

RIAG Pass 434

Trivalent black chromate passivation without cobalt

The **RIAG Pass 434** is a new trivalent black chromate process that produces a black colour finish on zinc plated surfaces. The coating has high stability while tempered at 200 °C in terms of loss of colour and brightness. The coating so obtained provides a moderate corrosion resistance **without the presence of hexavalent chrome and cobalt**.

The **RIAG Pass 434** additives are supplied in easy to use liquid concentrates.

Make up

	Range	Optimum
RIAG Pass 434 Additive 1 (density = 1.20 g/mL)	50 mL/L	50 mL/L
RIAG Pass 434 Additive 2 (density = 1.16 g/mL)	25 – 50 mL/L	25 – 50 mL/L
pH	1.6 – 2.4	1.8

The quantity of **RIAG Pass 434 Additive 2** depends on the zinc process used and the equipment.

Procedure for a make up of 100 litres

Put 80 L water in the process tank. Add 5 L **RIAG Pass 434 Additive 1** and 2.5 L **RIAG Pass 434 Additive 2** and mix well. Adjust the pH with diluted nitric acid (or increase with a 10 % solution of sodium hydroxide) and top the volume up to 100 litres. Now the bath is ready for operation.

Operating conditions

Temperature:	18 – 30 °C (room temperature)
Time:	30 – 60 sec.
pH-Value:	1.6 – 2.4 (optimum 1.8). Frequent control is recommended.
Agitation:	Air or parts movement
Fume extraction:	Recommended
Equipment:	Mild steel tank with polypropylene lining
Heating:	Glass or Teflon tube heaters
Pre dip activation:	This will improve the RIAG Pass 434 bath life as well as the adhesion and corrosion resistance. The tank make up is 0.3 – 1.0 % nitric acid. Frequent tank changes are necessary for uniform production quality.
Post treatment	We recommend our RIAG post treatment for enhanced corrosion protection

Process sequence

1. Zinc plating
2. Water rinse
3. Water rinse
4. Activation in nitric acid
5. Water rinse
6. **RIAG Pass 434**
7. Drag Out
8. DI water rinse
9. **RIAG Seal *** * different options possible
10. Dry

In order to achieve consistent and uniform black colour – it is most important to maintain the highest level of brightness in plating. Always maintain zinc plating bath parameters at optimum level at all times. The higher the concentration and temperature of the solution, the lower will be the immersion time. In order to get the best results in corrosion and black colour, it is important to work at fixed conditions.

Replenishment

RIAG Pass 434 Additive 1 is added on the basis of analysis. The replenishment ratio of the two parts **RIAG Pass 434 Additive 1** and **RIAG Pass 434 Additive 2** should be made based on experience and may strongly vary from the make up ratio.

Effluent control

The **RIAG Pass 434** chromate conversion coating solution is acidic and contains trivalent chromium salts. Spent solution has to be treated and discharged according to local wastewater laws.

Safety considerations

Protective gear such as face shields and gloves should be worn during bath make up and operation. Chemicals shall not be stored below 10 °C.

Liability

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Analysis

Sample preparation

Take the sample at a homogeneously mixed position and let it cool down to room temperature. If turbid, allow to settle and decant or filter.

Chromium (III)

Reagents	10 % Sodium hydroxide 30 % Hydrogen peroxide (H ₂ O ₂) Hydrochloric acid conc. Potassium iodide 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulphate 1 % starch solution (freshly prepared)
Process	Pipette 10 mL passivation bath into a 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask, add 50 mL DI water and sodium hydroxide to a pH-value of about 10 (colour change), then add 10 mL Hydrogen peroxide and boil the solution for 30 – 40 min. It is very important to evaporate excessive H ₂ O ₂ (boil and reduce until shortly before crystallisation) Cool the solution, add DI water up to 100 mL and acidify with hydrochloric acid (colour change from yellow to orange), add 1 g potassium iodide, titrate with 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulphate until the solution is only slightly yellowish, then add Some mL starch solution and titrate until the blue colour disappears.
Calculation	mL/L RIAG Pass 434 Additive 1 = Consumption in mL x 6.8