表面調整剤成分の平均粒径とりん酸亜鉛処理性の関係

Relation between Average Particle Diameter of Surface Conditioner Component and Phosphatability

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抄 録

りん酸亜鉛処理の表面調整処理剤としてはチタンコロイドが広く用いられてきた。チタンコロイドは優れた表面調整効果を発揮するが、処理液の安定性が低いという問題点を有していた。そこで、チタンコロイドに代わる成分として、りん酸塩微粒子を利用した新しい表面調整処理剤が開発された。新しい表面調整処理剤は、チタンコロイドと比較して処理液の安定性に優れ、且つ、従来にない極微細なりん酸亜鉛皮膜結晶を析出させることができる。新しい表面調整処理剤中のりん酸塩微粒子の平均粒径と表面調整効果の関係を調査した結果、その表面調整効果は微粒子の平均粒径に左右され、平均粒径が小さい程、得られるりん酸塩処理皮膜結晶も微細化した。また、表面調整処理液のpH、及び表面調整処理液中のMg濃度を変えても、りん酸塩微粒子は凝集し難いことが解った。新しい表面調整処理剤の優れた特性は、りん酸塩微粒子の平均粒径と、その安定性に起因するものと考えられる。

Abstract

Conventional surface conditioner for zinc phosphating process uses Ti colloid. The Ti colloid is very effective as a surface conditioner, however is unstable due to the nature of colloid itself. Therefore we developed a completely new surface conditioner, which utilizes different components to the Ti colloid. New surface conditioner is composed of mainly phosphate fine particles. New surface conditioner shows better stability and it is able to get the very fine crystal of zinc phosphate coating, compare with conventional Ti colloid. The result of our investigation, in which relation between average particle diameter of phophate fine particle and the effect of surface conditioning, the effect of surface conditioning is influenced by the average particle diameter and if the average particle diameter becomes smaller, crystal of zinc phosphate coating getting smaller. And phosphate fine particle shows less likelihood of aggregation against external factors, such as change of pH and Mg concentration in the surface conditioner bath. We believe, that the average particle diameter of phosphate particles and its stability bring various excellent performance of new surface conditioner.