mixed mineral/organic acids (non-chromic acid) to produce a uniform anodic coating on the metal surface. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing, Type I coatings shall not be applied to aluminum alloys with a nominal copper content in excess of 5.0 percent; nominal silicon contents in excess of 7.0 percent; or when the total allowable contents of nominal alloying elements exceed 7.5 percent. Heat treatable alloys which are to receive a Type I, IB, or IC coating shall be in the required temper to receive a Type I, IB, or IC coating shall be in the required temper obtained by heat treatment, such as -T4, -T6, or T73, prior to anodizing.

3.4.1.1 Type IC coatings: Type IC coatings provide a non-chromate alternative to Type I and IB coatings. Unless approved by the procuring activity, substitution of a Type IC coating where Type I or IB is specified shall be prohibited.

3.4.2 Type II and IIB coatings: Type II and IIB coatings shall be the result of treating aluminum and aluminum alloys electrolytically in a bath containing sulfuric acid to produce a uniform anodic coating on the metal surface. Heat treatable alloys shall be in the required temper obtained by heat treatment, such as -T4, -T6, or T73, prior to anodizing.

3.4.2.1 Type IIB coatings: Type IIB coatings provide a non-chromate alternative to Type I and IB coatings. Unless approved by the procuring activity, substitution of a Type IIB coating where Type I or IB is specified shall be prohibited.

3.4.3 Type III coatings: Type III coatings shall be the result of treating aluminum and aluminum alloys electrolytically to produce a uniform anodic coating on the metal surface. Type III coatings shall be prepared by any process operation to produce a heavy dense coating of specified thickness on aluminum alloys (see 3.7.2.1). Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing, Type III coatings shall not be applied to aluminum alloys with a nominal copper content in excess of 5 percent or a nominal silicon content in excess of 8.0 percent. Alloys with a nominal silicon content higher than 8.0 percent may be anodized subject to approval of the procuring activity. Heat treatable alloys shall be in a temper obtained by heat treatment, such as -T4, -T6, or T73, prior to anodizing.

3.5 Class 1:

When class 1 is specified in the contract or purchase order, (see 6.2), the anodic coating shall not be dyed or pigmented. Any natural coloration resulting from anodic treatment with the various alloy compositions shall not be considered coloration. The characteristic color imparted by the sealing process shall also be considered as non-dyed.

3.6 Class 2:

When class 2 is specified in the contract or purchase order, (see 6.2), the anodic coating shall be uniformly dyed or pigmented by exposure to a solution of a suitable type dye or stain. The color on wrought alloys shall be uniform. Cast alloys may exhibit dye bleed-out or lack of color (or color uniformity) associated with the inherent porosity of the casting. The dyes and pigments used shall not be damaging to the anodic coatings.

3.6.1 Dye color: When dyed or pigmented coatings are required, the color and color uniformity requirements shall be as specified on the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2).

3.6.1.1 Casting alloys: Dyed casting alloys may show a slight lack of color uniformity. The degree of non-uniformity that is acceptable shall be established by the procuring activity (see 6.2).

3.7 Detail requirements:

3.7.1 Types I, IB, IC, II, and IIB coatings:

3.7.1.1 Weight of coating: Prior to dyeing or sealing, Type I, IB, IC, II, and IIB coatings shall meet the coating weight requirements of Table I when tested in accordance with 4.5.2 (see 6.10.6).

TABLE I. Types I, IB, IC, II, and IIB unsealed anodic coating weights

Coating Type	Coating Weight (mg/ft ²)
I and IB	200 minimum
IC 1/	200 minimum - 700 maximum
II	1000 minimum
IIB	200 minimum - 1000 maximum

1/ - Coating weights over 700 mg/ft² may be used if specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.1.2 and 6.2).

3.7.1.2 Corrosion resistance: After exposure to the salt spray test specified in 4.5.3, specimens shall be visually examined to determine that all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Test specimens shall show no more than a total of 15 isolated pits (see 6.19), none larger than 0.031 inch in diameter, in a total of 150 square inches of test area grouped from five or more test pieces. Areas within 0.062 inch from identification markings, edges and electrode contact marks remaining after processing shall be excluded.
- b. Test specimens shall show no more than 5 isolated pits, none larger than 0.031 inch in diameter, in a total of 30 square inches from one or more test pieces. Areas within 0.062 inch from identification markings, edges and electrode contact marks remaining after processing shall be excluded.
- c. In addition to the requirements in (a) and (b) above, Type I and IB test specimens shall not exhibit patchy dark gray areas (spots, streaks, or marks).

3.7.1.3 Light fastness resistance: Class 2, dyed anodic coatings, shall show no more fading or discoloration than would be equivalent to a Delta (E) value of 3 when subjected to the light fastness resistance test (see 4.5.4), unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2). Light fastness resistance shall be determined only when specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2).

3.7.1.4 Paint adhesion: When tested in accordance with 4.5.6, no intercoat separation shall occur between the paint system and the anodic coating or between the anodic coating and the base metal. Paint adhesion shall be determined only when specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2).

3.7.2 Type III coatings:

3.7.2.1 Thickness of coating: Unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order, or applicable drawing (see 6.2), the nominal thickness of the coating shall be 0.002 inch (2 mils) (see 6.16, 6.17 and 6.10 through 6.10.5). Unless otherwise specified, the thickness of the coating shall not vary by more than ± 20 percent for coatings up to 0.002 inches thick (2 mils) when tested in accordance with 4.5.1. Coatings over 0.002 inches (2 mils) shall not vary by more than ± 0.0004 inches (0.4 mils) in thickness. A typical Type III coating thickness range is shown in Table IV.

- 3.7.2.1.1 Weight of coating: The coating weight may be determined in lieu of the coating thickness (see 3.7.2.1), at the option of the procuring activity. Unsealed Type III coatings shall have a minimum coating weight of 4320 milligrams per square foot for every 0.001 inch of coating when tested in accordance with 4.5.2 (see 6.2).
- 3.7.2.2 Abrasion resistance: When tested in accordance with 4.5.5, unsealed Type III coatings shall provide a hard abrasion resistant finish as specified herein (see 6.17). The anodic coating shall have a maximum wear index of 3.5 mg/1000 cycles on aluminum alloys having a copper content of 2 percent or higher (see 6.13). The wear index for all other alloys shall not exceed 1.5 mg/1000 cycles.
- 3.8 Sealing:
- 3.8.1 Types I, IB, IC, II, and IIB: All Types I, IB, IC, II, and IIB anodic coatings shall be completely sealed, unless otherwise specified in the contract, purchase order or applicable drawing (see 6.2). They shall be sealed in accordance with 3.8.1.1 or 3.8.1.2 as applicable. If wetting agents are used they shall be of the non-ionic type.
- 3.8.1.1 Class 1: When class 1 is specified, sealing shall be accomplished by immersion in a sealing medium such as a 5 percent aqueous solution of sodium or potassium dichromate (pH 5.0 to 6.0) for 15 minutes at 90°C to 100°C (194°F to 212°F), in boiling deionized water, cobalt or nickel acetate, or other suitable chemical solutions (see 6.15).
- 3.8.1.2 Class 2: When class 2 is specified, sealing shall be accomplished after dyeing by immersion in a sealing medium, such as a hot aqueous solution containing 0.5 percent nickel or cobalt acetate (pH 5.5 to 5.8), boiling deionized water, duplex sealing with hot aqueous solutions of nickel acetate and sodium dichromate (see 6.11), or other suitable chemical solutions.
- 3.8.2 Type III: Type III coatings shall not be sealed where the main function of application is to obtain the maximum degree of abrasion or wear resistance. Where Type III coatings are used for exterior non-maintained applications requiring corrosion resistance but permitting reduced abrasion resistance, the contract or purchase order shall specify that sealing is required. Sealing for such Type III coatings shall be accomplished by immersion in a medium, such as boiling deionized water, in a hot aqueous 5 percent sodium dichromate solution, in a hot aqueous solution containing nickel or cobalt acetate or other suitable chemical solutions (see 6.2). When Type III coatings are provided unsealed, parts shall be thoroughly rinsed in cold, clean water and dried after anodizing.
- 3.9 Dimensions of coated articles:
- Articles or parts shall comply with the dimensional requirements of the applicable drawings after application of the anodic coating (see 6.10.1). (For interference in close fits of parts or assemblies see 6.10.5).

3.10 Toxicity:

The coatings and electrical/chemical processes used to develop these anodic coatings shall have no adverse effect on the health of personnel when used for their intended purposes. Questions pertinent to this effect shall be referred by the contracting activity to the appropriate departmental medical service who will act as an advisor to the contracting agency.

3.11 Painting/coating:

Painting/coating operations shall be performed as soon as practical after the anodizing process on clean coatings. If parts require storage prior to painting/coating, they shall be stored in a manner that will avoid contamination. If the parts become contaminated, they shall be cleaned in a manner that will not be detrimental to the anodic coating or the base metal (see 6.3).

3.12 Dyeing or coloring:

Anodic coatings shall not be allowed to dry before dyeing or coloring. Items to be dyed or colored should be preferably coated by the Type II anodizing treatment (see 6.12). Dyed or colored coatings shall not be allowed to remain in rinse waters for more than 5 minutes before sealing.

3.13 Workmanship:

Except for touch up areas in accordance with 3.3.4 and as noted below, the applied anodic coating shall be continuous, smooth, adherent, uniform in appearance, free from powdery areas, loose films, breaks, scratches and other defects which will reduce the serviceability of anodized parts or assemblies. Differences in anodic coating appearance resulting from inherent base metal differences in a component such as the presence of welds, components containing cast and machined surfaces, and differences in grain size within a forging shall not be cause to reject the anodic coating unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2). Slight discoloration from dripping or rundown of the sealing solution from designed crevices in a component shall be allowed.

3.13.1 Contact marks: The size and number of contact marks shall be at a minimum consistent with good practice (see 6.14). If a specific location for contact marks is desired, the location shall be specified on the contract or purchase order (see 6.2).

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS:

4.1 Responsibility for inspection:

Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements (examinations and tests) as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to ensure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

4.1.1 Responsibility for compliance: All items must meet all requirements of Section 3. The inspection set forth in this specification shall become a part of the contractor's overall inspection system or quality program. The absence of any inspection requirements in the specification shall not relieve the contractor of the responsibility of ensuring that all products or supplies submitted to the Government for acceptance comply with all requirements of the contract. Sampling inspection, as part of manufacturing operations, is an acceptable practice to ascertain conformance to requirements, however, this does not authorize submission of known defective material, either indicated or actual, nor does it commit the Government to acceptance of defective material.

4.2 Classification of inspection:

The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as follows:

- a. Process control inspection (see 4.3).
- b. Quality conformance inspection (see 4.4).

4.3 Process control inspection:

4.3.1 Process control document (PCD): The anodizer shall develop, maintain, and adhere to a PCD describing the anodizing process and procedures used to meet the requirements of this specification. As a minimum, the PCD shall describe the following:

- All steps in the processing sequence.
- Ranges for immersion time and temperature for each step in the process.
- Chemical constituents used and allowable solution control ranges to be used for solution analysis (see 4.3.2) for each step in the process.
- Ranges for temperature, current density and anodizing time (or voltage ramps and hold times) as applied to individual alloys or alloy series.

4.3.2 Solution analysis: Solution analysis shall be performed on all the processing solutions in the anodizing line to determine if the solution controls are within the acceptable ranges established in the PCD (see 4.3.1). Solution analysis shall be performed at least once every two weeks unless otherwise specified by the procuring activity. The processor shall maintain a record of the history of each processing bath, showing all chemicals or treatment solutions added to the baths and the results of all chemical analysis performed. Upon request of the procuring activity, such records, as well as reports of the test results, shall be made available. These records shall be maintained for not less than one year after completion of the contract or purchase order.

4.3.3 Process control tests: To assure continuous control of the process, specimens shall be tested in accordance with Table II. Process control tests are conducted to determine conformance of the anodic coatings with the requirements of this specification and are acceptable as evidence of the properties being obtained with the equipment and procedures employed.

4.3.3.1 Frequency of the process control tests: Process control tests shall be conducted at least once every month. In addition, the intervals between each monthly test shall not exceed 35 days. If production in accordance with this specification is not performed for a period of one month or longer, process control tests shall be conducted at the start of production.

TABLE II. Process control tests

Test	Applicable Type	Number of specimens to be tested	Paragraph		
			Specimen Preparation	Requirement	Test Method
Coating weight	I, IB, IC, II, IIB III 1/	3	4.3.3.2.1	3.7.1.1	4.5.2
			4.3.3.2.1	3.7.2.1.1	4.5.2
Coating thickness	III 1/	3	4.3.3.2.2	3.7.2.1	4.5.1
Corrosion resistance	I, IB, IC, II, IIB	5 (minimum)	4.3.3.2.3	3.7.1.2	4.5.3
Light fastness	I, IB, IC, II, IIB Class 2 only	3	4.3.3.2.3	3.7.1.3	4.5.4
Abrasion resistance	III	2	4.3.3.2.4	3.7.2.2	4.5.5

1/ For Type III coatings, the coating weight may be chosen in lieu of the coating thickness at the option of the procuring activity (see 3.7.2.1.1).

4.3.3.2 Process control test specimens: Production parts shall be used for process control inspection provided they can be adapted to the applicable test. If the production parts can not be adapted to a particular test, test panels shall be used. At the option of the supplier, test panels shall be composed of either 2024-T3 per QQ-A-250/4 or the alloy representing the largest percent of work anodized during the monthly process control period. Whenever possible, the specimen panels shall be anodized with an actual production run. Additional details for the specimen panels shall be as specified in 4.3.3.2.1 through 4.3.3.2.4.

4.3.3.2.1 Test specimens for coating weight: Coating weight shall be determined on undyed and unsealed production parts or specimen panels (see 4.3.3.2). When specimen panels are used, they shall have a minimum width of 3 inches, a minimum length of 3 inches, and a minimum nominal thickness of 0.032 inches.

4.3.3.2.2 Test specimens for coating thickness: Coating thickness shall be determined on Type III production parts or specimen panels (see 4.3.3.2). When specimen panels are used, they shall have a minimum width of 3 inches, a minimum length of 3 inches, and a minimum nominal thickness of 0.032 inches.

4.3.3.2.3 Test specimens for corrosion and light fastness resistance: Corrosion resistance shall be determined on dyed (Class 2 only) and sealed production parts or specimen panels (see 4.3.3.2). Light fastness testing is performed only on dyed (Class 2) coatings and only when specified (see 6.2). When specimen panels are used, they shall have a minimum width of 3 inches, a minimum length of 10 inches, and a minimum nominal thickness of 0.032 inches.

4.3.3.2.4 Test specimens for abrasion resistance: Abrasion resistance shall be determined on Type III production parts or specimen panels (see 4.3.3.2). When specimen panels are used, they shall have a width of 4 inches, a length of 4 inches, and a minimum nominal thickness of 0.063 inches.

- 4.3.4 Failure: Failure to conform to any of the process control requirements specified in Table II shall result in immediate halt of production. The reason for failure shall be determined and corrected before production resumes. All traceable work from the time the failed process control specimens were anodized to the time when production was halted shall be rejected unless otherwise specified by the contracting officer. Traceable work shall be defined as all work in which the location is known. Process control testing shall be performed at the start of production.
- 4.4 Quality conformance (ie. lot acceptance) inspection:
- Quality conformance inspection shall consist of visual (see 4.4.2.1) and dimensional (see 4.4.2.2) examinations (see 6.2.1). When specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2), quality conformance inspection shall also include paint adhesion testing in accordance with 4.5.6.
- 4.4.1 Lot: A lot shall consist of all items of the same part number anodized in the same tank using the same process and of the same coating type and class offered for acceptance at one time. In addition, the lot size shall not exceed the number of items processed in one shift.
- 4.4.2 Sampling for visual and dimensional examinations: Samples for visual and dimensional examinations (see 4.4.2.1 and 4.4.2.2) shall be selected from each lot of anodized parts in accordance with the provisions of MIL-STD-105, Inspection Level II. The acceptance criteria shall be as specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2 and 6.20). If no acceptance criteria is specified, the criteria given in 6.20 shall be used.
- 4.4.2.1 Visual examination: Samples selected in accordance with 4.4.2 shall be inspected and visually examined for compliance with 3.13 after anodizing, sealing and dyeing (if applicable).
- 4.4.2.2 Dimensional examination: Samples, selected in accordance with 4.4.2, shall be dimensionally inspected for compliance with 3.9, unless otherwise specified by the procuring activity (see 6.10.5).
- 4.4.3 Sampling for paint adhesion testing: When the paint adhesion test is specified (see 4.4), two test panels shall be tested in accordance with 4.5.6 to determine conformance to 3.7.1.4. The test panels shall be 3 inches in width by 10 inches in length with a minimum nominal thickness of 0.032 inches. Unless otherwise specified, the test panels shall be composed of either 2024-T3 per QQ-A-250/4 or the predominant alloy in the lot from which the paint adhesion test is required to be performed. Unless another paint system is specified (see 6.2), the paint system in 4.4.3.1 shall be applied to the anodized panels.
- 4.4.3.1 Preparation of paint adhesion specimens: Specimen panels (see 4.4.3) shall be finished with one coat of an epoxy-polyamide primer conforming to either MIL-P-23377 (Class 1 or 2) or MIL-P-85582. In either case the primer shall be applied to a dry film thickness of 0.0006 to 0.0009 inch (0.6 to 0.9 mil) and dried in accordance with the applicable primer specification before testing in accordance with 4.5.6.

4.4.4 Failure: Failure to conform to any of the quality conformance requirements shall result in rejection of the represented lot.

4.5 Test methods:

4.5.1 Anodic coating thickness: Test specimens prepared in accordance with 4.3.3.2.2, shall be tested for anodic coating thickness in accordance with ASTM B 244, Method 520 or Method 520.1 of FED-STD-151 to determine conformance to the requirements of 3.7.2.1. If either ASTM B 244 or Method 520 of FED-STD-151 is used, the thickness shall be computed as the average of not less than eight measurements. In case of dispute, anodic coating thickness shall be determined by measurement of a perpendicular cross section of the anodized specimen using a metallographic microscope with a calibrated eyepiece.

4.5.2 Anodic coating weight: Test specimens prepared in accordance with 4.3.3.2.1 shall be tested for anodic coating weight either in accordance with ANSI/ASTM B 137, or the method specified in 4.5.2.1. Type I, IB, IC, II, and IIB coatings shall be tested for conformance with the requirements of 3.7.1.1. If the procuring activity chooses to have coating weight tested in lieu of the coating thickness for Type III hard anodized coatings, it shall be tested for conformance with 3.7.2.1.1.

4.5.2.1 Method: Anodic coating weight determinations shall be accomplished in the following manner:

- a. Test specimens shall be weighed immediately after anodizing, prior to dyeing or sealing. An analytical balance or other instrument sensitive to at least 10 percent of the net Anodic coating weight on test specimen shall be used. Specimens shall be cleaned and dried for a minimum of 30 minutes at $93^{\circ} \pm 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($200^{\circ} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{F}$) and allowed to cool to room temperature before weighing.
- b. Immediately after weighing, the test specimens shall be stripped by immersion in a phosphoric-chromic acid solution for a minimum of 5 minutes, (not to exceed 6 minutes), at $100^{\circ} \pm 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($212^{\circ} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{F}$). The solution shall consist of the following:

Phosphoric acid, 85 percent	35 milliliters
Chromic acid (CrO_3)	20 grams
Water to make	1,000 milliliters

- c. The test specimens shall be removed from the solution, washed in distilled water, dried, and weighed. The 5-minute exposure shall be repeated until the coating is completely removed, which is indicated by the specimen's weight remaining constant. The stripping solution shall be discarded after 1-liter of the solution has dissolved 5 grams of the anodic coating.
- d. After final weighing, the total surface area of the test specimen shall be accurately determined.
- e. The unit film weight shall be determined by subtracting the weight in milligrams of the stripped specimen from its weight in milligrams prior to stripping and dividing by the surface area expressed in square feet.

4.5.3 Corrosion resistance:

4.5.3.1 Method: Test specimens, prepared in accordance with 4.3.3.2.3, shall be washed in distilled or deionized water, dried with a soft cloth and then subjected to a 5 percent salt spray test in accordance with ASTM B 117, except that the significant surface shall be inclined 6 degrees from the vertical. Specimens shall be exposed for 336 hours. After exposure, specimens shall be examined to determine compliance with 3.7.1.2.

4.5.4 Light fastness resistance (Class 2 only): Test specimens, prepared in accordance with 4.3.3.2.3, shall be tested for light fastness resistance by exposure to ultraviolet radiation in accordance with either ASTM G 23, ASTM D 822 or ASTM G 26, for a period of 200 hours, except that the specimens will be exposed continuously to light without water spray. After exposure, specimens shall be compared with duplicate specimens not exposed to a light source for the same period of time to determine the Delta (E) value in accordance with ASTM D 2244. The Delta (E) value shall be used to determine conformance with 3.7.1.3.

4.5.5 Abrasion resistance: Test specimens, prepared in accordance with 4.3.3.2.4, shall be tested in accordance with Method 6192.1 of FED-STD-141 using CS-17 wheels with a 1000 gram load. The wheels shall revolve on the anodic coating at a speed of 70 revolutions per minute (RPM) for 10,000 cycles. The abrasion wheels shall be refaced at least once every 10,000 cycles. The wear index shall be determined after the 10,000 cycle period by dividing the weight loss by 10. The wear index shall meet the requirements of 3.7.2.2.

4.5.6 Paint adhesion test: When specified (see 4.4), specimen panels prepared in accordance with 4.4.3 shall be tested for wet tape adhesion. The test shall be conducted as described in method 6301 of FED-STD-141 to determine conformance with paragraph 3.7.1.4.

5. PACKAGING (NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS SPECIFICATION):

6. NOTES:

6.1 Intended use:

The coatings covered in this document are intended to provide corrosion resistance, improved paint adhesion and abrasion resistance as specified in 6.1.1 through 6.1.3. This document is not intended to sufficiently cover anodic coatings for use in structural adhesive bonding.

6.1.1 Types I, IB and II: The conventional Types I, IB and II anodic coatings are intended to improve surface corrosion protection under severe service conditions or as a base for paint systems. Anodic coatings can be colored with a large variety of dyes and pigments. Types I, IB and II coatings provide better corrosion protection at higher cost than the chemical conversion systems. Repair of mechanically damaged areas by the use of materials conforming to MIL-C-81706 (see 3.3.4) will not restore abrasion resistance but will provide an effective means of reestablishing corrosion resistance. Where anodic coatings are required on fatigue critical components, Type I and IB coatings (see 6.1.2) are used due to the thinness of the coating (see 6.10.7).

- 6.1.2 Type IC and IIB: Type IC and IIB coatings provide non-chromate alternatives to Type I and IB coatings where corrosion resistance, paint adhesion, and fatigue resistance is required. Please note that Type IC or IIB may not serve as suitable replacements when the effects of electrolyte entrapment is the primary concern (see 3.3.1.2 and 3.3.1.3). Maximum Type IC and Type IIB coating weights of 700 mg/ft² and 1000 mg/ft², respectively, are specified in Table I for fatigue purposes (see 6.10.7). If higher Type IC coating weights are permissible for the intended use, it should be specified in the contract or purchase order (see 6.2). If higher Type IIB coating weights are permissible for the intended use, Type II should be specified.
- 6.1.3 Type III: Type III coatings are intended to provide wear and abrasion resistant surfaces with improved corrosion protection due to greater thickness and weight than the conventional anodic coatings. Sealing of Type III coatings is not recommended unless corrosion resistance is also a factor. Wear resistance is reduced by sealing. Anodic coatings form an excellent base for most types of paint systems, adhesives and dry film lubricants. Hard coatings may reduce fatigue strength. These factors should be considered in proposed use of parts subjected to cyclic loads. Generally, these hard coatings should not be used on parts or portions of parts which normally during rework would require restoring of dimensional tolerances because of wear of hard coated surfaces.
- 6.1.3.1 Applications: Type III coatings are used in such applications as valves, sliding parts, hinge mechanisms, cams, gears, swivel joints, pistons, rocket nozzles, insulation plates, blast shields, etc.
- 6.2 Acquisition requirements:
- Acquisition documents should specify the following:
- Title, number and date of this specification.
 - Type of anodic coating (see 1.2.1).
 - Class of anodic coating (see 1.2.2).
 - Special process operating conditions, if applicable (see 3.2).
 - Special cleaning and fabrication requirements (see 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3).
 - If coating weight for Type IC can exceed the maximum specified in Table I.
 - Color and uniformity of Class 2 coatings, if applicable (see 3.6.1 and 3.12).
 - Degree of non-uniformity of dyed casting alloys (see 3.6.1.1).
 - Light fastness resistance, if applicable, and a Delta E value if different than 3 (see 3.7.1.3).
 - Type III coating thickness, if applicable (see 3.7.2.1).
 - Coating weight for thickness, Type III, if substituted (see 3.7.2.1.1).
 - Special sealing requirements (see 3.8).
 - When applicable, the allowable difference in anodic coating appearance resulting from inherent base metal differences (see 3.13).
 - Provide the specific location of contact marks if important to the function of the part (see 3.13.1 and 6.14).
 - Acceptance criteria for quality conformance inspections (see 4.4.2 and 6.20).
 - If paint adhesion testing is required for quality conformance testing (see 4.4) and the required paint system (if different than that in 4.4.3.1).

- 6.2.1 Consideration of data requirements: The following data requirements should be considered when this specification is applied on a contract. The applicable Data Item Description (DID) should be reviewed in conjunction with the specific acquisition to ensure that only essential data are requested/provided and that the DID is tailored to reflect the requirements of the specific acquisition. To ensure correct contractual application of the data requirements, a Contract Data Requirements List (DD Form 1423) must be prepared to obtain the data, except where DOD FAR Supplement 27-4.75-1 exempts the requirement for a DD Form 1423.

Reference Para.	DID Number	DID Title	Suggested Tailoring
4.4	DI-NDTI-80809A	TEST/INSPECTION REPORTS	10.2.7.1

The above DID was cleared as of the date of this specification. The current issue of DOD 5010.12-L, Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List (AMSDL), must be researched to ensure that only current, cleared DID's are cited on the DD Form 1423.

- 6.2.2 Exceptions to drawings for types I, IB, IC, II, and IIB coatings: When the anodic coating type is not specified on the drawing, Type I, IB, IC, II, or IIB may be furnished within the limits of this specification, at the option of the contractor. When the coating class is not specified on the drawing, either Class 1 or Class 2 may be supplied within the limits of this specification, at the option of the contractor.

6.3 Painting/coating:

When anodic coatings are required to be painted/coated, the parts should be dried and painted as promptly as possible, during which time, exposure to contamination should be kept to a minimum. Prior to painting or coating anodized parts, wiping, buffing or mechanical operations should be kept to a minimum. This may damage the less dense outside layer of the anodic coating making it susceptible to subsequent adhesion failures. Sealing processes can have a significant effect on adhesion of primers and other polymeric materials to the anodized surface as well as the cohesive strength of the anodized layer. If these factors are important to the application, such as subsequent painting operations, specific details for (or the omission of) the sealing process should be specified in the contract or purchase order.

6.4 Electrolytic action:

Severe attack by the electrolyte on castings or welds may be occasioned either by unsound castings, improper welding practice, a difference in composition between the weld and the base metal or, particularly in the case of the sulfuric acid process, the retention of the solution in cracks, crevices, or irregular surfaces. Severe attack by the electrolyte may also be caused by contaminants in the electrolyte, particularly chlorides or by improper racking of the parts.