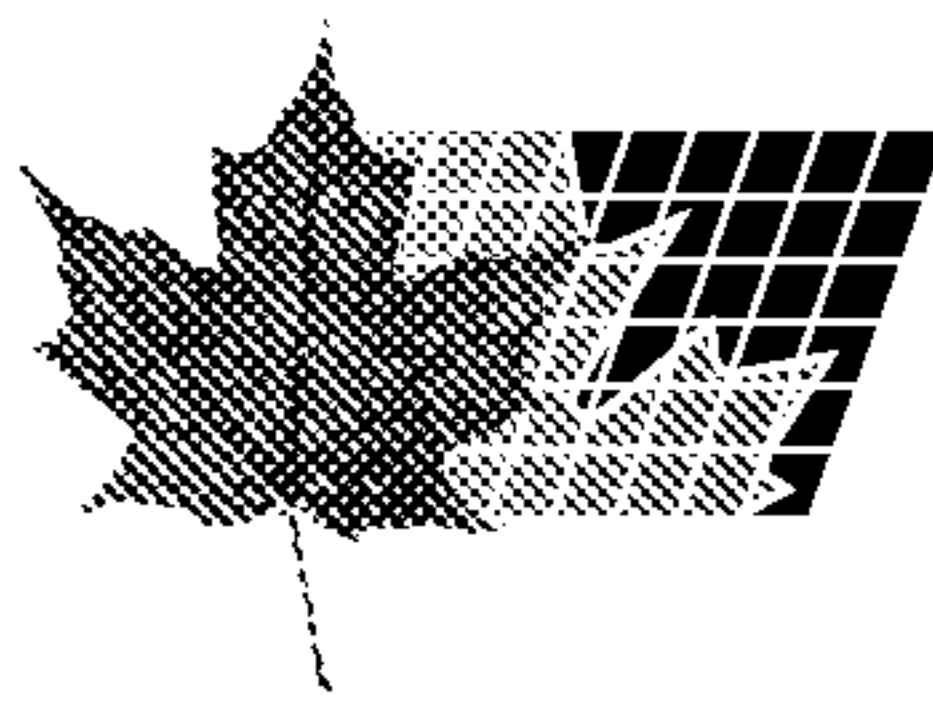




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(54) **MELANGE DE POUDRE DESTINE A LA PRODUCTION D'UN
AGENT D'ENDUISAGE POUR SURFACES D'ACIER**

(54) **POWDER MIXTURE FOR MAKING AN UNDERCOATING
AGENT FOR STEEL SURFACES**

(57) La présente invention se rapporte à une couche de fond anticorrosion et zincifère pour surfaces d'acier, laquelle est exempte de solvants organiques et constituée d'un mélange de dispersant pulvérulent séché émulsionnable à l'eau et de poudre ou de limaille de zinc réactive avec de l'eau, qui est mélangé à de l'eau immédiatement avant le traitement. La couche de fond constituée de cette manière possède les mêmes bonnes propriétés anticorrosion que les couches de poudre de zinc connues à un composant, exclusivement dissoutes dans des solvants organiques.

(57) The invention concerns a zinc-containing corrosion-protecting undercoating agent for steel surfaces. The undercoating agent, which contains no organic solvents, consists of a mixture of dry, water-emulsifiable dispersion agent in powder form and water-reactive zinc in powder or flake form which are mixed with water immediately before treatment. The corrosion-protection properties of undercoating agents prepared in this way are as good as those of prior art single-component zinc-dust undercoating agents using only organic solvents.

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A POWDER MIXTURE FOR MAKING AN UNDERCOATING
AGENT FOR STEEL SURFACES

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention concerns a zinc-containing corrosion-protecting undercoating agent for steel surfaces. The undercoating agent, which contains no organic solvents, consists of a mixture of dry, water-emulsifiable dispersion agent in powder form and water-reactive zinc in powder or flake form which are mixed with water immediately before treatment. The corrosion-protection properties of undercoating agents prepared in this way are as good as those of prior art single-component zinc-dust undercoating agents using only organic solvents.

Description

The invention relates to a powder mixture for making an anticorrosive zinc-containing undercoating agent for steel surfaces.

It is known to use zinc dust and/or zinc flakes as a corrosion-inhibiting pigment in organic undercoating agents. The undercoating agents consist essentially of a synthetic resin, which is dissolved in an organic solvent to produce a soft consistency during use.

10 Aromatic hydrocarbons, like xylol, are primarily considered as organic solvents. The undercoating agent is stored in its liquid form in closed containers and is delivered in this manner. For a specified use it is directly applied to the previously cleaned steel surface. By evaporating the solvent, the mixture hardens and forms a solid closed layer in which the zinc dust is contained in a finely distributed form. When moist air penetrates into the undercoating, mainly basic zinc carbonate ($4\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) forms on the zinc flakes,

20 which results during an increase in volume and an increase in the density of the undercoating and protects the steel surface lying therebelow from destruction. A

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further anticorrosive effect is due to the cathodic protective action of the zinc dust pigment.

Considerable amounts of organic solvents are emitted into the surrounding air during the application of the known zinc dust undercoating agents. The thus caused environmental damage has been accepted up to now because other binding agents, for example on a water base, did not appear to be suited because of the, to be expected, chemical reaction with the zinc powder.

10 Starting out from this, the basic purpose of the invention is to provide a one-component powder mixture to make an undercoating agent which can be environmentally friendly produced, stored and applied, and which has still good corrosion-inhibiting characteristics.

20 To attain this purpose the invention suggests to first produce a mixture of a dried, water-reemulsifiable powdery dispersion agent and a water-reactive zinc in a powder or flake form and which can be stored and transported in water-tight bags.

The mixture contains advantageously a water-reemulsifiable dispersion agent from the following groups:

- a vinylacetate-copolymer, in particular a vinylacetate-ethylene-copolymer, a vinylacetate-vinylester-copolymer and/or a vinylacetate-vinyllaurate-vinyl-versatate-copolymer
- an acrylate
- an ethylene-vinyllaurate-vinylchloride-copolymer
- 30 - a styrene-copolymer, in particular a styrene-acrylate, or a styrenebutadiene.

The mixture has furthermore advantageously a powdery filler or extender from the talcum, barium sulfate and mica group and/or a preferably organic pigment, which filler or extender is actually known in the lacquer industry. These materials help to improve the

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corrosion-inhibiting characteristics and to adjust the desired rheology.

In order to obtain during the application an easily homogenizable mixture out of the powdery parts with water, the use of actually known additives, like wetting agents, defoamers, thixotropic agents, agents promoting the film formation, is of an advantage.

The dry mixture of the invention contains advantageously the following parts:

- 10 1 to 30 percentage by weight of dispersion powder from the group:
- vinylacetate-copolymer, in particular vinylacetate-vinylester-copolymer or vinylacetate-vinyl laurate-vinyl versatate-copolymer
 - acrylate
 - ethylene-vinyl laurate-vinyl chloride-copolymer
 - styrene-copolymer, in particular styrene acrylate, styrene butadiene
- 20 70 to 99 percentage by weight of pigments/fillers consisting of:
- 2 to 100% of zinc powder and/or zinc flakes
 - 0 to 98% of fillers like talcum ($3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), barium sulfate (BaSO_4) or mica ($\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or "PLASTORIT" types)
 - the remainder: powdery additives, like defoamers, wetting agents, agents promoting film formation, thixotropic agents.

30 The powdery dry mixture can be stored and transported in water-proof bags. Shortly before the application, 100 parts by weight of the powdery mixture is mixed by agitation with 5 to 50 parts by weight of water, preferably 20 to 30 parts by weight of water, to form a viscous coating compound. After the water has evaporated, a closed continuous coating is formed. The good corrosion-inhibiting characteristics of the coating produced in this manner permit one to conclude that the zinc powder, which is reactive with water, is extensively shielded

against the reaction with water by the water-absorbing dispersion agent during the short application time.

Exemplary embodiment 1

25 parts by weight of a powdery vinylacetate-vinyl-ester-copolymer as dispersion powder were mixed with 48 parts by weight of zinc powder, 25 parts by weight of talcum and a remainder of powdery additives forming a dry powdery mixture.

Exemplary embodiment 2

10 10 parts by weight of styreneacrylate as dispersion powder, 64 parts by weight of zinc flakes, 25 parts by weight of barium sulfate fillers and a remainder of powdery additive were mixed forming a dry, powdery mixture.

100 parts by weight of the dry, powdery mixtures according to the exemplary embodiments 1 and 2 were mixed by agitation with 30 parts by weight of water and were immediately thereafter applied to a cleaned steel surface as an undercoating.

20 After one week of drying time at a temperature of 23°C and 50% humidity, the coated surface was subjected to the salt spray test according to DIN 50021-SS. Rusty spots, as they otherwise occur with water-based undercoating agents, were not found.

30 In summary, the following can be stated: The invention relates to an anticorrosive zinc-containing undercoating agent for steel surfaces which is free of organic solvents and consists of a mixture of a dried, water-reemulsifiable powdery dispersion agent and a water-reactive zinc in powder or flake form which is mixed with water immediately before treatment. The undercoating agent produced in this manner has corrosion-inhibiting characteristics which are just as good as the known single-component zinc-dust undercoating agents exclusively dissolved in organic solvents.

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Claims:

1. A powder mixture for making an anticorrosive zinc-containing undercoating agent for steel surfaces, comprising a dry mixture of a water-reemulsifiable powdery dispersion agent and a water-reactive zinc in powder or flake form said dispersion agent being selected from the group consisting of a vinylacetate-copolymer, an acrylate, an ethylene-vinyl laurate-vinylchloride-copolymer and a styrene copolymer.
2. The powder mixture according to claim 1, wherein the dispersion agent is selected from the group consisting of:
a vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer, a vinylacetate-vinylester-copolymer, a vinylacetate-vinyl laurate-vinyl versatate-copolymer, styrene-acrylate and styrenebutadiene.
3. The powder mixture according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the mixture contains at least one powdery filler selected from the group consisting of talcum, barium sulfate, mica and an organic pigment.
4. The powder mixture according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the mixture additionally contains at least one powdery additive selected from the group consisting of a defoamer, a wetting agent, a thixotropic agent, and a film formation promoting agent.
5. The powder mixture according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said dry mixture comprises:
1 to 30 percent by weight of the dispersion agent and 70 to 99 percent by weight of pigments/fillers selected from the group consisting of 2 to 100% of at least one of zinc powder and zinc flakes, 0 to 98% of a

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filler selected from the group consisting of talcum, barium sulfate and mica and the remainder being at least one powdery additive selected from the group consisting of a defoamer, a wetting agent, an agent promoting film formation and a thixotropic agent.

10 6. A method for the manufacture and application of an anticorrosive undercoating agents for steel surfaces comprising the steps of mixing the powder mixture according to any one of claims 1 to 5, with water to form a viscous coating compound, applying the coating compound immediately thereafter to a steel surface and drying the compound by evaporating the water.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein 5 to 50 parts by weight of water are mixed with 100 parts by weight of a powder mixture.

20 8. A method of making an anticorrosive undercoating agent comprising the step of mixing water with the powder mixture of any one of claims 1 to 5, to form a viscous coating compound.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein 5 to 50 parts by weight of water are mixed with 100 parts by weight of the powder mixture.