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Ch-6 Advance Super finishing Technology Powder Coating



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What is it:

Powder coating is a finishing technology where a decorative and highly protective coating can be applied to a wide range of products. The process involves spraying finely ground, electro-statically charged particles of pigment and resin onto a surface to be coated. The charged powder particles adhere to the electrically grounded surfaces and then are heated and fused into a smooth coating in a curing oven.



What does Powder Coating Offer

- ✓ Superior Appearance
- ✓ Mechanical Resistance Properties
- ✓ Corrosion Resistance
- ✓ Solvent Resistance
- ✓ Highly durable: chip, scratch, fade and wear resistant
- ✓ Ready to use and require no mixing, Solvents, or catalysts



Liquid Finishes Vs. Powder Coating

- ✓ Solvents Necessitate venting, filtering, and solvent recovery systems that is not necessary in powder coating.
- ✓ Liquid Spray Coating achieve material usage of 20-85% while powder coating has a Material usage of 95-98%
- ✓ Liquid overspray is lost in filters while 99% of Powder overspray is collected and reused



Powder Types

✓ Thermoplastic:

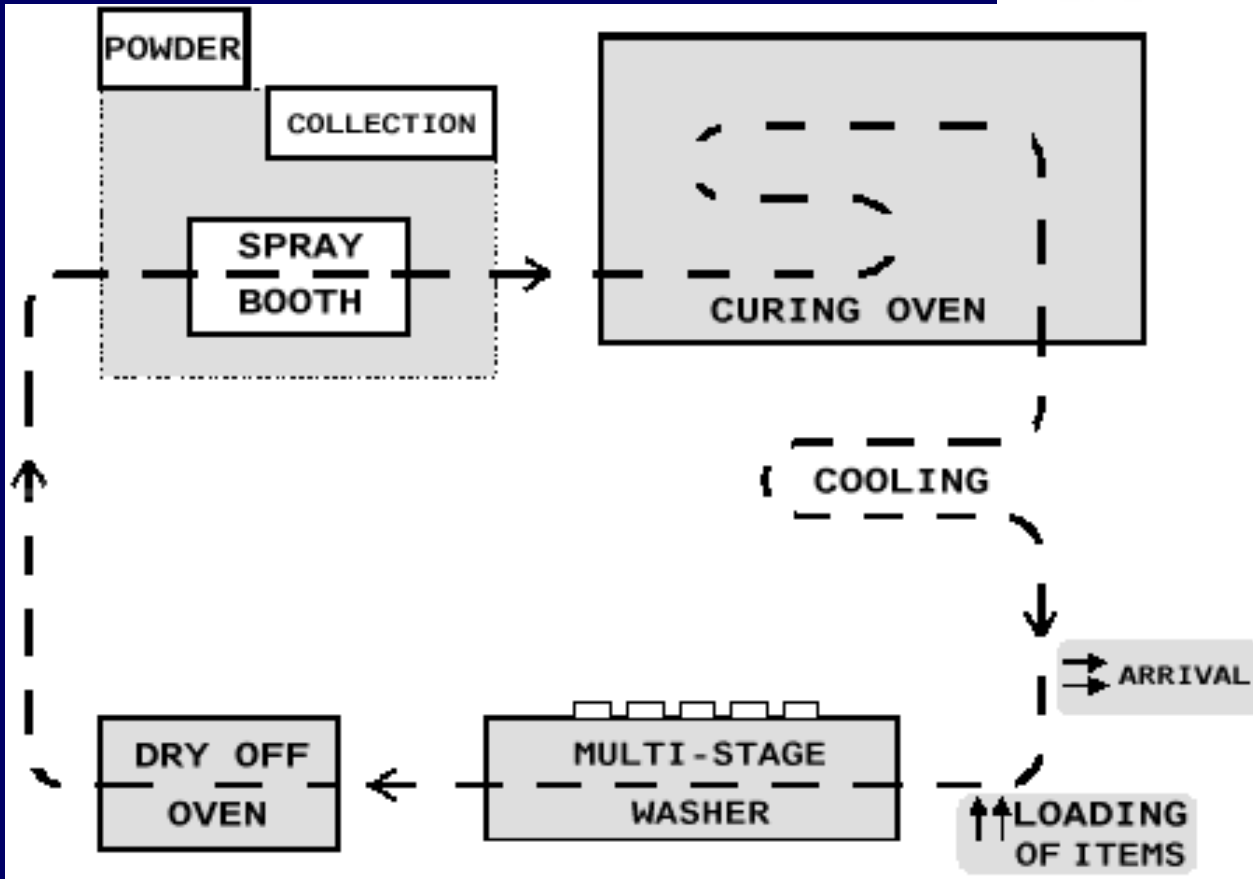
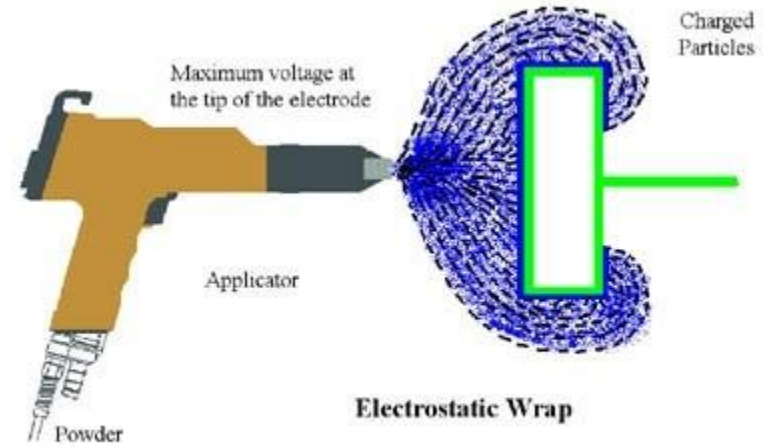
- ✓ Powder melts and flows to form a film.
- ✓ Continues to have the same chemical composition when it solidifies
- ✓ Will re-melt when heated.
- ✓ Thick coating surface and not in same market as liquid paint
- ✓ Examples
 - ♣ Polyethylene
 - ♣ Polypropylene
 - ♣ PVC



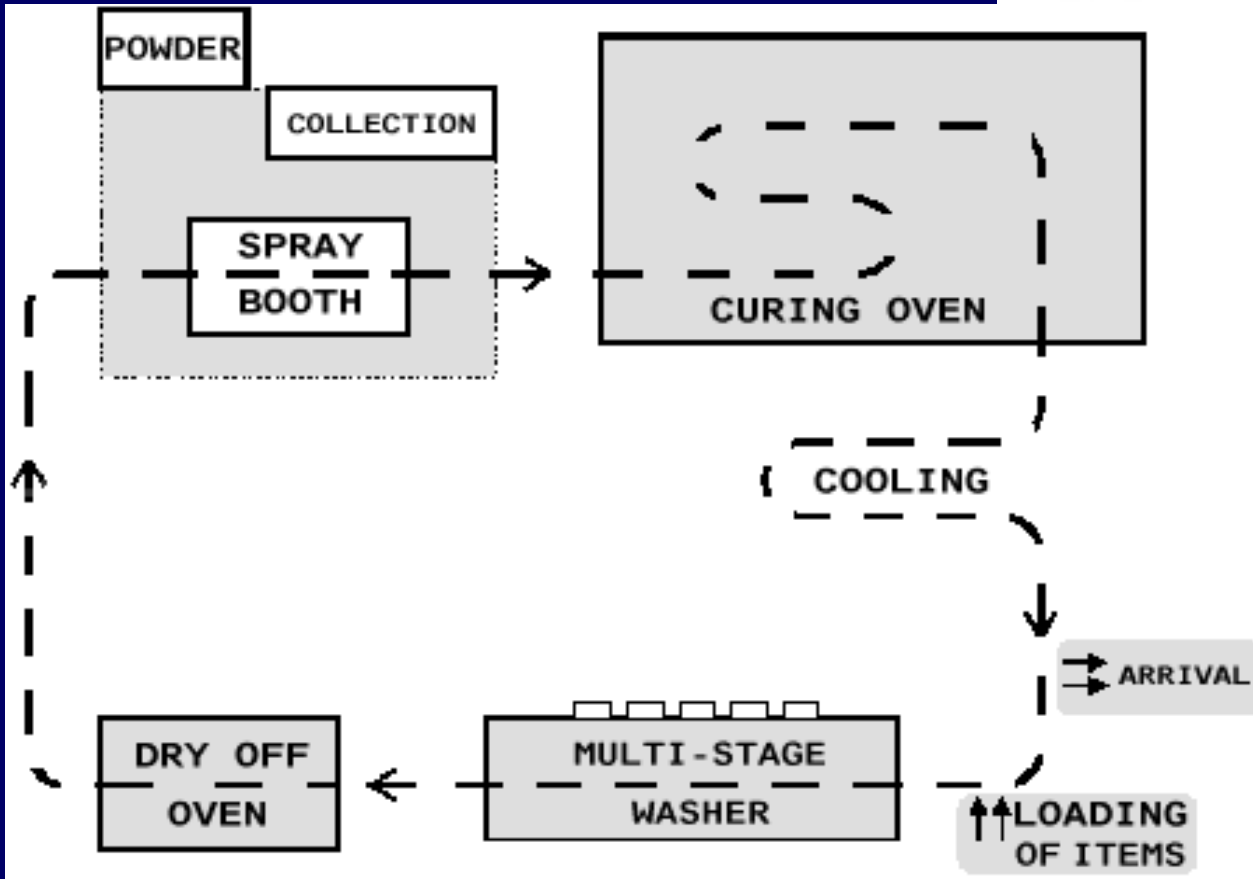
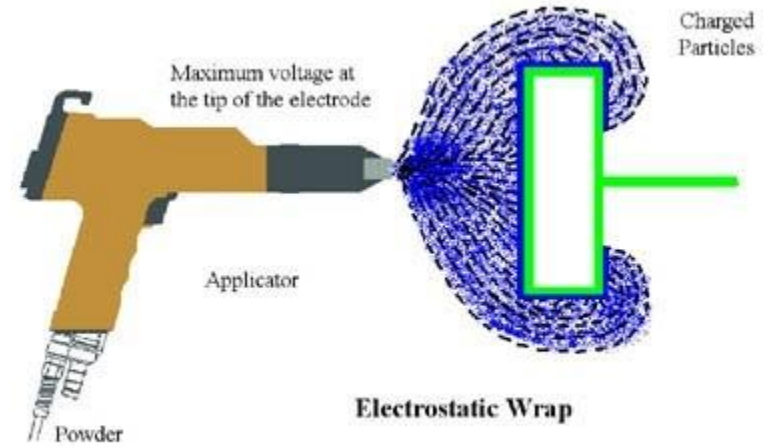
✓ Thermoset:

- ✓ Powder melt flow and cross-link chemically to products
- ✓ Cured coatings have different chemical structures than the basic resins.
- ✓ Will not re-melt when reheated
- ✓ Can produce thin paint like coating of 0.001 – 0.003 inch thick.
- ✓ Examples
 - ♣ Epoxy
 - ♣ Hydroxyl polyester (urethane)

Process



Process





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