

Surface Treatment

ANODIZING COLOURS

Colouring by impregnation

After the anodizing process the pores of the anode layer are filled with (an)organic pigments. After being sealed the pigment is fixed within the top layer of the aluminium. Due to this there is no risk of the colour peeling off. When colouring by impregnation the influence of UV light should be taken into account. A further disadvantage is a poor chemical resistance. The final colour depends to a very large extent on the aluminium alloy used.

Electrolytic colouring

After the anodizing process has been completed a bath with salts of tin is used in conjunction with alternating current to achieve precipitation of the tin in the pores of the anodized layer. Varying the time results in surfaces with different hues and striking optical effects possessing a high UV resistance.

This colouring technique yields a better chemical resistance. Additionally there is no risk of running colour near the screw holes or blind holes. Here also the final colour depends on the aluminium alloy used.

Possibilities

- Colouring by impregnation: The standard colours of Surface Treatment are: black, blue, red, green and gold.
- Electrolytic colouring: choice between champagne, light bronze, bronze, brown, black and deep black.

The international colour codes that are used a lot in the electrolytic colouring process are to be found in the following table:

Colour	Euras
Champagne	C31
Light bronze	C32
Bronze	C33
Brown	C34
Black	C35
Deep black	C36

Applications

Automotive, machine construction, electrical equipment, copy industry, aircraft manufacture, etc.

Specification

MIL-A-8625 type II; Class 2

MIL-A-8625 type III; Class 2

These specifications should be completed with colour indications